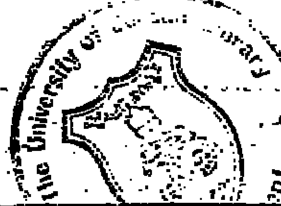
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THE TIMES



Britain's troubled cities: Special survey, page 10



Botham quits as captain after Test

Ian Botham resigned as England's cricket captain last night after the Second Test against Australia, at Lords, had been drawn. Botham, aged 25, has won none of the 12 games in which he has led England. It is likely that Michael Brearley, his immediate predecessor as captain, will replace him.

The chairman of the England selectors, Alec Bedser, would not agree to Botham's request to be appointed captain for the four remaining Tests, made immediately after yesterday's drawn game. "I felt it was unfair to myself and the team to continue on a one-match basis", Botham said.

John Woodcock, page 19

Interest rate fears allayed

News of slower monetary growth in June has allayed fears of an imminent rise in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, although the Bank has indicated that it wants money market rates to remain above 12 per cent. Any change is likely to depend on sterling performance Page 21

New Primate of Poland named

The Pope has appointed the Bishop of Warmia, Mgr Jozef Glemp as Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw. This makes him Primate of Poland in succession to the late Cardinal Wyszynski, with whom he collaborated closely between 1967 and 1979 and whose policies he continues Page 6



Woman to join Supreme Court

President Reagan has appointed Mrs Sandra O'Connor to the Supreme Court ending two centuries of male exclusivity. Announcing her appointment, personally, Mr Reagan described Mrs O'Connor, a judge of the Arizona Court of Appeals, as a person for all seasons. Mrs O'Connor, aged 51, has enjoyed a meteoric rise in Arizona's political and judicial circles Page 4

British Steel loses £668m

British Steel yesterday announced its biggest annual loss ever, £668m, and warned of further plant closures if its Government-approved survival strategy fails. Reasons for the huge deficit included a slump in demand, fierce competition from Europe and the three-month strike last year Page 21

Cigarette prices to be held down

Cigarette prices are unlikely to rise immediately despite the 3p increase in duty which takes effect today. Gallaher is to absorb the increase to avoid a fall in sales and other manufacturers will follow as the price war intensifies Page 21

Whitehall gloom after snub

The Foreign Office is trying to pick up the pieces after the Moscow snub for Lord Carrington's initiative on Afghanistan. Britain's hopes rest on the fact that the Soviet Union has not yet formally rejected the European plan Page 4

Inquiry shows increase in racialist attacks

By Julian Haviland, Arthur Osman, and Ronald Kershaw

The Government has found disturbing evidence that racialist activity is on the increase, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, told prominent members of the Indian community, last night.

He said he was "very concerned about the incidence of attacks by racists, especially in London". He condemned the "brutish and irrational hatred" of depraved and cowardly people, which he said had already cost lives.

His speech in London was based on the preliminary findings of officials who were asked last March to gather evidence on racialist organizations and on the incidence of alleged racialist attacks.

The inquiry was started at the request of the all-party Commons committee on racialism. Since the beginning of May, officials have been visiting police districts in England and Wales where racialist attacks have been reported.

Mr Whitelaw said the outbreak of violence in Southall last Friday was deeply saddening in view of the enormous efforts for good race relations made there. He said the provocation by skinheads was disgraceful and criminal, but there was no excuse for the violence which was then directed against the police.

Extremists of the left and right needed one another, and sought to use ethnic minority communities as a battleground for a conflict from which the minorities would obtain no benefit.

The rule of law was the only foundation of a multi-racial society, and required the community to support, not attack, the police.

Mr Whitelaw appeared to offer Liverpool some hope of Government aid towards repairing the damage when he made a tour of the riot area yesterday.

He said he would report to his Cabinet colleagues but added: "I can say no more about it now."

He met members of Merseyside Community Relations Council to discuss the underlying reasons for the riots.

Later the council said that Mr Whitelaw had agreed that there was no evidence to suggest that the riots had been caused by outside agitators.

A spokesman said: "He also accepted the need for response to the underlying issues which we indicated were racism, unemployment, education and police behaviour."

Mr Whitelaw had agreed to discuss with Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Chief Constable of Merseyside, their concern that the manner of police employment in the next few days should not be inadvertently provocative.

"We stressed several issues on which immediate action for the future will be required." These included the importance of retaining an effective comprehensive school in the area and concern at plans to transsive School into a very different kind of school, which would not meet the needs of the community.

Although no official figures are yet available on the cost of damage in Toxteth it is known that local civic leaders consider a supplementary government grant is crucial.

Mr Whitelaw also had talks with civic and church leaders and offered his whole-hearted support to the Chief Constable of Merseyside's severe condemnation of irresponsible parents for allowing their children to be on the streets late at night during the riots.

His feeling after touring the ravaged streets was one of sadness to see the damage that had been done to one of Britain's great cities.

Community leaders had talked to him about alleged harassment by the police. "They should appreciate from the start that police have a duty to protect citizens in any area and that duty means that crime is dealt with and that those who commit crimes are arrested and charged", he said.

It was important that the police should carry out that task in an even-handed way. "We are placing on our police service very great difficulties and great strains for carrying out these roles."

He did not think a change in the Riot Act would help situations like that in Liverpool but he was prepared to look at any amendments that might be put forward. Nor did he think the Army should be involved.

"I believe the matter should be handled by the police but they must be properly equipped and trained to deal with these situations. This was a situation with a ferocity of violence not seen in this country before. All political leaders in the city have been united in their admiration for the handling of the situation."

He told an American television journalist that the British police were proud that they had been, for many years a community service and they intended to remain that way. If the service had to deal with a riot they had to be trained and equipped to do so, but the first task of the service would still be to serve the community.

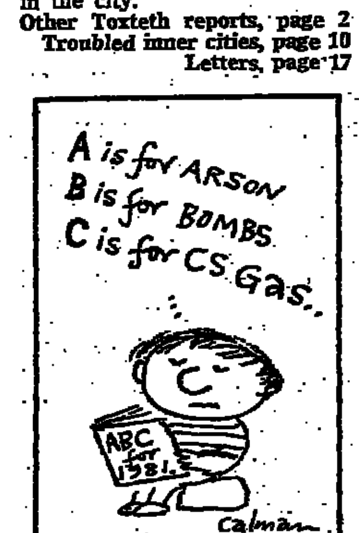
He had not heard of a suggestion by a Home Office study group that police might use armoured vehicles. "I would not make the suggestion myself", he said.

Before returning to London Mr Whitelaw visited 24 officers detained in the Royal Liverpool Hospital. Another eight injured policemen are being treated at three other hospitals in the city.

Other Toxteth reports, page 2
Troubled inner cities, page 10
Letters, page 17

Scarman study of Toxteth

Lord Scarman, who is conducting the Brixton riots inquiry, has asked for evidence on the riots in Southall and Toxteth. He wishes to discover if any lessons can be learnt of general value about policing multi-racial communities, and has indicated to the Home Office that a comparative study of conditions in Southall and Toxteth may help him to say something useful. Among those he has written to are the police and local councillors in Merseyside, and community relations workers.



Jobless link with rioting worries Mrs Thatcher

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, acknowledged in the Commons yesterday that unemployment might well be a factor in the Toxteth rioting at the weekend, though she did not think it was the principal factor.

Throughout 15 minutes of angry and aggressive questioning by Opposition MPs, an unusually subdued Prime Minister said that there were big problems in Liverpool. The Government was "anxious to take a constructive approach and help all we can".

The rioting in Toxeth, she said, was "the worst experience we have yet had in this country". And she told Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition: "Naturally one is anxious to try to get more closely to the causes." She said she intended to visit Liverpool "rather sooner than I had thought".

Mrs Thatcher, under constant barracking from contemptuous Labour Members, seemed to several observers to be readier than in the past at least to entertain the idea that the Government's economic policies might entail too high a social cost. In April, when questioned in an ITN interview about the Brixton riots, she strongly resisted the suggestion that unemployment might be the cause. "We had much higher unemployment in the 1930s", she said then, "but we didn't get this in any way."

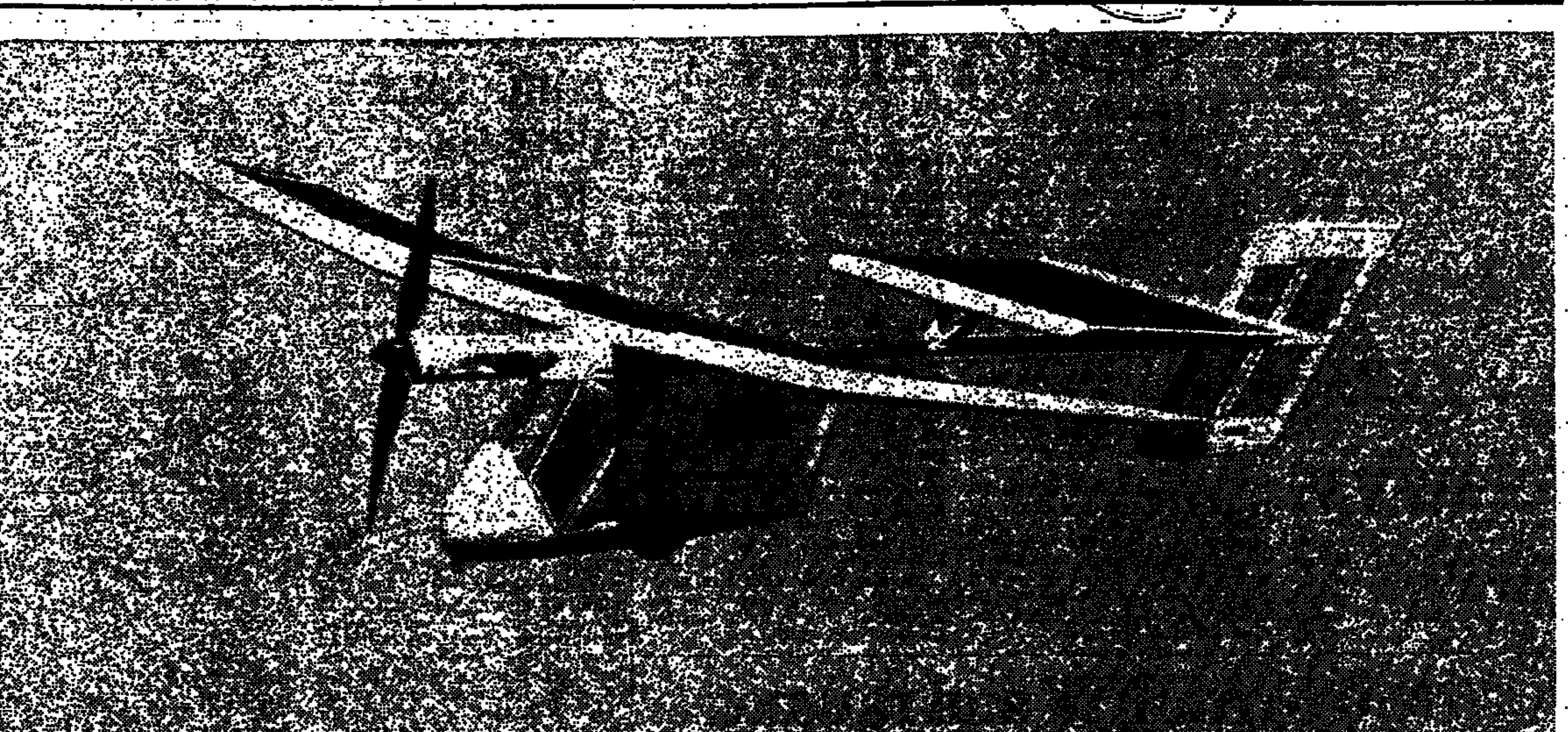
Yesterday there was no suggestion at all in the Prime Minister's words that she might change her economic analysis or her prescription. But she did stress the measures the Government was using to try to combat unemployment. "We have been trying to do everything we can in Liverpool," she said. The Government had an urban development corporation, to try to cut through red tape. It had set up an enterprise zone, but this took time because of the necessary legislative procedures.

"We are putting, and will continue to put a lot into the youth opportunities programme."

The Government was spending approximately £1,000 million, she said, to help people either to get jobs or to have some work experience. That was a considerable sum.

When Mr Foot asked her to change her policies, Mrs Thatcher had vociferous support from her own side when she turned his attack. She quoted what she called obstacles to higher employment, including things like the Employment Protection Act and high wages sometimes paid to young people as compared with older people.

They also had to look at the restriction of entry to apprenticeships, she told Mr Foot and at why, when some people were trained in skill centres and re-trained, they were not allowed a trade union ticket to get a job.



Dr MacCready's wonderful flying machine, Solar Challenger, coming in to land in Kent. Photograph by Chris Ball

Nice day for a flight across the Channel—by 16,000 solar cells

By David Nicholson-Lord

A young American pilot landed successfully at Manston airfield, Kent, yesterday to complete the first flight across the English Channel powered solely by sunshine.

The 180-mile journey from took five and a half hours, at a cruising speed of 37 mph.

After landing at Manston, Mr Stephen Ptacek, aged 28, of Colorado, climbed out of the plastic cockpit of the Solar Challenger, which weighs 93kgs without a pilot, and said that the aircraft had handled perfectly.

The flight of the Solar Challenger is the third triumph for a team of aeronautical engineers from California, led by Dr Paul MacCready. The team of eight men, with Mr Ptacek, had spent a month on the Continent waiting for the right conditions to complete their £340,000 project. Yesterday's sunny skies provided them.

The designers of the aircraft which derives its power from more than 16,000 solar cells worth about £60,000, were quick to emphasize that it had no immediate commercial applications. But Dr MacCready said it had achieved its aim of focusing attention on solar energy as an alternative to oil.

"If solar cells can carry a man from France to England it proves they have muscle and are useful for more than just wrist-watches," he said.

"Our thinking over the past 70 years has been conditioned by the ready availability of lots of cheap energy and relatively inexpensive materials. Times are changing are we are going to have to get by on less."

One leader of the aerospace industry described the flight a perhaps "one of the most significant days in the history of aviation".

The Solar Challenger's crossing was made at 11,000ft. The Channel crossing itself took less than an hour.

The solar cells for the Challenger, which produce a maximum of 1.1 kW per square metre, were loaned by the NASA space agency. Du Pont, the American plastics firm, sponsored the project.

The aircraft has a wingspan of 47 ft, is 30 ft long and is made of advanced lightweight plastics. The cells, on the tail and wings, drive two tiny electric motors measuring 15cm by 8cm. Unlike previous solar-powered aircraft, the Challenger used no batteries.

In 1977 Dr MacCready's team won a £50,000 prize for the first sustained and controlled human-powered flight.

☐ Solar power for airliners and military aircraft is not feasible in the immediate future, but the world aerospace industry does not discount it as a form of propulsion by the middle years of the next century (Our Air Correspondent writes).

It is considered quite possible that the airliners of that era could draw their power from the sun while cruising at high altitude, using traditional engines for takeoff and landing.

Prior hopes to give a job to every teenager

By David Blake, Economics Editor

A package worth £1,000m a year to cut youth unemployment in the run-up to the next general election is being urged on the Cabinet by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment.

He wants to guarantee every 16-year-old leaving school in 1983-84 access to a job, further education or a place in the Youth Opportunities Programme. That would effectively eliminate unemployment among school leavers.

Nearly half a million of them are expected to be without work this month, pushing total unemployment up to about three million.

The Prior plan has dealt a potentially deadly blow to Treasury hopes that public spending can be cut significantly below its planned levels in the next two years. Although the search for spending cuts is going on in Whitehall, it seems probable that the Government will have to accept that there is little scope for net reduction in total plans.

Work on the jobs package is going on now in the review of government spending by the Public Expenditure Survey Committee. It has been told that the measures will cost £950m at 1980 survey prices by 1983-84. When converted from the formula used to calculate the volume of public spending, that works out at about £1,100m, a quadrupling of spending on youth unemployment.

The prospects for the plan are thought to be good because Cabinet ministers feel that the recent discussion on economic strategy ended with a pledge to put curing unemployment ahead of tax cuts.

But there seems little hope of any good news for the adult unemployed. Mr Prior has not so far fought to keep in existence the Temporary Short-Time Working Compensation Scheme, which is now subsidizing 700,000 workers, many of whom will lose their jobs if funding is cut off.

Holding down public spending to the planned figures is proving difficult because many previous exercises in cuts under the present Government are turning out to have been cosmetic.

Some spending programmes on which no formal decision had been taken were left out of the estimates for 1982 or beyond, published last year, to make the total lower, even though it was obvious that money would be needed.

In addition, the depression makes it difficult to be sure that nationalized industries will be able to meet their profit targets, while many local authorities show no sign of falling in with plans for spending cuts.

Although opposed to any general reflation, Mrs Thatcher is thought to be worried by the scale of youth unemployment. A number of schemes to make it more attractive to employ teenagers, including exempting them from employers' national insurance contributions when under 18, have been under consideration in Whitehall.

The most likely time for an announcement of the package is the autumn, when the Government has finished drawing up its plans for public spending for the year beginning next April, although an earlier statement is possible.

Supporters of the scheme are likely to argue that the spate of riots involving young people illustrates the dangers of youth unemployment.

One problem beginning to emerge is what happens to young people after they have undergone their period on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Monetarism rejected by Schmidt

By Our Foreign Staff

Scepticism about Britain's monetarist economic policies was expressed yesterday in an interview given by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and in Washington in a staff study by the congressional joint economic committee.

In Bonn, Herr Schmidt said West Germany will not "under any circumstances" adopt a monetarist policy. He told the *Hannoversche Allgemeinen* "We have achieved our success with our stability policy since the beginning of the oil crises by a healthy mixture of various instruments which were used simultaneously. This included a policy of money supply but also taxation, budget and incomes policies."

The congressional study credits Germany with the best performance because monetary targets have been pursued as part of a co-ordinated strategy involving government guidance on prices and wages, and because cooperation between West German labour and management has helped productivity.

Asked whether he envisaged West Germany siding with Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan against the policies of President Mitterrand at the forthcoming world economic summit in Ottawa, the German Chancellor did not answer directly. He pointed to the differences between the situation in France and West Germany—higher unemployment and inflation in France but a healthy budget and balance of payments—then added that West Germany's economic policy was somewhere between the British and American type and that of France.

The Chancellor said he did not expect any very great changes in President Reagan's high interest rate policy.

Congress report, page 4

Guilty secrets of Russia's rouble millionaires

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 7

He always goes out looking like an ordinary plumber. His wife shops in the market far from her home where no one knows her. When anyone knocks at the door, the family hastily hides everything in sight while the wife pretends she cannot open the lock.

Only once a year when they go on holiday to the Black Sea do they live in the style they can afford—as millionaires. In the resort town of Sochi they hire a flat, live it up and squander money. But every evening they telephone a relative in their locked and shuttered home to see that everything is all right.

No one would think that this family, like an increasing number in the Soviet Union, lives off a golden fountain of ill-gotten gains.

Others, especially from the freewheeling Caucasian republics, revel in their wealth. When the family comes to Moscow, a private taxi waits outside their hotel. The chauffeur is sent on dozens of errands—to the market for flowers for the receptionist, to the café for mineral water, to the bakery for special cakes.

As *Literaturnaya Gazeta* recently depicted them, they live like the old aristocracy. Whenever they arrive people scurry round to compete for custom, offering chic and expensive furniture, imported toilet bowls—still the acme of fashion and the yardstick of success for the parvenu—as well as matching pastel baths and basins.

Two cars carry their purchases back to their secret treasure-store in a village outside the city. A huge well-packed container is sent to the station with furniture supplied on the strength of a special stamp in their Moscow residence permits.

No matter that the law forbids its export from the city: wads of banknotes circumvented that small difficulty.

Millionaires live well in the Soviet Union, and few people ask questions. The usual assumption is that somewhere there is a link to the profitable black market. But that link is rarely seen.

Mr Firidum Kadyrov was director of the social security office for industrial enterprises in Azerbaijan. For a consideration he would divert cars intended for invalids to the garages of perfectly healthy people. This profitable sideline enabled

Continued on back page, col 8

Synod rules that divorced people can remarry in church

From Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, York

The Church of England's General Synod yesterday declared that divorced people may remarry in church, in certain circumstances.

The vote, at York, reverses the defeat of a similar motion three years ago, and is the culmination of a decade of controversy.

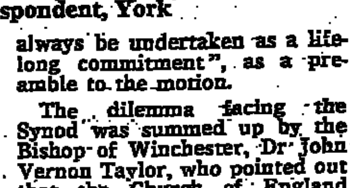
Procedures and regulations to implement the new policy have still to be worked out, and it was clear that some members wanted only a very restrictive approach.

The Synod accepted a change in the wording of the motion, from "remarriage" to "marriage", which was pressed by Anglo-Catholics wanting some kind of an annulment process.

Others proposed that the Church should have machinery to inquire into the circumstances of each case, assessing moral responsibility for the breakdown of the previous marriage, and the sincerity of the applicant's repentance.

However, many clergy have been refusing to perform second marriages, which they may already do under civil law, only so long as the General Synod stood by the old policy. Some of them will not wait for the new regulations to come into force in two or more years time.

In July, 1978, a motion "that the Church of England should now take steps to permit a divorced person with the bishop's permission to be married in church" was defeated by 213 to 206. Yesterday's motion was carried by 296 to 114.



Dr Montefiore: Given overwhelming support.

Several speakers expressed concern at the way the public would interpret the change. There was overwhelming support for the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, who proposed the addition of the words "... marriage should always be undertaken as a life-long commitment", as a preamble to the motion.

The dilemma facing the Synod was summed up by the Bishop of Winchester, Dr John Vernon Taylor, who pointed out that the Church of England had maintained the most restrictive discipline on marriage breakdowns of any important church in the world, while the divorce rate in England had risen to the highest in Europe.

The Church appeared to be saying that divorce was a misfortune about which it could do nothing, but that the more serious sin was to marry another person afterwards, even long afterwards. "This is not true to the teaching of Jesus for whom the principal transgression was the hardness of heart that would demand the putting asunder of what God had joined together".

Among the most persuasive interventions was that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who said that the Church seemed to be contributing to the stigmatization of those whose marriages broke down. He knew of no evidence that the Church's belief in indissolubility acted as a significant influence on people in the throes of marriage breakdowns.

Continued on back page, col 1

Filibuster by unions over labour law reform alleged

By Donald Macintyre

TUC leaders were accused by an MP yesterday of filibustering by refusing to meet the deadline set by the Government for evidence in its review of labour law reform.

But Mr William Keys, chairman of the TUC Employment Policy and Organization Committee, denied at the Commons Select Committee on Employment that they were delaying their evidence on the Green Paper on Immunities until after the September TUC Congress in a deliberate attempt to forestall legislation in the next session of Parliament.

He told MPs that it was essential to have detailed talks within the unions on an "issue of fundamental importance" to the movement.

Mr John Gorst, Conservative MP for Hendon, North, told him that the impression had formed that "the delay is not for the reasons you state but in order to filibuster".

Mr Keith Wickenden, Conservative MP for Dorking, put it to Mr Keys that if the Government did not include proposals for fresh labour legislation in the Queen's Speech, it would not be able to introduce reforms until a later session.

Answering the charge that this was the purpose of the TUC's refusal to meet the June 30 deadline, Mr Keys said: "We are still, hopefully, in a democracy and as a part of that democracy we are entitled to consult our constituents." That could not have been done fully within the time limit.

The Confederation of British Industry, which has proposed widespread changes, including immediate reforms on the closed shop, should remember that it had been given "a bloody nose" in the strife which followed the 1971 Industrial Relations Act.

The Government was now being given "very bad advice" by the employers' organizations, and there was "deep unease" among individual members of the Confederation about its collective stance.

Industrial relations had been a great deal worse off after the 1971 Act. "The CBI should make up its mind whether they want to play politics or try to improve industrial relations. They can't have it both ways."

Mr Jonathan Aitken, Conservative MP for Thanet, East, asked whether Mr Keys thought it right that Fleet Street chapels should enjoy trade union immunities even when they acted "in total disregard of their own unions" and in breach of agreements.

Mr Keys said that the problems of Fleet Street were exceptional, and would not be solved by legislation.

Dockyard transfers proposed

By Alan Hamilton

Government policies came under fire from trade unionists outside the House of Commons yesterday as two demonstrations converged to lobby MPs.

An estimated 3,000 naval dockyard workers from Portsmouth and Chatham, mostly members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, were protesting at the proposed loss of dockyard jobs under the recent defence cuts announced by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence. The marchers sported badges saying: "Jobs—yes! Trident—no!", and many wore tee-shirts emblazoned with "Maggie Thatcher—dockyard snatcher".

Police took their banners and placed them inside the Commons door for safekeeping. One woman carrying a large Union Jack, an unusual adornment for trade union marches, refused to give it up and was turned away.

They chanted "Maggie Maggie Maggie, out out out", while groups were admitted to put their case to MPs.

The defence cuts provide for the closure of Chatham dockyard by 1984, with the loss of 7,000 jobs, and the reduction in the work force at Portsmouth by 6,000 by the same date, with no further refitting of surface ships there.

Across the pavement, 400 college and polytechnic lecturers queued to see MPs in protest at the decision expected soon from Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, on who should sit on the Burnham Committee, which negotiates the salaries of further education lecturers.

The lobbyists, members of the TUC-affiliated National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, were protesting at Mr Carlisle's proposal to give a seat on the committee to the non-TUC Association of Polytechnic Teachers, which they claim is small and unrepresentative.

MP TAKES UP CASE OF PREECE

By Stuart Tendler
Crime Reporter

The case of Mr John Preece whose conviction for murder was quashed by a Scottish court last month, has been raised with the Parliamentary Commissioner, the Ombudsman.

Mr Jack Ashley Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, has asked the Ombudsman to find out why Mr Preece was not freed until 1981, four years after doubts were raised about the work of Dr Alan Clift, a forensic scientist criticized by the judges at Mr Preece's appeal.

Mr Ashley says that questions abiut the scientist's work were referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions in 1977. In June, 1978, Mr Preece's solicitors asked for his case to be reopened but were told by the Scottish Office he had insufficient evidence.

They tried again in June, 1979. The Home Office studied the results of investigations into Dr Clift's work which said there was not enough evidence to doubt Dr Clift's work.

AUEW and railmen line up behind Healey

By Donald Macintyre and David Felton

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday became the biggest union to guarantee its support for Mr Denis Healey in the contest for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party. The National Union of Railwaymen also swung its support behind Mr Healey.

The block votes of the two unions, which total 1,098,000, had already figured in the Healey camp's arithmetic. But their confirmation gives the present deputy leader a significant psychological advantage over his main rival Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Mr Terence Duffy, AUEW, president, said that a rule change last year meant that the executive nomination which was agreed yesterday would bind the union's delegation at the Labour Party conference.

The NUR decision. which was taken at the union's annual conference in St Andrews, was on a ballot of delegates. The voting was 44 for Mr Healey, 29 for Mr Benn and 4 for Mr John Silkin.

The NUR vote was expected to go for Mr Healey, although the strength of support for Mr Benn reflects a gradual swing to the left by the traditionally-moderate union. There are now believed to be six Communists on the 26-man union executive and elections now taking place could strengthen the left's presence on the executive.

The list of unions which have now committed their political votes shows Mr Healey well ahead of Mr Benn in the fight to secure the 40 per cent of the votes that the unions hold in the electoral college which will elect the deputy leader on the eve of the conference.

However, several large unions which are likely to support Mr Benn have still to take a final decision. The most notable are the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has 1.25 million political votes, the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) with 600,000 votes and the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT), with 200,000 votes.

The TGWU view will probably not be known until hours before the electoral college meets, although it may on the first ballot vote for Mr Silkin, one of its sponsored MPs. Assuming Mr Silkin is eliminated on the first ballot, the union's block vote would probably swing behind Mr Benn.

NUPE, which has a left-wing tradition, is consulting its members before taking a final decision, but the leadership expects to be supporting Mr Benn. UCATT has already recorded an executive decision supporting Mr Benn but the final decision will be left to the union delegation to the party conference.

Those three unions, possibly together with the dyers and bleachers and the farmworkers, could give Mr Benn a further 2,185,000 votes on top of those already committed. Mr Healey, on the other hand, can expect the 650,000 votes of the General and Municipal Workers Union and 191,000 votes from the steelworkers and health service employees.

Mr Healey would still have a comfortable lead over Mr Benn but the decision of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) on which way to jump could have a crucial influence on other smaller unions which have yet to declare their allegiance.

At the NUM conference in Jersey this week the left wing failed in a move to postpone the miners' decision until the party conference itself. There will now be consultation among the members. Left wingers will be pushing for a ballot which they believe would support the union's 244,000 votes being cast for Mr Benn.

COMMITTED UNION VOTES

HEALEY	
AUEW (engineering section)	928,000
USDAW (shopworkers)	428,000
EEPTU (electricians)	260,000
UCW (postmen)	167,000
NUR (railwaymen)	170,000
APEX (clerical staff)	109,000
POEU (Post Office engineers)	79 000
Footwear and leather workers	60,000
AUEW (foundry section)	42,000
Total	2,226,400

BENN	
ASTMS	147,000
AUEW (TASS)	95,000
Sheetmetal workers	53,000
SOGAT (print workers)	50,000
FTAT (furniture workers)	44,000
Bakers' Union	38,000
ASLEF (train drivers)	27,000
Total	454,000

130,000 may accept 5¼%

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Leaders of 130,000 industrial civil servants have told the Government that they are prepared to accept a 5¼ per cent pay rise for nine months so that their settlement date can be brought into line with that of white collar staff who have been taking industrial action for more than four months.

The industrial staff, who are mostly manual workers at royal ordnance factories and defence establishments, have been offered a 7 per cent increase from the beginning of this month which is the same as the offer made to 530,000 white collar workers, whose settlement date is April 1.

Mr Michael Martin, national secretary for public services at the Transport and General Workers Union, said last night: "A common settlement date for all civil servants has certain attractions, not least the possibility of joint industrial action.

"We have been made a bad offer this year and we take the view that we might as well make the best of a bad thing and try and get something worthwhile from the negotiations," Mr Martin said.

The suggestion of a common settlement has so far been rejected by government negotiators.

The selective strikes by white collar staff has affected the pay of industrial civil servants, several thousand of whom have been laid off on basic pay.

It is with this in mind also, that the manual unions are seeking a common settlement date. Further talks with the Government are expected in the next two weeks.

Pay awards cause £37m ILEA deficit

The Inner London Education Authority ended the last financial year with an unprecedented £37m deficit, it was disclosed yesterday at a meeting of the authority's finance sub-committee.

It heard that a budgeted £712,000 surplus was transformed into the deficit because of low balances and high pay settlements. The ruling Labour group of the authority will decide what to do at its meeting next Monday, but Mr Bryn Davies, the authority leader, said he was against the suggestion that a 2.9p supplementary rate should be devied.

He also opposes cutting the authority's spending this year. A report by the chief financial officer suggests that to make a nimpact on the deficit a reduction in services and redundancies would be necessary.

Mr Davies will ask the Labour group to take no action, but will have to ensure that there is no repeat of the overspending this year. Otherwise, officers say, the members could be held to be acting unreasonably and could face a surcharge.

The deficit had arisen because of "the absurd assumptions suggested by the Government," Mr Davies said.

But Mr Alan Greengross, for the Conservative opposition, said: "This deficit is an appalling reflection on the way the authority is run". It was ludicrous to suggest that overspending could run away to such an amount.

☐ Any attempt by the Government to overturn the mandate of an elected local authority by legislation would signal the end of democratic local government in this country, Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, said last night (our Local Government Correspondent writes).

If the Government brought in legislation to restrict a council's powers to raise its own revenue by the rates, he would want to dissolve the council and call a fresh election

Mr Livingstone told a council meeting that the fight would not be of their seeking but because the Government forced it upon them. "We will have no alternative but to take up the fight I am confident we will carry Londoners with us and emerge triumphant from the struggle and confident that the Tory government will be swept aside by public opinion".

He emphasized that he was not threatening another election but that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, was forcing the option upon them. Faced with the possibility of legislation limiting rate increases, the council would have either to make massive cuts, to call for a referendum or to dissolve the council and hold a full election.

Sir Horace Cutler, the Conservative Opposition leader, told the council: "I believe we are moving towards a constitutional crisis of some proportions in local government, not because of the Government but because some local authorities are taking on themselves matters that are not of their concern.

"We are moving towards a crisis because authorities like this one have made a point of saying they want confrontation with the Government with the intention of defeating it. No Government can accept that."

Aftermath of the riots

Police chief condemns parents of rioters

From Ronald Kershaw
Liverpool

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, yesterday condemned parents who allowed their children to roam the streets of Toxteth like thieves and vagabonds, on an "uncivilised rampage." He gave a warning: "If these parents are not going to pick up their responsibilities and apply discipline it means that I have got to do it to protect the community at large."

Mr Oxford was speaking at a press conference after a night with "no particular problems". This was a relative judgment, however, compared with the weekend riots. On Monday night 67 arrests were made, 21 of them juveniles aged eight to sixteen, petrol bombs and stones were thrown at police and two officers were slightly injured. There was some looting and it took police only an hour to control the situation.

After praising the leaders of the black community, Mr Oxford said: "Unfortunately I cannot say the same for the parents of the young people who were exploiting the situation in Park Road last night, which was the only place we had any trouble. There was a crowd of some 100 plus of thieves and vagabonds."

Mr Oxford asked: "What in the name of goodness are these young people doing on the streets indulging in this behaviour at midnight? Is there no discipline that can be brought to bear on these young people? Are the parents not interested in their futures?"

He thought it "absolutely reprehensible" that girls of 10 and 13 had to be arrested.

Mr Oxford said: "If you can't get this message across to them then please don't criticize us for applying a positive policing approach.

"There are many people postulating views as to causes but let us not look for short term palliatives, let's go back to basic civilized discipline and get the parents of these young people to pick up their responsibilities and make sure that these kids are home and in their beds at midnight and not heaving bricks at policemen or in shop windows and going on an uncivilised rampage."

The chief constable said about 2,000 policemen were being employed to keep the area "cool". He said: "It's very costly and it means that other policing responsibilities and other jobs that we have to do cannot be done here or in other parts of the country."

Mr Oxford said that in the Park Road disturbances on Monday night there were young white people but no black people. The black community in the area had listened to their community leaders and did as they were told and behaved in a civilized manner.

He said the provision of special equipment for police was a step in the right direction.

Asked if he agreed that the Army should be put on standby for Toxteth, Mr Oxford said "No, I don't. That is almost an admission of failure. I am quite confident that the civil police forces are capable of dealing with the situation."

Mr Oxford received a measure of support for his views from mothers in the Lodge Lane area of Toxteth. They refused to give their names "because our windows would be in", but one suggested a curfew for children under 15, with fines for parents whose children were caught on the streets after a particular time.

☐ Prudential Corporation, Britain's biggest domestic insurer, is to increase its home contents premium rates for residents in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, from August 1 (Richard Allen writes).

A spokesman for the group said last night that the increases were to counter a dramatic rise in claims particularly as a result of thefts and burglaries. Last year the group settled more than 400,000 home insurance claims and had a £6.7m loss on its domestic account.

PLEA FOR MORE INNER CITY AID

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, whose member councils include Liverpool and the other conurbations, is to seek an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister.

The association wants more government resources for the inner cities.

Mr Jack Smart, chairman, has told Mrs Margaret Thatcher in a letter that his association has often put the issues of the urban areas, such as lack of resources, social deprivation and increased unemployment, before Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. It has protested about reductions in government assistance "but to no avail".

Mr Smart said that after the Brixton riots, the association asked him to go back to Mr Heseltine. "I did so, and while he expressed concern when we met him, there has again been no change in government policy."

The events in Liverpool over the past few days had emphasized yet again how serious the problem was. "Yet the reduction in rate support grant to Liverpool for this year compared with last is more than £11m, a reduction of 9 per cent".



Photograph by John Sturrock/Network

A hooded rioter with a gas cylinder in upper Parliament Street, Toxteth.

Demand for release of 200 held by police

From Arthur Osman
Liverpool

Liverpool Labour Party's Young Socialists, already under attack in the Commons, renewed their demand yesterday that more than 200 people arrested in the riots should be released immediately and all charges against them dropped.

It was also claimed that the police would use the widespread looting that had taken place as a further excuse to harass people.

The parliamentary dispute broke out over the contents of a leaflet which carried the Labour Party's imprimateur and its Liverpool address. These were omitted from another leaflet circulated yesterday.

Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, had in his role of chairman of the party's organization committee, already ordered an internal inquiry into the first leaflet. He agreed there were parts of it not necessarily acceptable to the adult wing of the party.

Yesterday's publication accuses the media of lies and distortions about the riots. It calls for a Labour inquiry into Toxteth's difficulties and the large police presence in the area and what it calls racist comments of police leaders.

It continues: "The press rags have now called for the arming of the police to deal with the situation, as if CS gas was not enough. We believe that the police must be pulled out of the area. They have inflamed the situation with their brutality and mass arrests."

It is suggested that a committee for the defence of Toxteth should be set up, comprising representatives of the unions, local Labour parties and black organizations. "If we don't, more will be arrested".

The leaflet says: "In many instances looting was spontaneous. But we believe in many cases people were coming into the area merely in order to use the rioting as a cover for lining their own pockets. We are opposed to this looting."

The young socialists demanded that the Special Patrol Group should be disbanded and that Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, should be dismissed for his racist remarks.

Mr Terry Harrison, a leading member of the Militant Tendency, who is a Labour member of Liverpool City Council, said that his telephone number was on the original leaflet purely as a contact point.

☐ The Cheshire Merseyside Region of the Fire Brigades Union said in a statement yesterday that its members will not use water canon for crowd control nor will they be used in training, servicing or maintaining such vehicles or equipment.

☐ A total of 77 people, most of them white, appeared in court in Liverpool yesterday on charges arising from the latest riots (the Press Association reports).

The defendants, 24 of whom are juveniles, face accusations including assault on the police, carrying offensive weapons, theft, handling stolen goods, criminal damage and burglary. Most of the adults were remanded in custody, and the juveniles remanded in care.

Hospital waiting list admissions halted

From Nicholas Timmins, Liverpool

Liverpool Area Health Authority has cancelled all routine waiting list admissions in the wake of the Toxteth riots.

The cancellations have affected scores of patients waiting for operations, including hip replacements and hernias. They had been made necessary because of the number of casualties, the need to keep beds open in case of further trouble and by the evacuation of 98 elderly patients from Princes Park Hospital

In the rush to move the patients from the hospital, which was threatened by flames from the building next door, 20 patients had to be moved to th physiotherapy department at Newsham General Hospital, where beds were hastily erected, one was taken to Mill Road Maternity Hospital and two to Alder Hey Children's Hospital. Those patients have since been moved again.

Although there seem to have been no serious consequences so far, health officials said yesterday they were worried about the long-term effect of the ordeal on the patients, some of whom were in their eighties.

Mr Michael Sobanja, administrator at Walton Hospital which still has nine patients from Princes Park who are suffering from shock and considered too ill to be moved, said: elderly patients had not been moved in the past because it was feared that moving might kill some of them.

Walton Hospital has had to cancel 86 day cases for minor procedures because its day beds were used in the evacuation. Sefton General Hospital has had its admission affected as 41 of the elderly patients are still there.

Yesterday the personal belongings of the patients from Princes Park were still being distributed to them. Mr John Watson, Area Health Authority administrator, said no decision was being taken yet on when the hospital might reopen.

Apart from smashed windows, now boarded up, and some vandalism in one wing, the hospital was in remarkably good condition, he said.

"Obviously anybody with a cancer or an emergency will be admitted but we do not want our beds filling up at the moment."

Children and the lessons of violence

From a Staff Reporter, Liverpool

Teachers at Shorefields comprehensive school in the Park Road area of Liverpool, scene of Monday night's trouble, were yesterday trying to explain the consequences of the weekend's rioting to pupils.

The 1,100-pupil school in the Dingle has the reputation of being one of the toughest and also one of the most progressive schools in the city.

With only 60 per cent of its pupils attending, the remainder kept at home after sleepless nights or playing truant, Mr Elwyn Hughes, the school's deputy headmaster, said: "We've been telling them that if they burn down shops and loot shops the chances are that they will never open again. It's all very well having publicity to put the area on the map, but they are the losers."

Mrs Eileen Jellis, the headmistress, said: "We are trying to take them through the consequences of higher rents, higher rates, and shops not staying open; and trying to get them to think out the consequences for themselves."

She agreed with the Chief Constable of Merseyside that it was up to parents to control their children. But she said: "When a situation gets out of hand like this I am not quite sure what control parents have."

Shorefields, since it was created in 1973, has made a determined effort to become a community school with evening courses and adult education for parents and school leavers. It has a wide range of well-supported activities outside hours, but has to fight limited resources and the consequences of deprivation in an area where, Mr Hughes says, unemployment reaches 48 per cent

Unemployment among fathers of 16-year-olds at the school was 60 per cent, Mrs Jellis said.

Of the 230 pupils who left last year, only 36 had gone to permanent jobs. The rest had gone to places on the Youth Opportunities Scheme, or straight to the dole.

Scarman sums up role of SPG

By Tony Samstag

Lord Scarman told the head of the Special Patrol Group yesterday that he must never forget the men under his command were officers of the peace committed to upholding the law. The warning was delivered after the Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riot had heard three witnesses accuse the police of improper behaviour, ranging from verbal abuse to physical attack, during the disturbances last April.

Chief Supt Robert Sillence, the SPG's senior officer in charge since January, and former chief superintendent in Brixton, said he was "quite pleased" to give evidence at the inquiry: "We have very few opportunities to say, 'this is what the SPG is and this is what the SPG does'."

Lord Scarman summed up that function as "upon call . . . to go into a district and catch criminals", adding, however, that the art of policing consisted in striking a balance between the need to pursue criminals and the wider aspects of community relations.

When SPG officers were deployed in a sensitive area, therefore, "the community relations factor may from time to time make it wise to . . . give local leaders notice that you are coming in", even if such advance warning might make the operation marginally less effective.

Mr Sillence said that the SPG had "no connexion whatsoever" with the controversial Swamp 81 operation, but had been active on four occasions in Brixton since 1978, including Swamp 80.

Of the witnesses discussing their submissions of intended evidence of police misbehaviour only one sought to implicate the SPG directly. Mr Stephen Smith, aged 27, said that he and his wife had been verbally abused and manhandled by police as they were on their way home in Rattray Road during the height of the violence.

As he was being bundled into a van, Mr Smith said, the arresting officer said: "This is no ordinary nick. You have been nicked by the SPG."

Mr Smith said he was charged with wilful obstruction but the charge was dropped and he was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of £50 for a year. He said he had not formally complained in part because it was inconvenient and in part because he was sceptical of its chances of being substantiated.

The police, he added, had called him "a dirty stinking Red" and one officer had told his wife: "No one lives in Brixton, only black monkeys".

Mr Sillence denied Mr Smith's story of being "nicked by the SPG", terming it "fabricated". He added: "Frankly, knowing the officers involved, it did not ring true".

The other witnesses alleging violence by police were Mr Henry Chin, aged 62, a shop owner, of Barnwell Road, and Mr David Brettle, a clerical officer with the Greater London Council who saw an incident while visiting the area that so upset him he wrote to Lord Scarman asking to submit evidence.

Mr Chin said about five policemen burst into his shop "and started to beat us up all at once". He was with his son, Robert, a cousin, Mr Michael Williams, and his solicitor, Mr Nick Adams; all were attacked and all required medical treatment, Mr Chin said.

Mr Brettle said he was walking to Clapham South tube station with his girl friend, trying to avoid the riot areas, when he saw two black youths arrested violently by four police officers and manhandled into a police coach.

"The police were acting like thugs", Mr Brettle said. He was not anti-police, but had felt obliged to write to Lord Scarman, who said yesterday he was "very grateful to receive the letter . . . and in an extremely good handwriting, Mr Brettle."

Both Mr Chin's and Mr Brettle's allegations are to be the subjects of formal complaints.

Science report

Many are unaware of hearing defects

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Nottingham

Preliminary results of a national study of deafness show that about 10 million people in Britain have a significant hearing defect. Moreover, one in ten of those examined who believed their hearing to be perfect had a disorder that amounted to some degree of disability.

Those are interim findings of a three year study which began last July at clinics at Cardiff, Glasgow, Nottingham and Southampton. They are part of new projects by the Medical Research Council Institute of Hearing Research at Nottingham University, which has completed a new £1m research laboratory.

The next stage of the national study of deafness will look more closely at the types, causes and effectiveness of treatment.

But the conclusions of the project about the prevalence of tinnitus, the disturbing continuing buzzing noise many people have in their ears, are already being used by doctors as a guide to treatment.

The national study indicates that one million people are tinnitus sufferers. Professor R. Coles, deputy director of the institute, says: "We need to take the treatment of tinnitus more seriously. The majority of sufferers tend to be men in their middle 50s who have worked in noisy surroundings."

Trials with a device similar to a hearing aid, for masking the tinnitus background noise, have been very successful, Professor Coles said.

At the other end of the age range, fundamental research into inherited defects, which causes one out of two of the cases of profound deafness in children, is yielding promising results in identifying the form of damage created by the genetic mechanism.

A method examining damaged cells using an electron microscope, devised by Dr Karen Steel, shows how the minute hairs which ultimately transform the vibrations created by sound into a nerve impulse differ between the normal and damaged ear.

However, Dr Steel says the research has a long way to go before it opens a new approach to treatment.

But an innovation in the development of hearing aids is being considered in investigations into psycho-acoustics. It could lead to a form of hearing aid which feeds low frequency sounds into one ear and high frequency sounds into the other.

The principle is straightforward. Existing hearing aids only amplify the sound, but do little to improve clarity. Yet it has been known for a long time that sounds are distorted in some forms of deafness because the patient does not hear the low frequency sounds, which are mainly vowels, and the higher frequency ones, mainly the consonants, with equal clarity.

JOBS HOPE FOR TOXTETH

From Craig Seton
Liverpool

Several hundred unemployed young people in the riot area of Toxteth will be taken off the streets within a matter of weeks and provided with jobs or training for up to a year if a special initiative to be announced by the Manpower Services Commission is successful.

The plan was agreed yesterday by the commission's Merseyside and Cheshire Special Programmes Board, which decided that after the riots and violence there should be a big boost to youth opportunities in an area where unemployment has reached nearly 40 per cent.

The board is asking businesses, industries, trade unions, and voluntary and statutory bodies in the city to suggest projects for youth jobs and training, which it will then fund.

The scheme could be the fore runner of a bigger plan by the Manpower Services Commission to inject cash aid into the rundown inner city area.

The commission is already reviewing its programmes in the area.

Mr Peter Rimmer, the special programmes area manager, said last night: "The opportunities created may be only temporary but they will take away a bit of the pressure and give young people a step in the right direction.

PC COMFORTABLE

PC Francis Palmer, aged 27, who suffered a fractured skull in Saturday's rioting in Toxteth, was said yesterday by Walton Hospital to be "ill but comfortable" after an operation. Of the 200 policemen injured, 32 are still in hospital.

William Press & Son

Our report of July 3 of the acquittals in the tax prosecution of William Press & Son quoted a statement by a Revenue spokesman that the judge considered "it would be difficult for a jury to decide whether there was a conspiracy". We are asked to make it clear, and we accept, that the judge never suggested there might have been a conspiracy. He in fact emphasized the evidence of the Revenue's principal witness, who said he was sure the company and its senior executives would never have engaged in a criminal conspiracy.

MPs are against locking up young offenders

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A sharp reversal of the trend towards locking up more and more young offenders was called for yesterday by the influential Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group.

More punitive methods had clearly failed to contain juvenile crime, while the introduction of the "short, sharp shock regime" had not deterred youngsters from taking to the streets in recent riots, it said.

A report by the group calls for a big shift away from custodial measures towards community-based ways of dealing with most young offenders.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the group, said yesterday that nothing that had happened in Toxteth, Brixton or Southall would change the recommendations. Juveniles who had been involved in violence in those areas should be delt with and sent to secure places.

But only a small minority of young people committed crimes of violence or serious crimes involving sex or robbery.

It would be self-defeating if the reaction to crime among the young was a despairing punitiveness, and a continued heavy reliance on locking up children in penal institutions. The pressures, influences and opportunities that led young people into crime were found in the community.

The report says that the least restrictive disposition for each young offender should normally be used. It wants restrictions on the courts' powers to impose custodial sentences on offenders aged under 21, and the phasing out of prison department custody for those under 17, all first-time minor offenders aged under 17, should be cautioned and that should also be normal practice for those committing a second minor offence.

In a fundamental departure from the philosophy of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, the group calls for care orders to be removed from the range of options available to criminal courts and their replacement by a new "residential order". That would be used only for the small minority of serious and persistent offenders and for those for whom other alternatives had failed.

The idea, adapted from similar measures being introduced in Northern Ireland, would involve setting up a new range of secure institutions for young offenders regarded as a danger to society. Unlike community homes with education, which replaced the former approved schools, they would be confined to offenders and not include children in care for other reasons.

Young Offenders—A Strategy for the Future, Barry Rose Publishers Ltd, Little London, Chichester, Sussex (£6.85).

July 29 not automatic paid day off

By Frances Gibb

Most employees have no automatic legal right to time off, whether paid or not, on July 29, the day of the royal wedding which has been declared a public holiday by royal proclamation.

That is the conclusion of research conducted for the 50,000-member National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses, which commissioned the investigation because of growing concern among its members over whether they must pay employees.

But the federation is cautiously advising employers that they should take into account factors other than the legal position, such as the implications for the firm's industrial relations.

Mr Richard Carr, personnel consultant with Hambro Housley Legal Protection Ltd, a legal insurance company, who conducted the research, said yesterday: "Contrary to popular belief, there does not seem to be any general legal entitlement to paid time off on Bank or other public holidays. But the whole thing is fraught with ambiguities. Employers and employees should study their contracts, orders made by wages councils, or national agreements, to work out how they are affected."

The only statutory provision covering payment for Bank and other holidays for organizations not specifically covered by the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 was the Wages Councils' Orders, made under the Wages Council Act 1959, he said.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Summer snooze: Too hot for a heavyweight at the London Zoo yesterday.

Heath calls for Soviet arms talks

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Edward Heath yesterday put another warning shot across the Government's bows when he urged western nations to make greater efforts to secure arms control agreements with the Soviet Union.

He emphasized that they would be secured only if negotiations were not linked with other issues such as Afghanistan, Angola, the Gulf or other areas of conflict.

To the evident pleasure of the Labour benches in the Commons, the former Prime Minister said Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, would be putting his defence policy at risk if public opinion was not won over by clear evidence of a willingness to control armaments.

Speaking in the early stages of the debate on the defence White Paper, Mr Heath drew relieved applause from the Conservative benches when he gave his strong support to the Trident nuclear missile programme.

Unless governments could show that they were making efforts to control arms, people would not be prepared to make the sacrifices needed to provide for defence forces, feeing against defence forces was rising and was becoming even stronger in France and West Germany.

Many European leaders would have the greatest difficulty over nuclear power unless the could show that the west was prepared to negotiate seriously for arms control, unliinked with other issues.

Mr Heath also questioned Mr Nott's strategy on naval forces for the 1980s. It was not enough to consider what was required for our Nato commitments and the western approaches.

One crucial area that should have been considered was the Gulf, and Mr Heath wondered whether the forces described in the White Paper were sufficiently strong to fulfil Britain's strategy there.

The defence programme was aproved by 309 votes to 240, a government majority of 69.

Mr Heath's warnings came only a few minutes after Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords that he had just reminded the Russitns that the comlete withdrawal of Soviet troos from Afghanistan was an essential element of any solution.

In a statement, repeated in the Commons, about his visit to Moscow earlier in the week, Lord Carrington said he had emphasized that the problem of Afghanistan was of global significance and its solution was essential in the interest of peace, stability and the development of East/West relations.

Opening the debate in the Commons, Mr Nott had reminded the House that although defence was expensive, the United Kingdom, with other members of Nato, had paid that premium for 35 years with the result that Europe had and still enjoyed peace.

He did not believe that Russia wanted war and the Soviet leadership was not seeking a direct military confrontation with Western Europe. But the West could not disregard totally the possibility in years to come of a disintegrating Soviet empire, with the dying giant lashing out across the Central Front in an act of desperation.

New Forest sale by state ruled out

From Hugh Clayton, Stoneleigh

The New Forest and most of Cannock Chase in Staffordshire have been excluded from the Government's planned sale of state forest land, Sir David Montgomery, chairman of the Forestry Commission, said yesterday.

The Government's Forestry Bill, which will allow ministers to sell land owned by the commission, is expected to complete its passage through Parliament today. It has been strongly contested by the Opposition on the grounds that it was designed to reduce state assets and takes no account of the needs of forestry.

Ministers announced last month under pressure from Conservative backbenchers that the Forest of Dean would not be sold because of its importance as a beauty sgpot. It was "an example of an area that we would not sell", Sir David said at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

"There is no doubt that the same would apply to others such as the New Forest."

He said later that the most-visited parts of Cannock Chase would also remain state property. There were other estates which the commission had decided to retain, but Sir David would not identify them. He said that the areas most likely to be sold were small scattered estates which did not fit into the national pattern of the commission's holdings.

"Many of the holdings of the commission do not stand up to a rational examination. The objective can be achieved without the sale of the core forests."

Ministers, who are the titular owners of state forests, have given the commission which administers them the task of deciding which to sell.

"It is intended that sales in the first three years might raise some £40m," Sid David said. "This would represent only about 4 per cent of the current value of the total Forestry Commission assets."

If a forest had a high amenity or conservation value it would not be sold. Some might be sold on condition the new owner leased the forest back to the commission. Talks about such sales have begun between the commission and financial institutions which buy land as an invesment.

Sir David was speaking after the opening of a national campaign to replace elms lost through Dutch elm disease by protecting vigorous wild saplings. The Tree Council, a charity which represents 25 voluntary bodies, said tagging of saplings was needed so that the operators of mechanical cutters would avoid the young trees. About 19 million elms have died from disease in England in the past 10 years.

Sir John Starkey, tree council officer for Nottinghamshire, said: "We want quick results because of the effect of Dutch elm disease. There is an abundance of growth potential and we want to tap it."

Rubens sale halted by police

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A Rubens was withdrawn from a Sotheby's sale last week after police had told the auctioneer ten minutes before bidding was due to start that they believed the painting to be stolen.

The work was lot 316 in one of Sotheby's new "fast sales", an innovation introduced last month. Items are only briefly catalogued, and the aim is to cut the time between consignment and pay out to five or six weeks.

Speed had apparently thrown Sotheby's experts out of gear, for they had failed to notice that the painting had passed through their hands four years before. On Thursday it was catalogued as "Rubens (after)" and titled "Aeneas in the underworld". It was estimated to fetch £100-£150.

In June 1977 it had been included in a major Sotheby sale in Amsterdam devoted to the collection of Dr Hans Wetzlar, and which broke many auction records. On that occasion it was catalogued as an authentic work of "Sir Peter Paul Rubens" on paper laid down on canvas, 15½ by 9¾ inches. A former collection was quoted as well as its public exhibition in 1959.

It was bought by Mr Raymond Romare, a collector-dealer, now living in Brussels, for 12,500 guilders—about £4,000 at the time. Mr Romare spotted the picture in Sotheby's "fast sale" last week while visiting London for the major summer Old Master sales at Sotheby's and Christie's.

He was surprised to see the picture with so low a valuation set on it this time. He knew that he had himself exchanged the picture for another work with a collector in St John's Wood called Dr Rothman, now in his nineties. Mr Romare sought out Dr Rothman and learned that he had recently suffered a burglary. He believed the picture to be among items stolen.

Mr Romare told the police that the painting was coming up for sale. He said: "I could have gone and bought the painting. I looked in on the auction and there were only half a dozen people there. Indeed, old Rothman asked me to go and buy it back."

Sotheby's said yesterday that they had known nothing of the picture's background until contacted by the police. It had been consigned for sale by a highly reputable dealer with whom they regularly did business. They had not yet attempted to check that the painting was the same as that included in the Wetzlar sale, but confirmed that the latter was sold to Mr Romare.

No record of tobacco firms' invitations

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has refused to disclose how many of her ministers have accepted invitations from tobacco companies to sporting and artistic events sponsored by them.

The number of civil servants in the Department of Health and Social Security who have accepted such invitations, however, may be disclosed later this week.

The information was requested after the controversy surrounding the invitations to Wimbledon issued to politicians and civil servants by British American Tobacco Industries.

Tobacco companies, increasingly worried by calls to ban tobacco advertising, have made it a habit to invite politicians and civil servants to artistic and sporting events.

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, attended Glyndebourne shortly after his ministerial appointment as the guest of Imperial Tobacco, which was sponsoring the production.

Details of all such invitations were demanded by Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Battersea South, in a written parliamentary question last week. He asked the Prime Minister to say how many invitations had been received by members of her administration since May, 1979, to which ministers they were made, to which events and how many were accepted.

Mrs Thatcher replied on Monday: "I have no idea. Such records are not kept and I have no intention of wasting time and money to keep them."

Mr Dubs said yesterday: "I think the issue is a very serious one, given the arguments between the tobacco companies and the Government about advertising.

"As far as I know some ministers have in the past been invited by the tobacco companies to events such as Glyndebourne and this must make it difficult for them when arguing with the same companies about cigarette advertising."

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, opposition spokesman for health, tabled a similar question yesterday to Mr Jenkin about the number of invitations accepted by Lord Hunter of Newington.

Lord Hunter, who was chairman of the Government's independent scientific committee on smoking and health for seven years, took an appointment as an adviser to Imperial Tobacco last month.

Mrs Dunwoody wanted to know how many tobacco industry invitations Lord Hunter accepted during his years as chairman.

MPs to study Chevaline programme

By Peter Hennessy

The powerful all-party Commons Public Accounts Committee is to devote a large part of its energies in the next session of Parliament to a special investigation of the Ministry of Defence's controversial £1,000m Chevaline programme designed to upgrade the Royal Navy's strategic nuclear deterrent.

No official confirmation of the inquiry was forthcoming in Westminster this week as the decision to pursue it was taken last week at a private meeting of the committee which discussed a leading article published in *The Times* on July 1 calling on Parliament's premier select committee and spending watchdog to submit Chevaline to a searching inquiry.

Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton and chairman of the committee, submitted, it seems a special request to the Comptroller and Auditor General, whose exchequer department carries out value-for-money exercises and reports to the public accounts committee, asking him to turn his attention to Chevaline.

As reported in *The Times* last week, the application of the Chevaline improvement to the Navy's Polaris warheads has been delayed by the failure of its warheads and decoys to separate in the most recent flight trial off Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Even if the next test, which is imminent, is successful, the first Chevaline-fitted submarine will not put to sea before mid-1983.

The last of the Polaris squadrons to be converted to Chevaline will not be operational until late 1987 or early 1988, four years before the Polaris deterrent is due to be replaced progressively by the Trident force.

The public accounts committee, given its brief, will probably concentrate on the lack of financial control that blighted the Chevaline project in the mid-1970s. Only in January, 1980, almost six years after it was given the go-ahead by a Cabinet committee of five ministers, was the Commons given the true figure of £1,000m for its overall cost.

From the diaries of Mrs Barbara Castle, from questions put by the committee on February 18 to Sir David Cardwell, chief of defence procurement, and from Dr Lawrence Freedman's book *Britain and Nuclear Weapons*, it has emerged that the estimated costs of Chevaline, when Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet committee authorized it in April, 1974, was between £230m and £250m.

The Chevaline investigation will be one of the first to be conducted by the new partnership of Mr Barnett and Mr Gordon Downey, the Treasury Deputy Secretary, who is to move to Audit House at the beginning of October to succeed Sir Douglas Hanley as Comptroller and Auditor General. The two men worked closely together during Mr Barnett's period as Chief Secretary to the Treasury between 1974 and 1979.

Britain and Nuclear Weapons. Lawrence Freedman (Macmillan £3.25).

Court told of doctor's 'hazardous methods'

A Harley Street doctor used totally incorrect methods treating a patient for a wart on his big toe, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. The prosecution claims that as a result, the patient died and alleges the doctor's gross negligence was to blame.

Dr Howard Baderman, the consultant in charge of University College Hospital accident department in London, described the methods of Dr Gordon Kells as hazardous and contrary to present medical knowledge.

Dr Kells, aged 36, of Devonshire Mews, Marylebone, London, allegedly gave Mr Leslie Holt, an antique dealer, a lethal overdose of the fast acting anaesthetic, Methohexitone, which stopped his heart.

The use of the anaesthetic by a doctor performing surgery on his own was "absolutely contrarily indicated these days", Dr Baderman said. He was on duty when Mr Holt was taken by ambulance to University College Hospital from Dr Kells' Harley Street surgery.

Dr Kells is said to have told doctors he first gave Mr Holt a local anaesthetic containing adrenalin to numb his big toe. But as he began cauterizing the wart, Dr Kells said Mr Holt was in pain, so he injected him intravenously with valium.

The Crown alleges Dr Kells was lying and knew he had used Methohexitone, not valium.

Dr Baderman told the court that the use of an anaesthetic containing adrenalin on toes or fingers was totally incorrect and very hazardous indeed as it could cut off the blood supply and cause the loss of the toe or finger through gangrene.

He also said the use of an intravenous injection of valium while working alone was "very unsafe" because one could never be sure how a patient was going to react.

"Once in the vein you cannot get it out, so it is potentially hazardous."

Dr Baderman explained that the patient's vital functions, such as heart action, needed to be supervised when using Methohexitone. "You cannot adequately supervise this if you are performing some sort of surgical procedure", he said.

Dr Kells, has denied unlawfully killing Mr Holt, aged 42, of Blaenffos, Dyfed, South Wales, on September 13, 1979.

Professor James Payne, director of the Royal College of Surgeons' anaesthetics research department, said that Mr Holt's life might have been saved if he had been handled well.

He told the jury that, provided he could have been given oxygen and help with breathing and circulation, Mr Holt could have had more than a reasonable chance of surviving.

Analysis of Mr Holt's blood showed he had received a very large dose of Methohexitone, certainly more than 10 times the correct dose, he said.

He also criticized Dr Kells for giving Mr Holt an intrevenous injection while the patient had a full stomach.

The trial continues today.



Photograph by Tony Weaver

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, speaking in London yesterday at the first public recital of an interdenominational prayer for peace. She condemned abortion as a destroyer of peace at the beginning of life.

KILLER OF BOY JAILED FOR LIFE

From Our Correspondent
St Albans

Bernard MacAnaspie was jailed for life yesterday for the killing of Steven Edmonston, aged nine, who lived next door.

A jury at St Albans Crown Court rejected his defence of diminished responsibility and convicted him of murder at the end of a seven-day trial. It took them 50 minutes to reach their verdict.

The boy died after being beaten around the head and stabbed through the heart with a kitchen knife. He had been sexually assaulted and marks on his body suggested that he had been bound and gagged.

Mr Justice Woolf recommended that MacAnaspie, aged 29, a dustman of Milwards, Harlow, should serve not less than 20 years. He said: "It was a particularly savage and brutal attack on this boy. I have no doubt that you are a dangerous person."

Nalgo call for united front

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Growing union pressure to establish a united front against the Government's cash limits for the public services in this winter's pay found received a fillip yesterday from moderate town hall staff.

A re-called conference of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo), while voting to accept a basic 7.3 per cent pay offer, also insisted that the union leadership should urgently seek a co-ordinated policy with other public service unions and involve the TUC in the planning of the assault on cash limits.

Ministers have made clear that they expect increases in the public services in the next pay round to be no more than 5 per cent. While expressing their determination to challenge the cash limits, union leaders acknowledge that there will be difficulties in persuading their members to take action, with unemployment approaching three million.

The Nalgo decision means that 540,000 white collar local authority workers will receive the 7.3 per cent basic increase from the beginning of this month. Lower grades will receive more as part of a restructuring exercise.

□ Police in Cumbria answered emergency calls yesterday after the county's 200 ambulancemen staged a lightning 24-hour strike with no warning (Our Carlisle Correspondent writes). Thirty police officers were taken off normal duty to man 10 ambulances.

Ferries cheaper than tunnel, study says

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

A channel tunnel would be a disastrous financial mistake, and a waste of time, money, and energy, port and shipping interests declared yesterday.

Without government guarantees, which the Government has said it will not give, a fixed link would be unviable, according to a new study by port and shipping interests headed by the Dover Harbour Board, existing ferries could comfortably carry the traffic forecast for a tunnel until the turn of the century at a fraction of the cost.

Bridge and tunnel studies have made the mistake of under-estimating competition, especially price competition, from ferries, Mr Jonathan Sloggett of the Dover Harbour Board, said. He is chairman of the working group that produced the study.

The profit predicted for the tunnel was attributable largely to higher cross-channel rates, but ferry rates had fallen since the studies were made and would continue to do so for the next 15 years, he said.

Since the last tunnel project was cancelled in 1974, ferry companies and the harbour-board had been modernized. With more efficient and economical equipment they were now in a strong position to cut rates against competition from a tunnel.

According to the working group of the General Council of British Shipping, the three main ferry companies, European Ferries, British Rail Sealink, and P & O, and the harbour board, 10 ferries operating between Dover and Calais and Boulogne have a total capacity of 8,600,000 cars a year compared with forecasts of 2,900,000 for 1990 in the Coopers and Lybrand study for the EEC, and 3,900,000 for the year 2000.

That means that even with the present unsatisfactory average load of 38 per cent, the existing fleet could carry a fifth more than the 1990 forecast, and would need only a small extra capacity for the year 2000.

Given a 55 per cent load, which the operators believe easily attainable with fleet rationalization, only five ferries would be needed to handle the traffic in 2000.

Although port and shipping investment has already been made for well into the 1990s, the study includes a comparison of capital and operating costs for a bridge or tunnel and ferries as if both had to start from scratch, showing that even on that basis the capital cost of shipping would be far smaller and operating costs much the same.

"Our studies suggest that provided the channel tunnel charges were fair, the ferries would have little difficulty bankrupting it. But would it be allowed to go bankrupt once built? What would happen?

The present study is based on road vehicles only, the critical economic factor for ferries, and will be followed by a fuller study taking in rail passenger and freight traffic.

The working group's comparisons of projected costs for bridge, tunnel and ferries for the year 2000 are (1980 prices):

Twin-track rail tunnel			
Vehicle capacity	Capital cost	Capital charge	Operating cost
3,500,000	£1,850m	£112m	£50m
Shipping equivalent:	£85m	£7m	£40m
Road bridge			
Vehicle capacity	Capital cost	Capital charge	Operating cost
5,600,000	£3,450m	£209m	£40m
Shipping equivalent:	£115m	£9m	£50m

Methodists take step nearer unity

By Our Correspondent, Norwich

The Methodist conference voted overwhelmingly yesterday to take a step nearer unity with four other English churches by establishing a covenant with them.

The covenant will allow members of all the individual churches, the Church of England, Methodist, United Reformed Church, the Churches of Christ and the Moravians, to take full communion within each other's churches and recognize each other's members and ministers on an equal basis.

The conference also voted overwhelmingly to have bishops in the Methodist Church, but what form they will take and who they will be has yet to be discussed at local church level. It is expected to be 1985 before the first Methodist bishop is appointed.

The Reverend Dr Peter Stephens, convenor of the working party which drew up the covenant report and a lecturer at Queen's College Birmingham, told the conference: "I want you to rid your minds of the image of a bishop. They are not all gas and gaiters.

The Reverend John Stacey, an executive of the Methodist Church, said the other churches would have to accept the Methodists' women ministers as equals to men ministers.

The conference voted 497 for the covenant deal with five against and five abstaining.

□ All the churches involved in the covenant are in the process of assessing the proposals in detail, Clifford Longley writes. They will re-consider the scheme with a view to final binding approval in about two years from now.

Peer leaves Labour

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Lord Taylor of Harlow yesterday resigned from the Labour Party after 42 years' membership.

He was MP for Barnet from 1945 to 1950, Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations from 1964 to 1965, and was parliamentary private secretary to the late Mr Herbert Morrison.

He is not joining the Social Democratic Party, but will sit on the cross bench.

Lord Taylor left Labour because: "I do not agree with the attempts being made to abolish the House of Lords, to abolish private medical practice, to prevent part-time medical work within the NHS, and to abolish private education.

"By destroying freedom of choice for parents and teachers, and patients and doctors, these policies are certain to damage irreparably the quality of the health and education services."

EXPLOSIVES CASE MAN IS CLEARED

William Smith, an alleged member of the Ulster Volunteer Force, was cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of aiding and abetting an attempted explosive-running operation to Northern Ireland.

Mr Smith, aged 22, of Whitelaw Street, Glasgow, was freed by Mr Justice Mustill, who said there was not sufficient admissible evidence to put before a jury. The judge ordered the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty.

Mr Smith, with his co-defendant, Joseph Pears, aged 29, of Brakeside Street, Maryhill, Glasgow, had denied separate parts in aiding and abetting in the procurement of explosives. The trial of Mr Pears, also an alleged member of the UVF, continues.

The prosecution has alleged that the two men belonged to the Maryhill branch of the extreme Protestant organization.

IN BRIEF

Republican Day called off

Clay Cross, Derbyshire, will not, after all, hold a Republican Day celebration on July 29 when the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer are married.

A meeting of parish councillors called to discuss a programme had to be cancelled when only five attended.

Six is a quorum.

Doctor re-registered

Dr Andrew Brown, of Watlington, Oxfordshire, who prescribed large quantities of drugs even after one of his patients died of an overdose, was yesterday returned to the register by the General Medical Council's professional conduct committee.

Hegard case nears end

Judgment is expected on Monday in the "company cufflinks" case in the High Court in London involving Mrs Elizabeth Hegard who was sued by two of her former husband's companies for the return of £50,000 worth of jewelry.

Employers accused

Women are still concentrated in low-paid, unskilled jobs because employers tend to obey the letter rather than the spirit of the equality laws, according to the Equal Opportunities Commission's fifth research bulletin published yesterday.

Palace charge

Donald Robertson, aged 22, of Sleigh Drive, Edinburgh, yesterday denied trespassing at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, where the Queen is staying. Edinburgh Sheriff Court fixed his trial for September 9.

Dead diver named

A skindiver who died after getting into difficulties off Lamorna, west Cornwall, was named yesterday as Mr Phillip William Calvert, aged 43, of Rose Cottage, Carlton, Waterhouses, Stoke-on-Trent.

Ferry suspended

Night sailing between Weymouth and the Channel Isles will be suspended until early next week, while the Sealink ferry Earl William which touched bottom in Jersey at the weekend is being repaired.

Whitehall puts a brave face on Moscow snub

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Office made a valiant effort to pick up the pieces yesterday after the crack-up of Lord Carrington's initiative on Afghanistan.

Questions buzzing in the corridors of Whitehall as to whether the Foreign Secretary's flying visit to Moscow to present the EEC plan to Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, was really necessary, or whether it was all a mistake, received ambiguous answers.

It is not clear, first of all, if Mr Gromyko intends to reply to the proposals, or whether his dismissal of the ideas of a conference not involving the Afghan regime as "unrealistic" says it all.

He may well reply in the sense of formally acknowledging the European proposal and restating the Soviet position, but that would not amount to very much unless at the same time he answered the specific points put to him.

It is also not known if the dialogue between Lord Carrington, as President of the European Council, and Mr Gromyko is going to continue, in September, in the United Nations in New York, or if this is just a polite way of consigning the initiative to oblivion.

So far as Britain is concerned, the plan lies on the table and it is up to Moscow to respond. The Ten will consider their own position when Lord Carrington reports on his trip at the political cooperation meeting in Brussels next week. Without assurance of a dialogue with Moscow they cannot go much further with their ideas.

The best hope yesterday was that the Soviet Union had not formally rejected the idea. Mr Gromyko evidently took a full part in the discussion.

Another question arises here as to why he received Lord Carrington at such short notice if he did not want to talk about Afghanistan. A very plausible answer is that Mr Gromyko's main motive was to treat the occasion as an Anglo-Soviet bilateral meeting to show that, despite the trouble over Afghanistan, diplomatic relations were back to normal.

The impression in diplomatic circles yesterday was that little has been achieved. It may be that the European initiative will take off and attract international support at the United Nations and form a basis for future discussion, but no one is counting on it.

☐ Washington: The United States yesterday was careful to keep open whatever chance there might still be of obtaining an international conference on Afghanistan by the EEC (Nicholas Hirst writes).

Mr Dean Fischer, the spokesman for the State Department, said today: "We regret the unfavourable initial Soviet response to what we regard as a promising diplomatic initiative which conceivably could lead to an acceptable settlement in Afghanistan."

Move in US towards grain deal with Russia

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 7

Mr John Block, the United States Agriculture Secretary, wants to start talks by the end of this month on a new agreement to sell grain to the Soviet Union.

A partial embargo on sales was imposed by President Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It was lifted earlier this year.

The present agreement expires in September. Under its terms the Soviet Union agreed to take a minimum of six million tonnes of grain from the United States every year for five years. It could buy a further two million tonnes without any consultation, but purchases above that amount were to be cleared first with the Government.

The embargo meant that sales for the 12-month period to September 1980 were eight million tonnes.

The embargo was lifted by Mr Block in the face of strong opposition from Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

The State Department would not say today whether policy on grain sales was included in the review of East-West relations being conducted by Mr Haig.

The Agriculture and State departments have also disagreed about selling butter to the Soviet Union. Under a price-support system similar to that operated by the EEC, the Department of Agriculture had bought $1,300m (£684m) worth of butter at about $1.50 lb, which it would be prepared to sell to the Soviet Union for $1 lb rather than lose it all.

IRA protest clouds visit

From Michael Leapman, Toronto, July 7

Even before the planned demonstration against Princess Margaret here tonight, supporters of the IRA had achieved their objective in terms of publicity.

Press reports of her arrival yesterday were dominated by the threat of the Irish Prisoners of War Committee to protest outside the theatre where she would attend a performance by the Royal Ballet.

"It's been in the papers and television for days now", Mr Michael Quigley, secretary of the committee, said today. The serious condition of another hunger striker has given impact to the protest.

Royal visits to cities with substantial populations of Irish origin provide a focus for anti-British propaganda, as Prince Charles discovered when he went to New York last month.

It was the reason for the cancellation of the visit to Washington which Princess Margaret was to have made after leaving Canada next week.

Police said they were stepping up security.

It is feared that there may be counter-demonstrations. Princess Margaret has been a controversial figure among Irish sympathizers in North America since 1979, when she was reported to have referred to "Irish pigs". Officials said she had referred to "Irish jigs".



"Sorry. You're still only an *economic* animal."

Haig in trouble over remarks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 7

Mr Alexander Haig, President Reagan's prickly Secretary of State, is in trouble again. This time he has come in for criticism in the *Washington Post*.

The article, written by Mr Lou Cannon, the newspaper's White House correspondent, who is well attuned to what the President and his aides are thinking, says there is growing concern that the friction between Mr Haig and other high-ranking Administration officials is hurting American diplomacy.

The report quotes senior officials as saying that the open rows between Mr Haig and other members of the Administration have damaged the Administration's efforts to speak with a single voice on foreign policy.

Mr Haig's latest troubles began when two of his aides criticized the performance of Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American Representative at the United Nations, during the Security Council debate on the Israeli attack against an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

President Reagan rapped Mr Haig's knuckles for this indiscretion when the Secretary of State stopped off in Los Angeles on his way back from his trip to China. But barely had Mr Haig left the President's hotel suite than he was in trouble again over some remarks he made to the press which were regarded as being implicitly critical of the Administration's policy towards China and Taiwan.

Lord Carrington's presidency embarks in choppy waters

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, July 7

Britain's assumption of the EEC presidency, which took place formally on July 1, will be ceremonially proclaimed in Strasbourg tomorrow when Lord Carrington delivers the traditional address of an incoming president to the European Parliament.

The Foreign Secretary had greatly hoped to be able to have something positive to say about his talks in Moscow last Monday, but the Kremlin's hostile reaction to the EEC's British-inspired proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan has apparently denied him that satisfaction.

With the EEC's Middle East diplomacy also running into the desert sands, owing partly to the sheer intractability of the issues and partly to the less than enthusiastic support of the new French President, Lord Carrington's chances of cutting a foreign policy dash as EEC President are looking none too healthy.

This was always the aspect of the presidency which most appealed him, for he has never bothered to conceal his boredom with the EEC's day-to-day activities. The collective weight of the Ten can, he feels, have a positive impact not only on world events but on domestic opinion in member states like Britain, where the Community's credit rating is rock-bottom.

As President, it is part of Britain's duty over the next six months to represent the EEC to the outside world, at the United Nations General Assembly in September for example, and at the Western economic summit in Ottawa later this month, on the basis of internally agreed positions.

Lord Carrington had originally had ideas for setting up a permanent secretariat of senior officials in Brussels which would be at the service of succeeding presidencies with the aim of providing continuity in the field of foreign policy coordination.

This scheme was shot down, however, by the former French government, which saw it as a threat to national sovereignty, and by some of the smaller states, which feared that it could institutionalize the dominant role of the bigger countries.

Lord Carrington's speech will be scanned closely tomorrow for any new thoughts he may have on the future of foreign policy coordination. For the rest, Britain's priorities are already well known. The main internal objective will be to proceed as far as possible with reform of the EEC's budget system and common agricultural policy.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher hopes that fundamental decisions can be taken at the next EEC summit meeting on November 26 and 27 in London, but both she and Lord Carrington accept, realistically, that the debate is bound to continue into the Belgian presidency in the first half of next year.

Britain would also dearly love to be rid of the festering fisheries dispute, and may call a special Council meeting of fisheries ministers later this month in an attempt to break the back of the quarrel before it becomes inexorably caught up in the budgetary and agricultural negotiations.

The Government's other chief objectives have been shrewdly chosen because they offer a potential national benefit for which an impeccable Community case can also be made. They include the completion of the common market in insurance services, the development of air fares and extending the intra-Community recognition of professional qualifications.

There is a reasonable chance of progress in these areas, though if it occurs it will be as much in spite as because of Britain's occupancy of the presidency, a task which makes it difficult for the incumbent state to indulge in an unabashed pursuit of national interest.

The main duty of Lord Carrington and fellow Cabinet ministers, such as Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Peter Walker, is the chairmanship of the 40 to 50 EEC ministerial councils scheduled between now and the end of the year.

Although the presidency offers the incumbent government some leverage, for example in the drawing up of agendas, it is much less than is widely supposed, and the strain of trying to combine the roles of impartial judge and national advocate can be acute.

It means, among other things, that Britain will have to "double up" at every council meeting, sending a senior minister to take the chair as EEC president, and a more junior colleague to defend Britain's corner in the rough and tumble of debate.

Hazards of 'rigid and abstract Thatcherism'

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 7

The development of the British economy since Mrs Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister two years ago "provides a case study in the hazards of attempting to apply a rigid and abstract set of principles to the functioning of an actual economy—particularly one which is in severe structural disequilibrium at the outset," asserts Representative Henry Reuss, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress.

Mr Reuss requested the staff of his committee to conduct a study of economic policies in numerous foreign nations to provide some guidance for American policy formulation. The congressman guards against making broad generalizations, although it is evident from his comments that he has little sympathy for an essentially monetarist approach.

In his introduction to the staff study the congressman, who is one of the most ardent liberal Democratic Party opponents of President Ronald Reagan's economic policies, notes that the study has not been endorsed by the Joint Economic Committee. He labels British economic policies as "a dramatic and still unfinished experiment with monetarism".

Miss Catherine Hill, an economist on the staff of the Congressional Budget Office, wrote the chapter on the United Kingdom economy in the new study and stressed that "it is difficult to reach any conclusions on the effectiveness of Mrs Thatcher's policies because they have not been implemented successfully".

The author has sought to present an even-handed analysis, quoting extensively both experts in Britain who are in sympathy with the Conservative Government's strategy and seek to provide technical explanations, and in some cases excuses, for why things have not gone according to plan; and quoting also a range of opponents to the Government.

In conclusion, however, Miss Hill leaves little doubt about her deep scepticism of Mrs Thatcher's approach.

She points out that, despite public borrowing and money supply growth being far greater than Mrs Thatcher desired, the British economy has come under intense pressure.

In response to this, price inflation and wage settlements have been coming down, but Miss Hill said it is unclear "how permanent these gains will be, or what costs in lost output and unemployment must be paid to get inflation below double digits."

Finally, the congressional economist emphasizes that "had inflation fallen faster and in a more permanent fashion "it is possible that this would have entailed such costs in lost output and—conceivably—social disorder as to make such a policy unjustifiable".

The study concludes that the prime issue for the future of British policy is whether an approach that places "overriding priority" on the battle against inflation adequately takes into consideration the multiple responsibilities of government.

Mr Reuss and Dr James Galbraith, the executive director of the Joint Economic Committee, have been deeply critical of the ways in which the Reagan Administration has struck at inflation without taking fully into account, in their opinion, the social consequences of the anti-inflation strategy.

The study issued by the Joint Economic Committee suggested that no nation has found a means yet to make a purely monetarist approach a truly practical policy.

Indeed, in West Germany there has been a recent tendency to place less importance upon monetary targets, and in France there are indications that the authorities have not been taking monetary targets very seriously, the congressional report noted.

"In the United Kingdom, the monetarist experiment of the Thatcher Government has proved difficult — if not impossible—to put into effect, although the consequences of trying have been severe," Mr Reuss said in a press release announcing the publication of his committee's international study.

The congressman, an advocate of selective credit controls and much greater central planning of industrial restructuring, asserted in the press release that "monetarism is a waning force in Europe."

Mitterrand to map out the role of Parliament

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 7

The newly elected National Assembly, with its huge Socialist majority, will get down to work in earnest tomorrow afternoon with President Mitterrand's message.

The message, which is the only means by which a president communicates with Parliament in the Fifth Republic, will lay down the main lines of the Government action. The details will be filled in afterwards by M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, in his policy speech.

The presidential message will develop three themes. The first is the Government's determination to rehabilitate the role of parliament.

M Louis Mermaz, the new president of the assembly, had, on being elected last week, insisted on the need to reinstate it in its rights and dignities, and on the readjustment of the powers of the executive and the legislature.

In fact, the overwhelming left-wing majority, and the determination of M Mitterrand to exercise his powers in the very sovereign manner reminiscent of General de Gaulle, will make this readjustment difficult if not impossible in practice.

The President will, however, insist, and this is the second theme of his message, on the role of Parliament in the socialist transformation of French society.

The third theme is the implementation of all his campaign promises, including the controversial programme of nationalizations, which the Prime Minister is expected to develop in some detail.

According to sources close to the Elysée Palace, the programme of nationalizations would be not unlike a three stage rocket. The first stage would involve the three broad sectors to be nationalized: banking, steel and armaments.

The second would involve the five industrial groups whose shares are widely distributed among the public, like Rhône-Poulenc, Saint Gobain, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, and Thomson-CSF.

These two stages would be the subject of a Bill to be tabled in Parliament next autumn.

The third stage would involve those three "nationalizable" industrial groups which have strong links with foreign firms. Their fate does not yet seem to be decided. Negotiations with the foreign firms concerned would, in any case, have to be carried out first.

CHINA MAY SEEK ARMS IN BELGIUM

From David Bonavia, Hongkong, July 7

General Yang Dezhi, the chief of the Chinese general staff, has visited Belgium. This may signify China's interest in buying Belgian arms, after the granting of an interest-free loan of 900m Belgian francs (£11.2m), spread out over a three-year period.

The loan is ostensibly without strings, but military observers in Hongkong point out that Belgium makes many high-quality light to medium weapons systems which could be of interest to the Chinese armed forces.

General Yang is also expected to visit Britain, and the possibility of sales of British arms cannot be ruled out.

Supreme Court nominee is a woman

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 7

President Reagan ended two centuries of male exclusivity in the Supreme Court today by nominating Mrs Sandra O'Connor, a judge on the Arizona Court of Appeals, to succeed Justice Potter Stewart, who is retiring.

If confirmed she will be the first appointment to the Supreme Court for six years.

President Reagan announced her nomination in the White House press office, describing her as "truly a person for all seasons, possessing those unique qualities of temperament: fairness, intellectual capacity and devotion to public good".

During last year's election campaign, President Reagan said he would name a woman to the Supreme Court, but yesterday he emphasized he had chosen Mrs O'Connor mainly because she agreed with his judicial philosophy that it is the court's duty to interpret the law and not to make it.

Mrs O'Connor, who is 51, has enjoyed a meteoric rise through Arizona's political and judicial circles. She served two full terms in the Arizona State Senate, where she became majority leader, the first woman in the United States to be elected to such a post.

In 1975, she was elected a superior court judge in Phoenix, and was promoted to the Arizona Court of Appeals 18 months ago.

Despite her conservative inclinations, she has supported feminists on abortion legislation and the equal rights amendment. The National Right to Life Committee has already announced that anti-abortionists will oppose her confirmation.

Justice Stewart, whom she will be replacing, often swung between the conservative and liberal camps within the Supreme Court, and if Mrs O'Connor is confirmed the court is likely to adopt a more conservative approach.

The confirmation hearings by the Senate judiciary committee are expected to be lengthy as various interest groups intend to examine deeply into her judicial background.

The nomination of Mrs O'Connor has brought about the spectacle of a conservative being welcomed by liberal left-wing groups, while some of Mr Reagan's natural constituents are condemning her candidacy.

A mother of three, Mrs O'Connor served as a deputy district attorney while her husband completed law school. That example of a woman pursuing her career in advance of that of her husband is not lost on the women's movement.

Religiously inclined right-wingers who played a significant part in the President's election oppose the nomination.

The Rev Jerry Falwell, head of the Moral Majority, which would like to ban abortion and reduce the availability of some birth control devices, predicted that if Mrs O'Connor were appointed "The church people would desert him (the President) in droves".

Mr Falwell says Mrs O'Connor is not an objector to abortion on demand, has been active in feminist causes and is a supporter of the equal rights amendment.

Mrs O'Connor's conservative credentials are exemplified by support she has received from Senator Barry Goldwater, arguably the most right-wing presidential nominee put up by the Republican Party.

Soviet call on security

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 7

The Soviet Union called on the West at the European Security Conference in Madrid today, to state what kind of air and naval operations off Europe's Atlantic coast can be included in the package of military movements subject to monitoring by the 35 Helsinki pact nations.

Mr Leonid Ilyichev, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, told a plenary session of the conference immediately after his return from Moscow, that the willingness indicated by the French delegation last week to consider a neutral proposal to include certain Atlantic air and naval operations in a group of "confidence-building measures" was a positive development.

The inclusion of such operations was proposed by a group of neutral nations, in order to break a deadlock after the earlier Soviet acceptance of a Western plan to extend the area in which such confidence-building measures are applicable as far east as the Urals.

IN BRIEF

EEC to cut top lorry weight

The EEC intends to abandon the maximum lorry weight of 44 tonnes.

This was disclosed by Mr George Kontogeorgis, the EEC Transport Commissioner, in answer to questions in the European Parliament this week from Mr James Moorhouse, Conservative member for London South.

African leaders meet

Salisbury.—Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, and President Kaunda of Zambia began talks today at the start of the five-day state visit.

Chun stunned

Manila.—President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea is deeply disappointed that President Kim Il Sung of North Korea has rejected his recent proposal for an unconditional meeting between them. He told journalists here that the tension on the Korean peninsula could threaten the security of Asia if it flared up.

Pamplona injuries

Pamplona.—Nine people have been trampled or gored by bulls charging through the streets of Pamplona on the first bull run of the city's week-long San Fermin festival. No one was seriously injured.

Squatters arrested

Berlin.—Police have arrested 60 squatters for what they said were identification purposes after searching five occupied houses.

Spy claim

Berlin.—East Germany has announced that its security forces had arrested a West German on charges of smuggling military secrets to Bonn. The man was identified only as Kurt L. H. This arrest brings the total of alleged western agents seized over the past two years to 23.

MiG jet crash

Vienna.—A Hungarian MiG 21 fighter aircraft has crashed at Panzhagen, one mile inside the Austrian border, but the pilot was not injured. The Aviation Ministry said the crash was an accident and did not involve an escape attempt.

Linguists expelled

Panama City.—Panama has ordered 16 members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics—all of them Americans—to leave the country for operating an illegal radio. The organization was ordered to close its offices.

Joker to leave

Peking.—Mr Robin Hoggard, the British student who has been ordered home for writing political jokes on a blackboard, said he has been given an exit visa and will leave Shanghai tomorrow for Hongkong.

Vietnam victims

Manila.—Three unidentified bodies, said by Vietnamese authorities to be those of American servicemen missing since the Vietnam war, have been collected from Hanoi by an American Air Force jet and brought to the Philippines.

Belgians can vote at 18

Brussels.—The Belgian House of Representatives lowered the voting age for general elections from 21 to 18. Hitherto voters aged 18 could vote only in municipal elections.

MEPS TO STAY IN STRASBOURG

From David Wood, Strasbourg, July 7

British Conservatives and some Labour members in the European Parliament in Strasbourg tonight lost their campaign to defy the Council of Ministers and have both plenary sessions and committee meetings held in Brussels.

The parliamentary majority plumped to continue in Strasbourg at least until the governments of the Ten decide on a single site.

A year ago British Conservatives launched a campaign to cut costs and increase efficiency by concentrating work in a single place. Support then appeared to be overwhelming but today it had largely disappeared.

The parliament pays nearly £10m a year rent for its buildings in Strasbourg, Luxembourg and Brussels. Strasbourg offers most at the lowest cost, but 15 per cent of the parliament's budget of £125m arises from its use of three working places.

1,500 islanders up in arms

Revolt stirs on a speck in sea

By Leslie Plommer

The people of the small lobster-exporting island of Barbuda in the Caribbean are threatening to rise up if the British Parliament approves a resolution tonight cutting Antigua—and with it Barbuda—adrift into full independence.

Who—and where—are the protesting Barbudan masses, and why have they got it in for the British Government in the person of Mr Nicholas Ridley, Foreign Office Minister of State for the Americas?

The answer is that most sons and daughters of the tiny island lying north of Antigua live elsewhere, notably in New York, Toronto and Leicester.

Local leaders of the 1,500 who remain on the flat, scrubby, limestone speck in the sea accuse Mr Ridley of cheating them of the discussions on their future status which were promised at the Antigua constitutional conference at Lancaster House last December.

The Barbudans also accuse their unwanted Antiguan partners of withholding local funds for the elected Barbuda Council. They complain that there have been a "massive increase" in the number of Antiguan police on the island (from three to 15).

Barbuda representatives in London yesterday spoke of the island becoming "another Anguilla" and accused Mr Ridley of brushing off a recent delegation in 10 minutes. An adviser reminded them that they had been late for their Foreign Office appointment.

"We are willing to agree to any association but not when it is imposed and then the bigger island dominates", Mr Hilbourne Frank, chairman of the Barbuda Council, said.

In the meantime, the islanders have issued a declaration that they will "establish a lawful separate territory of Barbuda when the Associated State of Antigua becomes independent of the United Kingdom".

Letter, page 17

Los Angeles losing the fight against crime

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, July 7

Los Angeles county, with a population of 12 million, is one of the most dangerous communities in the United States despite highly publicized vows by police and law makers to stop the increasing number of murders.

There were 1,111 homicides in the first six months of this year, compared to 1,099 during the same period last year, Mr Richard Wilson, the Los Angeles coroner, reported yesterday. He predicted that the death rate would continue to break records in the second half of this year.

Mr Richard Schwein, an assistant chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) here said: The overall rise in violent crime this year is the highest since 1967. There is a significant rise in murders." The local figures simply mirrored a national trend.

In the city of Los Angeles—which has a population below three million — 385 murders were reported in the first half of the year, a 6 per cent increase over the 364 of last year.

Captain William Tobb, commander of the Police Department homicide division, noted the startling increase in "repressible" murders and noted: "Years ago most murders were domestic matters or disputes. Now the big increases are in street murders".

Police describe "repressible" murders as crimes such as holdups and robberies that could theoretically be repressed if there were more police. In June, Los Angeles voters defeated a measure that would have enabled the Police Department to employ extra officers.

Serious crimes in California increased an average of 10.1 per cent during 1980 over the previous year, Mr George Deukmejian, the Attorney, reported yesterday. There were 3,405 killings in 1980, a 13.5 per cent rise over 1979.

□ New York: A resident of an hotel in New York who was picked up allegedly carrying a blood-stained razor was charged yesterday with one murder and one assault in an investigation of the slashing murders of two tramps and the wounding of 13 others (AP reports).

Charles Sears, age d31, was arrested two hours after the killing of Mr Michael Fiorentino, aged 40, a tramp whose throat was slit as he slept on a park bench on Manhattan's Lower East Side, police said. He was charged with the second-degree murder of Mr Fiorentino and with an assault on Mr Edwin Feliciano minutes before he was arrested.

The latets attacks involved two tramps who were killed and four others seriously wounded in Manhattan early yesterday. The attacks began on June 27 when eight homeless men were slashed in four separate locations in Lower Manhattan.

Congress battle looms over tax cut proposals

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 7

The United States Congress reconvenes tomorrow after the July 4 recess with Republicans and Democrats preparing for a battle over President Reagan's tax cut proposals which looks like being as heated as the midsummer weather in Washington.

The opening shot was due to be fired tonight by President Reagan addressing a fundraising dinner in Chicago. Mr Reagan wants Congress to approve his plan for across-the-board tax cuts amounting to 25 per cent over three years before Congress begins its summer recess at the end of July.

The Senate finance committee has already approved the $280,000m (£147,000m) tax package proposed by the President. Senator Robert Dole, the committee's chairman, has said he hopes to bring the Bill to the full Senate for a vote late next week. As there is a Republican majority in the Senate the Bill is assured of approval.

It is in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives that the fighting will take place. Although the Administration is still confident that the tax plan will gain congressional approval — just as the controversial budget cut plan did 10 days ago — Mr Larry Speakes, the President's press secretary, predicted last night that it would be a tough fight.

The congressional arithmetic will not be the same as it was during the two budget votes. Some of the 29 conservative Democrats who broke ranks with their party and voted for the budget Bill have doubts about the Administration's tax cut proposals which they feel are more beneficial to the wealthy than to the less well-off. Some Republican congressmen are also unhappy about aspects of the tax cuts.

The Democrats have organized themselves better than they were during the budget votes. They have prepared their own two-year, 15 per cent tax cut Bill which they are trying to promote as an alternative to the White House package.

The main attraction of the Democrats' plan is that it will be of more benefit to more people in the short-term than the Administration's one. With the country already gearing up for next year's mid-term election, this could prove to be an important vote-catching factor.

By Democratic calculations, a family of four with an income of $30,000 (£15,000) a year would have a tax cut of $687 in 1982 under the Democratic Bill and only $499 under the Reagan one. Only by 1984 would middle and lower income families obtain substantial relief from the Reagan tax package, it is said.

The Democratic leadership, emulating the successful tactics used by the Administration, is waging a public relations campaign to gain popular support for their cause. Democrats have spent the Independence Day recess engaged in grass-roots political activity in the districts of the 29 conservative "swing" Democrats as well as of Republicans who are considered soft on the Reagan tax plan.

Democratic leaders admit, however, that they face an uphill struggle against a popular President and an Administration which has proved its ability to mobilize a political network of support throughout the country.

Mr Dan Rostenkowski, the chairman of the House ways and means committee, said: "My problem is that the President can gear up an army with just one television appearance."

Pope names new head of church in Poland

From Our Correspondent
Rome, July 7

The Pope, who is recovering from his virus infection well enough to conduct essential business from hospital, today appointed the Bishop of Warmia, Mgr Jozef Glemp, as Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, and thus Primate of Poland. He succeeds Cardinal Wyszynski who died on May 28.

The prelate, who is 52, is likely to be made a cardinal at the next consistory. He worked closely with Cardinal Wyszynski between 1967 and 1979, and is expected to continue his predecessor's policies—support for the development of Solidarity, the independent trade union organization, and other forms of democratic life, coupled with moderation and opposition to any excesses.

Mgr Glemp, described by acquaintances in the Vatican as a humble and simple man, was in St Peter's Square with a group of pilgrims from the Warmia diocese in north-west Poland on Sunday, when he heard the Pope greet them in Polish in his recorded midday message. He returned home yesterday.

Eightieth Archbishop of Gniezno and twelfth of Warsaw, Mgr Glemp was born on 18 December, 1928, in Iniwroclaw in central Poland.

Ordained in 1956 after studying at the Gniezno eminary, he served for two years as parish priest. Then in 1958 he came to Rome, where he studied canon law at the Gregorian University and subsequently became an advocate to the Sacred Roman Rota. Returning to Poland in 1967 he entered the secretarial of the Primate in 1967, holding various posts requiring legal expertise.

He was consecrated Bishop of Warmia in April, 1979, and is also president of the Polish Commission for Justice and Peace.



Mgr Jozef Glemp, who has been nominated as Primate of Poland in succession to Cardinal Wyszynski.

□ The Pope has had to abandon plans to visit Spain in October because of the continuing poor state of his health after the assassination attempt, the Spanish bishops announced today (Richard Wigg writes from Madrid).

A press note said that the bishops fully agreed with the Vatican's decision taken so that the Pope might achieve a full recovery.

The Pope's visit to Spain had even before the assassination attempt been considered extremely onerous, having grown under pressure from the various bishops and Catholic organizations into such an expanded programme that it was to extend over one month, something which caused the Calvo Sotello Government serious reservations.

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Sages to decide fate of Begin Cabinet

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 7

Due to the indecisive outcome of the Israeli general election, the fate of the next Government could hang on a decision soon to be taken behind closed doors by 13 elderly rabbis known collectively as the Council of Torah Sages.

The council is the ruling body of Agudat Israel, the block of four ultra-Orthodox Knesset members, whose votes will be vital if Mr Menachem Begin, the outgoing Prime Minister, is to secure sufficient parliamentary support to form a new right-wing coalition.

In Tel Aviv today, Mr Begin's Likud party and the Agudat began formal negotiations designed to hammer out a new coalition agreement to replace that signed between them in 1977. But even if agreement is reached, as expected, the final decision will lie with the Council of Torah Sages, which has the powers of a constitutional court.

The council members are aged between 65 and 80. They consist of revered rabbis, the heads of ultra-Orthodox religious colleges and leading Hassidic rabbis, a combination which traditionally produces a ruling body noted for its rigid conservatism.

It is understood that a meeting of the sages is planned for the near future to consider the guarantees of new orthodox legislation, financial arrangements and other agreements which add up to the price that Likud is willing to pay for Agudat's parliamentary support.

During the past four years of right-wing rule, the council occasionally threatened to order the ultra-orthodox Knesset members to withdraw their backing from Mr Begin, but last-minute compromises were always reached.

Before today's negotiations opened, there were strong indications that both the Agudat politicians and their ruling rabbis will eventually agree to support a new Likud Cabinet. But some tough bargaining can be expected on the way, particularly over the key question of exactly who is a Jew with immigration rights to Israel.

After meeting Mr Begin yesterday, Mr Avraham Shapiro, the leader of the Agudat Knesset faction, claimed that Likud had the best chance of forming a government. "Let's face it, out voters want us to go with Begin", he said. "They have fallen in love with this man. There is a hysteria of love for Mr Begin in the Agudat."

Mr Shapiro went to tell reporters: "Agudat voters are impressed with Mr Begin's Jewishness. For the first time we can see that we have a Jewish Prime Minister, and not a goy."

The opposition Labour Party—which is now regarded as having no hope of forming a coalition—has formally rejected the suggestion that it should join a government of national unity with Likud. The board-based coalition had been suggested as an interim measure before the holding of new elections in 18 months' time.

Behind the scenes, the struggle to secure Mr Begin a workable majority continued, with signs that the National Religious Party and its ethnic breakaway, Tami, may soon succeed in patching up the bitter rivalries which threatened to prevent them from sitting in the same cabinet.

Forces inside Telem, the new centre party headed by Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli war hero, indicated that wide differences over the Palestinian issue will have to be bridged if he is to join the Begin Government in the role he is seeking as Israel's chief negotiator in the autonomy talks.

On the eve of the return to the Middle East of America's special envoy, the Israeli Military Command today denied that the Syrians had shot down another pilotless Israeli spy aircraft on a mission over Lebanon.

A military spokesman acknowledged that one of the drones had been lost while on a reconnaissance flight over Lebanon this afternoon, but claimed that it had crashed because of mechanical failure and not because it was hit. The statement came after a claim by Damascus radio that the drone had been shot down.

In recent weeks there have been frequent discrepancies between Israeli and Syrian accounts of air incidents over Lebanon. But today was the first time since the start of the missile crisis that Israel has admitted to have lost one of its drones because of mechanical difficulties.

Spadolini to outlaw P2 group

From John Earle, Rome July 7

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister, today promised legislation to disband the P2 masonic group.

Introducing his coalition Government to the Senate, the Republican Party leader said measures would be brought in to define how secret groups, including this "aberrant parallel organization", violated the constitution, as was the case already with paramilitary and neo-fascist associations.

Signor Spadolini was opening a debate which will end with a vote of confidence tomorrow night or Thursday morning. The debate will then pass to the Chamber of Deputies for a vote of confidence expected at the end of the week, after which his five-party coalition will be firmly in the saddle.

The Prime Minister based his programme on his Government's determination to deal with what he called the four emergencies through which Italy is living—the moral crisis typified by the P2 affair, the civil crisis provoked by the onslaught of terrorism, the economic crisis, marked by rampant inflation, and the internatoinal crisis with increased tensions between East and West.

In the P2 affair, the latest development is the detention, pending investigation of a charge of conspiracy, of the daughter of Signor Licio Gelli, the Grand Master of the lodge, who is himself in South America.

Signora Maria Grazia Donnini, aged 25, was held on Saturday when she arrived by air from Nice and five envelopes containing documents were said to have been found in her travelling bag. She is being questioned by a magistrate.

Regarding the fight against terrorism, M Signor Spadolini acknowledged that the response of the authorities so far had been inadequate. He promised to speed procedures to approve a new penal code, and to reform the working of the judiciary.

The support of public opinion was symobized today by a

Signor Spadolini: Facing up to four emergencies.

demonstration in Mestre, near Venice, and by a national half-hour work stoppage to honour the memory of Signor Giuseppe Taliercio, manager of Montedison's petrochemical plant there.

He was murdered by the Red Brigades and his body was found in the boot of a car, as was the body of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader and former Prime Minister three years ago. The demonstartion, attended by more than 50,000 people, was addressed by the leaders of the three big trade union confederations.

To cope with the economic emergency, Signor Spadolini said he would work for a social pact with employers and unions to reduce inflation, now running at over 20 per cent a year.

In the first five months of this year, he said, the public sector's spending requirement had been double that for the same period last year, while the trade deficit had reached 7,7000,000m lire (£3,400m).

Signor Spadolini pledged support for Consob, the bourse supervisory commission, in its efforts to restore orderly dealings on stock exchanges. Dealings in Milan were suspended today as prices threatened to plunge still further after a 7 per cent fall yesterday.

On international affairs, the Prime Minister said the lynchpins of Italy's policy were the Atlantic alliance and the European Community.

Polish dockers and airline staff threaten to strike

Warsaw, July 7.—Port and airline workers today threatened to go on strike to press various demands in the first significant industrial unrest in Poland for three months.

In Warsaw, the airline LOT said all staff would stage a four-hour strike on Thursday and an indefinite stoppage on July 24 unless the Government accepted the staff's nominee as general manager.

The LOT workers' council elected Mr Bronislaw Klimaszewski to the post after advertising the job. Among the six candidates was the owner of a London-based travel agency and the brother of Poland's first cosmonaut.

The Government has argued that because of its military responsibilities the airline must be under direct government control and has refused to accept the workers' council choice.

The national coordinating council of dock workers announced that it would stage a one-hour warning strike tomorrow to press demands for improved social benefits and modernization of equipment. The strike would affect all ports and related enterprises,

However, officials of the independent union Solidarity said talks between dock workers and the Government would begin.

The strike threats come just after a visit to Poland by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and a week before an emergency Communist Party congress which is expected to set the seal on the democratic reforms of the past year.—Reuter and AP.

Phalangists 'may break all ties with Israel'

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 7

Mr Beshir Gemayel, the leader of the Lebanese Maronite militia, appears to have opened the way to a round-table conference of all Lebanon's political and paramilitary commanders by promising that the Phalangists will sever all their ties with Israel.

Several Beirut newspapers claimed today that Mr Gemayel had made such a pledge in a letter delivered to President Sarkis of Lebanon, although the Phalangist leader preferred to talk in generalities when he left the presidential palace.

"The Lebanese resistance", he said, referring to the Phalange, "are determined to put an end to this seven-year-old tragedy. We have given 5,000 martyrs and are prepared to give anything else to put an end to this crisis."

It seems unlikely, however, that Mr Gemayel's letter was as specific as the Press suggests.

Only three weeks ago his father Pierre, who founded the Phalange party in 1936, said that it was an insult to ask a Lebanese to pledge that he would not cooperate with another country. Such a request, he said, suggested that all Lebanese were traitors unless they declared otherwise.

Nevertheless, the Arab League foreign ministers, who have been planning Lebanon's current ceasefire with some success, insisted that a Phalangist guarantee of non-cooperation with Israel was a pre-requisite for the conference that would at least give the Maronites a voice in the future constitutional framework of their country.

At the very least Mr Beshir Gemayel has given some undertaking of his party's willingness to draw away from the military and political support which it has been receiving from Israel.

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, who is expected to return to the region later this week, can only be delighted at the prospect of an all-party conference on Lebanon.

He has been trying to persuade the Syrians to withdraw their Sam 6 ground-to-air missiles from Lebanon by promising to create a permanent ceasefire in the country, thus obviating the need for the rockets in the first place.

Grapo men ejected from court

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 7

Four members of extremist organization Grapo (the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups) on trial for armed robbery and homicide, were ejected from the courtroom today for contempt.

A fifth defendant did not attend because of his weak condition. He has been on hunger strike in a Madrid prison since last month.

A total of 17 members of Grapo are on hunger strike in five Spanish prisons and a Madrid hospital, in protest against conditions at the maximum-security prison at Herrera de la Mancha, in central Spain. A Grapo hunger striker died in Madrid last month.

In another trial last week two of the defendants involved today were sentenced to three years each for vandalism in the bombing of an insurance company office. They were José María Sánchez Casas and Francisco Martín Valero, the hunger striker.

FACTORIES SHUT IN GHANA

Accra, July 7.—Ghana's two state sugar factories have closed down indefinitely because of lack of funds

A spokesman for the factories said today that a request by the board to the Government for 60m cedis (some £10m) towards operating costs had received no response.—Agence France-Presse.

ANKARA FLOODS

Ankara, July 7.—Five people in Ankara died in floods caused by the heaviest rainfall for 45 years.

The unwanted Indo-Chinese

Thais use subtlety and threats to bar refugees

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, July 7

Thailand has sharply reduced its intake of Indo-Chinese refugees. It has closed two camps and is to close two more soon.

Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian refugees in the country total 250,000. This is 12,000 fewer than six months ago and 50,000 fewer than at this time last year.

The largest camp, the Khao-I-Dang holding centre eight miles from the Cambodian frontier had its population reduced from 135,000 to 40,000 in under a year.

No new Cambodian refugee has been admitted for a year. Vietnamese who have trekked across Cambodia are being prevented from crossing into Thailand and the human flood from Laos has abated.

In June, 4,000 Laotian and Vietnamese refugees arrived in Thailand, the smallest number for many months.

The Thais are resorting to subtle persuasion, threats and tough action to stop the refugees who have been entering the country since the communist victories in Indo-China in 1975.

Western countries who have been resettling the refugees are reappraising their policies. A high-level American team arrives in Bangkok on Thursday to examine the situation and make recommendations to the United States Government.

The Thais are questioning the refugee status of many Indo-Chinese and are no longer prepared to acknowledge those escaping communism as genuine refugees. There is a widespread conviction that many are merely seeking a better life outside their own coilntries.

That feeling is behind repeated Thai refusals to admit 358 Vietnamese refugees stranded among Cambodian guerrillas near the Thai border.

The International Committee of the Red Cross say that the refugees' lives are in danger while they remain surrounded by tens of thousands of Cambodians who have a deep-seated hostility towards the Vietnamese. Many are women and children. The Red Cross has confirmed that one young woman was raped by a Cambodian.

Despite Red Cross pleas to the Thai Prime Minister to give sanctuary to the Vietnamese, military and security chiefs have refused to give way. They say that the safety of the Vietnamese is not Thailand's responsibility.

The Thais have even ignored American assurances that once allowed into Thailand, the Vietnamese would most probably be eligible for quick admission to the United States.

Vietnamese boat refugees are still being allowed ashore although there have been threats to push them back out to sea.

A spokesman at supreme command said that the Vietnamese, were not genuine refugees but discontented people seeking better economic opportunities.

About 30,000 Cambodians have left Thailand voluntarily in the past year. United Nations refugee officials privately say that many of them went after being subjected to unfair pressure from Thai officials.

Some of them have returned to their home villages but many more have stayed in the primitive border encampments waiting for something better to turn up.

Thai policy is to encourage them to go further from the border.

'Patriots' in antisemitic incidents

By Gabriel Ronay

There is persuasive evidence that a number of antisemitic incidents in Warsaw have not been organized, as claimed in other Soviet-block capitals, by right-wing Polish nationalists but by a Stalinist diehard faction of theCommunist Party.

Some East European commentators hostile to the Polish reform movement have used these and other incidents to justify their claim that the Polish party had lost control and counter-revolutionaries were gaining the upper hand in the country.

There have, indeed, been various antisemitic manifestations including slogans on the walls of Warsaw and anonymous campaigns. But these appeared to be unorganized. Anti-Zionist remarks—the East European formula for antisemitic attacks—in the utterances of diehard party elemtns, however, have been made with the clear intention of discrediting the Polish reform movement in general and the dissident KOR group, which has been advising the Solidarity union, in particular as some of their members are known to be of Jewish origin.

The latest atrack along this line came from the pro-Moscow "Katowice Forum" which in its now notorious statement voiced alarm over the "Trotskyite-Zionist views" and "anti-Sovietism" now allegedly prevalent in the Polish Communist Party.

However, the most insidious demonstration calculated to incite antisemitic feelings in Poland has been organized by a group calling themselves "The Grünewald Patriotic Union" taking their name from the famous battle of Grünewald in 1410 at which the Poles defeated the "alien" knights of the Teutonic Order.

When earlier in the spring Polish students marked the anniversary of the Grünewald battle, Grünewald Union organized a counter-demonstration and marched to the former headquarters of the security police in Warsaw.

There they laid a plaque in the memory of the "victims of the Zionist terror" that the inscription claimed, had reigned from 1949 to 1953, and distributed antisemitic handbills to passers-by.

Although the incitement of race hatred is against the Polish constitution, no attempt has been made to punish or even disband this group. Indeed, it has continued its activities unhindered.

COURT SINKS THE BUTTER SHIPS

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, July 7

For years millions of West German pensioners and others have been heading out into the grey mists of the Baltic on board passenger steamers with their pensions in their wallets and string bags under their arms.

A few hours later they would return, in a mist of a more alcoholic variety, their bags bursting with cheese, sausages, meat, schnapps, cigarettes, coffee, washing powder, cheap watches and toys—and above all, butter.

The trip itself cost as little as a mark, the prices were about 30 per cent less than in the shops and many pensioners did the trip several times a week, bringing back supplies for half the neighbourhood. Last year the steamers carried nearly 10 million passengers.

Now the days of the butter ships, as they were called, are over. The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg ruled today that the practice of simply sailing out of territorial waters in order to sell agricultural products cheaply is against EEC rules.

The ruling was a victory for shopkeepers back in the ports who have been fighting for five years to have the butter ships stopped, maintaining that they were robbing them of 20 per cent of their business in butter alone.

Drink kills 90 in India

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, July 7

More than 90 people died today after drinking illicitly made spirit in the South Indian city of Bangalore. A hundred more are seriously ill in hospital.

This is the worst drink disaster in India since more than 70 people in the northern state of Haryana died after drinking "moonshine" spirit bought in licensed drink shops last December.

Cheap, home-made spirit has for years been a hazard for Indian people, especially the poor. The people who died in Bangalore were mainly middle-aged labourers.

Reports of small numbers of people dying, or becoming ill, after drinking such liquor are a commonplace in newspapers here. The occasional large-scale poisonings lead to a crackdown on liquor shops and police pursuit of the makers and bootleggers.

But the illegal manufacture of spirit remains a profitable business, in spite of the incidents in which people have drunk themselves to death in an hour or two.

There has always been a demand for cheap spirit, but the production of home-made brews increased considerably in the period when the former government sought to impose prohibition. The smuggling of alcohol became a big business.

In many parts of India prohibition is being eased because it is difficult to enforce and because the State Governments have been losing revenue derived from drink sales.

S Africans and Swapo men killed in Namibia fighting

From Eric Marsden, Johannesburg, July 7

Sixty-five guerrillas have been killed in fighting on the border between Namibia South-West Africa) and Angola, and in Ovamboland. The clashes started last Thursday. Two white South African soldiers and one black member of the South-West African Territorial Force were killed.

In Windhoek Major-General Charles Lloyd, the commanding officer of the Territorial Force, said the most recent incident was a short but fierce skirmish on Monday at Etala in Central Ovamboland, when a patrol walked into an ambush laid by the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

The troops counter-attacked and 13 guerrillas, were killed and the rest fled, the general said. Arms, ammunition and equipment were seized.

Earlier, 52 insurgents had been killed in nine brief contacts on the Angolan border. Thirty-eight of them were killed in two engagements when they were intercepted while trying to cross into Namibia with arms and explosives. It was during these clashes that the security force men were killed.

General Lloyd said that this year 621 Swapo insurgents had been killed in the operational area and 70 civilians had been killed by landmines or attacks by Swapo gangs.

A Windhoek newspaper has said the Angolan Government is preparing to meet a big military strike expected soon by South Africa. A statement about the attack was made in Luanda after a meeting of the Central Committee of the MPLA party and talks between government leaders and a Soviet delegation.

At the recent Organization of African Unity meeting in Nairobi Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, said it intended to step up the fighting. He was promised arms and money by Kenya, Libya and other states.

In Windhoek, with no sign of a resumption of negotiations on Namibia, pressure is increasing for the transfer of more executive powers to the internal government led by Mr Dirk Mudge, of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator-General, is expected to meet Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, soon, but no decision may be taken until next month, when Parliament convenes in Cape Town.

Energy Department warning

Three Mile Island lesson ignored

Washington, July 7—A Department of Energy study has found that the department has not applied to its own 35 nuclear reactors many of the safety lessons learned from the Three Mile Island reactor accident.

The inquiry found no evidence that the reactors reviewed were being operated unsafety, but deficiencies gave cause for concern.

The chairman was Mr John Crawford, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy. The report, more than 1,000 pages in 14 volumes, was issued on March 10 but did not receive wide attention, and many people in the nuclear industry were apparently unaware of it.

In a letter released yesterday, representative Edward Markey, who recently obtained a copy of the report, asked Mr James Edwards, the Energy Secretary, to institute safeguards at the plants. The reactors are used for research and for providing radioactive material for weapons.

The inquiry panel said one of its main concerns was the lack of adequate attention by the Department of Energy to the nuclear safety of its reactors,

The committee recommended improvements in several areas, including operator training, which lagged behind the commercial nuclear industry; quality assurance, an area in which five of eight reactor contractors would not be able to meet the standards for commercial reactors; and radiological safety.

Mr Markey, chairman of the House of Representatives Interior Committee's subcommittee on oversight and investigations, told Mr Edwards he had concluded from the study that the American public and atomic workers may be in danger.

A spokesman for Mr Edwards said yesterday that Mr Markey's letter had not been received and that the Secretary would have no immediate comment.

However, Mr Philip Garon, the spokesman, said the department of energy had earlier accepted some of the panels recommendations while rejecting others. The department had agreed to stablish an office of nuclear safety.

The report said that serious shortcomings in most training programmes for operators existed at Department of Energy reactors, and it compared these deficiencies with the operator confusion that led to the Three Mile Island accident.—New York Times News Service.

PARLIAMENT July 7 1981

Riots aftermath: Foot calls for reversal of policies

RIOTS

During a clash with Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, over the riots in Liverpool and Southall, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister, pointed out that the Government was spending over £1,000m on work experience and retraining for young people and the unemployed. She was replying to Mr Foot's contention that the Government's policies were one of the principal factors in the growth of unemployment and a prime cause of the riots.

The Prime Minister indicated that in view of events she would visit Liverpool sooner than she had intended, and that Lord Scarman's Brixton inquiry would be widened to cover the events in Liverpool.

The exchanges began when Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab) urged the Prime Minister to reflect on the fact that whatever the cause of the riots in Liverpool, the origin was not in racial conflict as Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU) would like to believe.

The area is deprived and neglected (he went on) not least by herself. She has persistently refused to visit the city, and has not visited it since she became Prime Minister, and has refused the demand for jobs.

Will she visit the area and see it first hand, order an inquiry into the causes and say that there will be an investigation into the policing of the area and its relationship with the local community?

Mrs Thatcher: I will visit Liverpool, rather sooner than I had thought.

There are big problems. He is well aware of that and so am I. Factories have been closing for a long time, even before the election. We are anxious to take a constructive approach to it and help all we can. I will at an appropriate time visit it.

Mr Michael Foot: While we understand that the Home Secretary had to direct his attention yesterday primarily to the question of how the police could deal with the immediate situation, has she had time to reflect on the proposal made by Mr Roy Hattersley (Opposition spokesman on home affairs) that the present inquiry instituted by the Home Secretary into some of these matters should be greatly extended, and that it should be directed against some of the deeper causes of the deprivation there, and what may be their consequences?

In view of the way in which mass unemployment among young people does contribute to this kind of situation, will she review every single one of her policies touching on these matters to see that all measures calculated to increase that unemployment should be put in reverse? (Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: I understand that Lord Scarman has completed his initial inquiry on Brixton and will also be looking at other areas. I believe that he will probably look at Liverpool as one of them. That would be the natural thing to do because it was the worst experience we have yet had in this country.

Naturally one is anxious to try to get more closely to the causes.

In the meantime one's first action must always be to uphold the law and to support the police, not necessarily to find excuses but find reasons, yes; but, one must uphold the law and support the police first and foremost, and we congratulate the police on the work they have done.

On other measures for trying to combat unemployment, we have been trying to do everything we can in Liverpool. (Labour protests and interruptions.) That is exactly why we have an urban development corporation to try and cut through some of the red tape involved in working through so many authorities.

Even yesterday we were unable to get through this House an order to pass to the urban development corporation some £17.1m. We have set up an enterprise zone; it does take time. The reason why is because of the legislative procedures necessary and the inquiries necessary.

We are putting, and will continue to put, a lot into the youth opportunities programme. I agree with Mr Foot that there is no substitute for genuine jobs, but those come when people buy the goods and services produced here. You cannot get away from that.

Mr Foot: On the nature and scale of the inquiry, we will have to return to the matter since I do not believe she has grasped the general significance of the matter yet. (Loud Labour cheers.)

Some of the specific measures her Government is taking have contributed to youth unemployment—measures, for example, she is proposing for cuts in university education.

Is that a good policy to go ahead with at a time when there is this kind of trouble at Liverpool and other places. Then there is the policy that has halved the number of apprentices being trained, policies that have led to the greatest increase in mass youth unemployment this country has known. (Loud Labour cheers.) These are the policies for which she is primarily responsible, as Mr Edward Heath pointed out last week. When is she going to change these policies? (Renewed Labour cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: On finding work experience, and training for young people and some short time work subsidy, we are spending approximately £1,000m to help people either to get jobs or to have some work experience. That is a considerable sum. I agree on apprenticeships. One would wish to have a considerable number more. One of the things we need to look at is the restriction of entry to apprenticeships (Conservative cheers).

One also needs to look at why it is that when some people are trained in skill centres and retrained, they are not allowed a trade union ticket to get a job.

If Mr Foot is asking me to look further, I would quote the obstacles to higher employment including things like the Employment Protection Act, and high wages sometimes paid to young people as compared with older people. When we are looking at these things, I agree with Mr Foot that it is vital to deal with them. (Labour protests)

Earlier Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said unemployment had been responsible for the outbreak of violence in Liverpool over the past few days.

Mrs Thatcher: Nothing would condone the violence which took place, nothing at all. We must totally condemn it. It may well be that unemployment is a factor. I do not think it is the principal factor.

The Speaker orders Labour MP out of Commons chamber

COMMONS

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) was ordered out of the Chamber by the Speaker for the rest of the day's sitting after making several attempts to raise, as a point of order, the matter of the Speaker's attendance at a function at the home of Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C.)

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) said at the beginning of the exchanges that it was not in order for his conduct to be criticized by means of a question.

Mr Skinner rose on a point of order at the end of Prime Minister's questions, to say: It has been brought to my attention that, at a time when this Tory Government is smashing the social fabric of this country, with three million people unemployed and the social services . . . (Conservative protests.)

The Speaker: Order. I want to hear what Mr Skinner has to say but he must have a point of order.

Mr Skinner: And with all those cuts in public expenditure, it has been brought to my attention that you felt it necessary a few days ago to attend a function at the home of Mr Adley.

The Speaker: If Mr Skinner wishes to criticize me, he knows what to do, but not in the form of a question.

Mr Skinner rose again, after another MP had raised a different point of order, and the Speaker said: I have told Mr Skinner I am not dealing with it on a point of order.

When Mr Skinner rose yet again **The Speaker said**: May I say to Mr Skinner for the last time that is not a point of order. I am not answerable to him at question time for what I do at weekends. (Cheers.)

Mr Skinner rose again.

The Speaker said: If his persists I shall require him to leave the Chamber because I am not going to enter into a personal argument.

Mr Skinner rose again.

The Speaker: Order. I have no desire to name Mr Skinner but he is making it difficult for me not to order him to leave the Chamber. That subject I am not pursuing now.

He called Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, to make a Government statement.

Mr Skinner: On a point of order.

The Speaker: If it is a different point of order, I will take it. If it is the same one, I shall require him to leave the Chamber for the rest of this day's sitting.

Mr Skinner: I am giving you, Mr Speaker, an opportunity to tell the House . . . (Conservative protests.)

The Speaker: He will leave the Chamber for the rest of this day's sitting.

Mr Skinner did not move at once towards the exit from the Chamber but some Conservative MPs shouted "Out".

The Speaker: Order. If Mr Skinner does not leave the Chamber I have no recourse but to name him.

Mr Skinner I will raise it somewhere else.

As Mr Skinner reached the area beyond the Bar, Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton, North-East, Lab) said: Silly man. Mr Skinner paused and looked at her.

The Speaker: Mr Skinner will leave the Chamber for the rest of this day's sitting.



The Speaker: Not answerable Skinner: Opportunity

Garden gnomes injustice

The sale of a plastic garden gnome on Sundays could make the owner of a garden centre in England or Wales liable to prosecution Mr Nicholas Lyell (Hemel Hempstead, C) said when seeking leave under the 10-minute rule procedure to bring in the Garden Supplies (Sunday Trading) Bill to amend the Shops Act, 1950.

Mr Lyell said there were more than two thousand garden centres throughout the country and every Sunday they were filled with gardeners buying their supplies. But the present Act made it illegal to sell a bag of peat, a lawn mower or even a plastic gnome.

A recent survey showed that although three-quarters of local authorities turned a blind eye to the technical offence, the remainder either prosecuted regularly or threatened prosecution.

The situation was a nonsense and it was time an injustice was remedied.

The Bill, which would make the sale of garden supplies lawful on Sundays, was read a first time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Environment. Debates on regional policy and on higher education on Opposition motions. Lords (2.30): Transport Bill, report stage, second day.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Peace proposals still on the table

AFGHANISTAN

Until the problem of Afghanistan was solved and there was a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops there could be no normalization of relations between Europe and the Soviet Union, **Lord Carrington**, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when he made a statement in the Lords on his visit to Moscow.

He was reporting on the outcome of his mission to present to the Soviet Government the European Community proposal for a conference on Afghanistan.

He said: My principal purpose was to present to the Soviet Government the proposal adopted by the European Council on June 30 for a two-stage international conference on Afghanistan. Discussion of this matter occupied a full morning of talks.

In explaining the proposal I made it plain that I was speaking on behalf of the ten member states of the European Community. I emphasized that the problem with which it dealt was one of global significance and whose solution was essential in the interest of peace, stability and the development of East-West relations.

I reminded the Soviet Government that the Ten—and indeed the great majority of the international community—are convinced that the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops is an essential element of any solution.

Mr Gromyko took the view that the proposal by the Ten was, as he put it, "unrealistic", because the main problem was intervention by others in the affairs of Afghanistan, because it was not stated that the present Afghan regime should participate at the outset and because the proposed composition of the conference was unsatisfactory.

I told him that I did not find these arguments convincing, Mr Gromyko did not say that he rejected the proposal and did not exclude further discussion. For my part I made it plain that the proposal, which has already received an encouraging degree of support in the international community, remains on the table and that its details are open for discussion.

The brief communiqué signed at the end of the visit refers to the intention of both sides to continue the dialogue. I have made it clear that as far as I am concerned this means about Afghanistan. I shall now wish to consult my colleagues in the Ten on the next steps.

I also spoke to Mr Gromyko about theatre nuclear forces, the Madrid conference, and the Middle East. On theatre nuclear forces, I took issue with some of the figures put forward and pointed out that the problem could only be resolved in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States which are due to start before the end of the year.

We agreed that the situation in the Middle East was dangerous and that the right way forward was a negotiated settlement even though our views on timing and method differed.

We shared the view that if agreement could be reached in Madrid on the area to which new confidence building measures would apply, the way should be clear for a rapid conclusion of the conference.

Lady Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, for the Opposition: The House will wish to congratulate the Foreign Secretary on making the effort to solve this difficult situation and the dangerous international position in general. We are glad that in spite of the disappointing response Mr Gromyko did not reject the proposal and we would like to encourage him to continue with the efforts, especially as there is a hint that Mr Gromyko may consider doing so in September.

Lord Gladwyn (L): The fact that the result of his mission was not satisfactory was in no way due to the Foreign Secretary but to the continued intransigence of the Soviet Government.

Did he represent to Mr Gromyko that the continued presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan will be hardly consonant with the maintenance of detente? If they wish to have any kind of detente they must conclude some kind of satisfactory arrangement over Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington: I am sure it was right to try this proposal on behalf of the Community and I am sure it is right to go on trying because this problem is not going to go away.

The first item in a communiqué signed by Mr Gromyko after his visit to Poland was headed "The problem of Afghanistan", so the Soviet Union recognizes there is a problem.

It is undeniably true, and the Soviet Union understands this, that until such time as the problom is solved and there is complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan there can be no normalization of relations between Europe and the Soviet Union.

On the tactical nuclear theatre forces, **Lord Carrington** said the difficulty with the Soviet proposal was that they were saying there should be a moratorium provided also there was no preparation and deployment on the west side as well.

The difficulty is (he went on) that they are in a considerable state of superiority with these weapons so a moratorium would perpetuate the imbalance on the Soviet side.

As I pointed out to Mr Gromyko, the only way it is possible for a moratorium to be declared is if the two sides have met, agreed on the basic figures and data, and made sure neither side is disadvantaged by the proposals put forward. I do not think the moratorium proposal as it is now suggested can possibly go forward.

On the Middle East, he said, the difficulty was that the Soviet Union was proposing a conference of all the parties concerned to solve the problem.

Our view is (he continued) that it may well be that in the end a conference will be necessary to set the seal on any agreement. At the moment it is not realistic that a conference would be acceptable or sensible.

Dockyard transfer proposal

DEFENCE

Some of those made unemployed by the closure of Chatham dockyard and the reduction of work at Portsmouth will be transferred to Devonport and Rosyth dockyards which will need 1,500 more workers to handle the larger nuclear submarine refitting programme, **Mr John Nott**, Secretary of State for Defence, said when he opened the debate on defence.

Mr Nott (St Ives, C) moved "That this House approves the White Paper on 'The United Kingdom Defence Programme: The Way Forward'".

He said that so far as he could judge, they had not made a major shift away from the martime and air capability in the Atlantic. The sea systems procurement vote would still be increasing in real terms in the next four years.

The reduction in what was misleadingly called the Royal Navy's share, when they were talking about capabilities, came mostly from the dockyard programme which would fall by 25 per cent to 30 per cent against a planned increase of 11 per cent over the next four years.

They had to assess priorities in the 1990s and beyond, not least in the light of the latest class of Russian submarines which were equipped with anti-surface ship cruise missiles with a range of 250 miles, outside the range of even the proposed Sea King replacement helicopter.

They could not ignore costs because resources were not infinite.

My genuine desire was to afford, within our budget (he said) both a new shipbuilding programme, modern weapons for our ships and a reasonably-sized surface fleet. Something had to give, and the new procurement programme would not have been possible if we had kept the supporting dockyard structure at its present size.

A short life destroyer/frigate fleet, as he was proposing, without extensive mid-life modernization would have a higher availability, of about 12 per cent, than a long-life fleet of the same size.

He had made provision, with additional money, for an acceleration of the building programme of the new Type 23 frigate.

They were examining urgently cheaper types of ships for multiplying towed-array and inexpensive helicopter platforms. He believed that they could get designs settled and orders placed faster than had been the case in the past with new ships.

He would be taking personal interest to ensure that the Ministry of Defence and British Shipbuilders worked together to get the orders into the yards as quickly as possible.

One of the three intermediate dockings for the nuclear submarines was being discarded, although there would be intermediate coking periods for testing and examination to ensure that highest standards were maintained.

He was assured that with the new facilities already available at Devonport at a cost of £85m and further facilities in the pipeline, the increased workload could be handled at Devonport and Rosyth. It would, however, need an increase of about 1,500 people at Devonport, some of whom would be transferred from Chatham or Portsmouth.

Trident would cost on average in the next three years about £200m against a defence budget of £12,500m. In the late 1980s Trident expenditure would rise to about 5 per cent of the defence budget and 10 per cent of the equipment budget, but so what?

Common sense told him that with the Soviets possessing a vast armoury of nuclear and conventional weapons capable of dealing a massive blow at the United Kingdom, it was wise for the United Kingdom to retain within its control the only weapon system which enabled her to retaliate at the Soviet homeland.

Trident might only represent in striking power around 3 per cent of the Soviet strategic force, but it was real for any potential aggressor in the Kremlin. With one submarine this country retained the capacity to strike at well over 100 separate targets over a vast area of the Soviet Union.

The foremost argument for Trident was that this country must have a weapon system which was invulnerable against pre-emptive strike and that would survive as a credible weapons system for 30 years.

Soviet anti-submarine warfare technology was bound to improve and it was the range of Trident of up to 4,500 miles with massive sea room in which to hide that provided the key element of invulnerability and of the ultimate capacity to strike back if anyone ever struck this country first.

Mr Brynmor John, chief Opposition spokesman on defence (Pontypridd, Lab) said that while Mr Nott said the surface fleet would be reduced from 59 ships to 50, the number of ships ready for action at any one time would be about 30, taking into account about eight in mothballs, eight in dock for refits, and eight being worked up.

By the mid-1990s Britain would be down to the present number of 12 hunter-killer submarines, and there would be a hole in their anti-submarine warfare strategy. There was evidence that the Trident would create a desperate weakness in their traditional effort.

There were rumours around Chatham, at this time of low morale, that if the refit capacity in the rest of the yards did not prove sufficient, then the boats must be destined for United States yards to be overhauled. This would be intolerable.

The Government had indulged in hand wringing. But the people concerned wanted more than that. What would the Government put into these areas to attract alternative work?

The reason for the defence review and the wrigglings and agonizing was the squeeze on the defence budget imposed by the necessity to fit in Trident.

The deadly grip of the Trident project on the defence budget would tighten as time passed.

The country could not combine an acceptable level of conventional armaments and the Trident programme. In such a competition, he favoured the Nato priority—conventional armaments.

Mr Edward Heath (Bexley, Sidcup, C) the former Prime Minister, said he was concerned whether Britain's forces were going to be of sufficient strength and of the right composition to be able to deal with strategy in the crucial area of the Gulf as well as Nato and the Western Approaches.

Increases in the Territorial forces were welcome but there would have to be up-to-date equipment, instruction and resources otherwise they would become disillusioned and discontented.

The first priority was to get agreement on theatre nuclear weapons and he believed Mr Brezhnev wanted to get a settlement. He hoped the Foreign Secretary (Lord Carrington) would use all his skill in helping their allies to negotiate a nuclear agreement, particularly on theatre weapons and then on the replacement of Salt II.

If that could be obtained to show people there was a determination to control the growth of arms and finally to reduce them there would be support for the policies of the Secretary of State.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU) said the crux was the ability in all foreseeable circumstances to command the air and sea surrounding the islands.

If the cost of maintaining defence in the air, above the sea and below the surface of the sea was that they could no longer maintain the type of surface fleet they had maintained hitherto, it was a price which had to be paid.

Mr Nott was inclined to go for simplicity because he believed that if he simplified, he could get more. There was great wisdom in that because it was numbers which counted at the decisive point and



Peter Griffiths: Voting for constituency

one could not have maximum sophistication and maximum numbers.

The Territorial Army should be made an essential, not just an optional extra. The balance between the regular forces and the TA was out-of-date.

Mr Peter Griffiths (Portsmouth, North, C) said that the decision to run down Portsmouth dockyard to 1,200 men would mean it could not maintain a defence capability there beyond servicing the naval establishment and would be the worst of all worlds.

It was unlikely that 5 per cent of the workforce could be shed this year, 45 per cent in the next financial year, and 50 per cent in the following year. The most highly skilled would find work elsewhere, while the vast majority of the semi-skilled and unskilled would join the forces of the unemployed.

Major new provisions for moving alternative work into the existing facilities would be an advantage.

The people of my constituency find these proposals unacceptable (he said) and the loyalty I have held to this party for 30 years is stretched to breaking point.

I promised my constituents, if the conflict arose between party loyalties, supporting the Government, and my constituency direct, immediate interests, I would support my constituency. For that reason I shall vote against the White Paper.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP) moved his party's amendment: "That this House, while noting that The United Kingdom Defence Programme: The Way Forward restrains the current defence budget to a 3 per cent real terms increase per year until 1985-86, nevertheless believes that the inclusion of the Trident nuclear missile submarine programme will ensure that the overall cost of the defence budget places an undue burden on the nation's resources and that this programme should be cancelled and a portion of the saving thus achieved should be spent on increasing the build-rate of hunter-killer submarines".

He said those who criticized, on financial grounds, the decision to go ahead with Trident, would be able to vote for his motion and to support, at the same time, the overall decision of the Government to curb the defence budget and bring it down within at least the broad range of what the country could afford.

His party realized the psoblems of unemployment in Chatham and Portsmouth dockyards.

But we are asked (he said) to make a decision on whether the Secretary of State's broad decisions are correct. With the sole exception of Trident, I think he is making broadly the right choice.

The United Kingdom was being asked to underwrite a commitment to the Trident missile system with no knowledge of the cost.

Mrs Peggy Fenner (Rochester and Chatham, C) said the decision to close Chatham dockyard posed the problem of where nuclear submarines were to be refitted in future. This was a task for which Chatha mhad built up an expertise over a number of years.

If refitting was to be transferred to Devonport the Secretary of State must be aware that yard had not yet successfully refitted one such submarine. The submarine sent there for a refit in 1978 was for reasons which had not yet been not now likely to emerge until 1983 made public.

Mr Richard Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen, Lab) said the White Paper had shown it was impossible to make painless defence cuts. That was something his own party should take strongly into consideration.

It was easy for someone at Labour Party headquarters to produce a pamplet saying the Labour Party should make massive defence cuts and for that to be endorsed by the Marxist dominated National Executive Committee, but that meant people's jobs.

Mr Keith Speed said it was no part of the Government's election programme to reduce the Navy's ships, quality or manpower. Tis was a gamble with the nation's security and a gamble within the alliance which he feared others might follow. He could not endorse the White Paper.

Mr Stepehn Ross (Isle of Wight, L) said the Government should give attention to the threat from enemy submarines and mines rather than placing so much reliance on Nimrod and a limited number of hunter-killer submarines.

Mr Arthur Davidson, an Opposition spokesman on defence (Accrington, Lab) said the people could not understand how weapons could cost such vast sums of money while hospitals school building and other services were being cut back.

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces (Blackpool, South, C) said it was untrue to suggest that the Government was cutting the defence programme.

They were changing the balance within an enlarged programme to provide harder hitting and better trained forces with more staying power.

The SDP amendment was rejected by 320 votes to 17—Government majority, 303.

The Government motion was carried by 309 votes to 240—Govern ment majority, 69.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Euro MPs prefer to stay in Strasbourg

Parliament voted to preserve the status quo by continuing to meet at Strasbourg for its sessions and rejected amendments tabled by the European Democratic group to move meetings to Brussels.

The European Parliament lacked roots from which it could express its own sovereignty and take its own decisions, **Signor Mario Zagari** (Italy, Soc) said when he presented a report from the Political Affairs Committee on the seat of the EEC institutions.

The committee suggested a conciliation procedure be intiated immediately with a view to fixing a single seat for Parliament. In the following debate, MEPs likened themselves to a migrating circus or a troop of travelling acrobats wasting the money of Community taxpayers.

At present, Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg remain the provisional places of work of the EEC institutions.

The Council and EEC Commission are based in Brussels, with a number of departments located in Luxembourg which also accommodates the Court of Justice, the European Parliament secretariat, the Court of Auditors, and the European Investment Bank.

The Council holds meetings in Luxembourg in April, June and October, while the monetary committee meets in Luxembourg and Brussels. The economic and social committee meets in Luxembourg and Brussels.

Pending a final decision, it suggested that part-sessions should be held in Strasbourg with meetings of committees and political groups in Brussels as a general rule.

With Parliament being the only one in the EEC to sit in three different geographical locations, the committee said this involved an enormous and growing burden on its budget which it was becoming increasingly difficult to explain or justify to Community taxpayers. The morale and efficiency of Parliament's staff would continue to suffer until improvements were made.

Present arrangements involved costly, onerous and inefficient transport, together with problems of communication and administration which seriously inhibited the work of members.

Signor Zagari said following direct elections, this Parliament fulfilled a different role from the previous one. There were now more than 400 MEPS whereas in 1965 there were only 142. They were there as an expression of the desires of the citizens who elected them.

In a sense they were weaker than before because there was no reference point back to national parliaments. With no direct support or links, they lacked roots.

Herr Horst Seefeld (West Germany, Soc) for the Socialist group, said nobody was happy with the present situation. The paralysis of contacts between institutions was deplorable so they had to force the band of those people who could take the decisions.

To maintain the status quo would be a continuation of the migrating circus.

Herr Erik Blumenfeld (West Germany, EPP) for the European People's Party, said the single seat they wanted could only be found through a conciliation procedure with the Council of Ministers.

A demonstration of force by Parliament could only result in them drifting into a collision course with the Council. Instead there should be discussions with a 12-mile time limit.

Mr Adam Fergusson (Strathclyde, West, ED) for the European Democratic group said there would never be a good time for taking a decision. They had committed themselves in the eyes of Europe to improving the working conditions of themselves and their staff. This meant they must abandon their gypsy behaviour and settle in a single base.

The inefficiency of a peripatetic Parliament was a scandal in itself. Outside their home countries they could not even be contacted by telephone so they could not conceivably perform the task for which they were elected and paid.

Not only were they extravagant and inefficient, but stagnant as well. They had already exercised their right this year not to meet in Luxembourg, except in February, and the right to take that decision had not been disputed.

They were not a symbolic Parliament and they should not allow historic symbolism to take precedence over their needs. A decision must be made whatever national pride or dismay was involved. Their foremost requirement was to have a single parliament.

Whatever the result of a ballot on this many of them would be angered and dismayed. It was essential they all threw their weight behind the final choice and made it work.

Mr Derek Prag (Hertfordshire, ED) said it would be against all the rules of economy, commonsense and democracy, if the governments challenged Parliament on this question. Parliament would make itself ridiculous if it ran away and sought refuge in dithering and fudging. They would be the laughing stock of Europe.

They should take their courage in their hands and vote for amendments for a single Parliament and decide at long last where they should sit.

Mr Peter Price (Lancashire West, ED) said they should concentrate their activities on Brussels with certain plenary sessions at Strasbourg as a symbol of both compromise and reconciliations of the past and today.

Mr Derek Enright (Leeds, Soc) said they would be regarded as craven cowards unless they took a decision. In a number of television films, they had been held up to ridicule because of their travelling and the costs involved.

The Rev Ian Paisley (Northern Ireland, Ind) said he did not particularly care where Parliament met as long as it was accessible. At present if there was a sudden political or terrorist happening in Northern Ireland he would not be able to get back until the following day. Brussels had hourly flights which were essential for an international assembly and that was why he favoured that meeting

The motion for resolution, as amended, was approved by 187 votes to 118 with seven abstentions.

Churchmen unite on birth rights

NATIONALITY BILL

The law granting British citizenship by birth should remain as it had been for seven centuries, the **Bishop of Rochester**, the Right Rev David Say, said at the opening of the first day of the committee stage of the British Nationality Bill.

He moved an amendment in the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and his own to keep the law in its present state so that with a few exceptions relating to accredited diplomats, every child born in Britain acquired British citizenship.

Under Clause 1 of the Bill a person born in the United Kingdom would be a British citizen if at the time of his birth his fatther or mother was a British citizen or settled in the United Kingdom.

We believe (he said) that Clause 1 is causing real anxiety and fear among those who thought that they or their children belonged, and would continue to belong, to Britain.

For the last seven centuries it had been a principle of common law that any person born in the sovereign's dominions became a subject on birth. The present law offered a clear statement of the principal means by which most people had acquired citizenship—by birth in the territory.

This was not only clear and straightforward but of great importance as a feature of social policy. Britain had for centuries absorbed settlers and refugees, merchants and writers from every part of the world who had enriched the national life by their labours and gifts.

Whatever initial difficulties they might have encountered, the fact that their children were British subjects from birth with the right of abode and other civic rights and responsibilities had done much to integrate them into society.

I have tried (he said) to understand why the Government believes that there is so pressing a need to change the citizenship by birth right as this clause does.

To depart from this principle would create many difficulties both administrative and practical and much uncertainty. It might be difficult for a person to establish to the satisfaction of the Home Office that he was the child of parents settled in Britain.

The mind boggled at the complications likely to arise when children who thought they had the right of citizenship later discovered they were deprived of it because their parents who received a valid entry clearance subsequently had it challenged. The



Bishop of Rochester: Anxiety and fear.

clause presented a bureaucratic nightmare.

The Roman Catholics, the Methodists and the Assembly of the British Council of Churches supported the amendment. They had first hand experience as clergy and ministers who worked day in and day out with local communities up and down the land.

They did not misunderstand the Bill, as had been alleged, but were deeply disturbed by it as priests and pastors to their people.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said anxiety had been created by the clause. It was unhappy that this should arise at this delicate stage in relations between the different races. The Commission for Racial Equality had strongly urged that the abrogation of the existing rule would produce uncertainty and a deterioration in race relations.

The automatic right of every child born here to be a British citizen was a powerful force for strength and cohesion in society. The Bill would weaken the growing sense of patriotism among recent arrivals because serious doubt would be cast upon their citizenship.

Lord Avebury (L), for the Liberals, said the Government's proposals were racially discriminatory. Those who would be excluded from citizenship by the Bill, who would otherwise have enjoyed it, would be mostly of other than European ethnic origins. That objection to the clause was fundamental.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said the amendment would be to remove the Government's proposal that in future a child born in this country should be a British citizen if one of the parents, either the father or the mother, was a British citizen or was settled here.

If they were to deal with the main defect to be found in the nationality law it was that they needed to confer British citizenship upon those who had a close connexion with this country. How could it make sense to say that anyone who happened to be born here must be eligible to be a British citizen and to transfer that citizenship to their children?

People availed themselves of modern travel facilities to come here in large numbers. That did not mean all their children who might be born here must as of right be eligible for British citizenship and to pass on those rights to their children, nor would the majority of the visitors here expect it. Of all the 10 countries of the EEC there was one country only which did what the amendment would wish this country to do and that was the Republic of Ireland.

All the other countries of the EEC required the parent to be a citizen before citizenship could be transmitted to the children and in many countries it was only the fathers who could transmit it.

Lord Aylestone (SDP) said that if the amendment was not passed they would be departing from something which had been part of the law for many hundreds of years.

Lord Rawlinson of Ewell (C) said there was an immigration racket which they had, as sensible people, to see was driven out. It had been obvious for a long time that they must establish a firm nationality law.

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt Rev David Sheppard, said it was a proper calling for the Church to speak up in particular on behalf of those who felt their voice was weak. There were people who viewed the Bill with fear and uncertainty.

There were genuine fears and concern about race relations. He hoped the Government would think again and accept this clear, clean reassertion of the ancient basis of citizenship.

Lord Mishcon (Lab) said that if the House did not pass the amendment, it would close the doors of a country that had a great tradition of which his forebears took advantage—that if anyone came here and obeyed the laws, the country welcomed him into the family.

Lady Trumpington (C) said genuine citizens who genuinely wished to make their lives here had nothing to fear because the Bill made provision for all bona fide persons.

The Duke of Norfolk (C) said the abolition in the Bill of the principle of jus soli was in no way a racial matter.

Lady Hatch of Lusby (Lab) said this was a chance for Conservatives who claimed to be defenders of the constitution, to do something to defend a 700-year-old aspect of the constitution which was not threatened by anything other than the prejudice of those who disliked seeing people with different coloured skins.

Lord Walston (SDP) said this legislation would put a vast number of people under the threat of minor officials.

Lady Birk, for the Opposition, said the Government seemed to think that everyone would be able to keep a filing system covering all aspects of family life, including updated information on all new legislation. That was not the way people lived.

Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) said his daughter was born in England and was a British citizen. Assuming he had another child in the next few years, that child would have to prove that at the time of his or her birth he (Lord Pitt) had the right to be here. That was what was wrong with the Bill.

The amendment was rejected by 134 votes to 92—Government majority, 42.

Lord Thomas of Swynnerton, formerly Mr Hugh Thomas, was introduced.

Duty changes approved

TAXATION

The Government measures to increase duty on tobacco products, betting, bingo and gaming machine licences were approved after an all-night debate which ended at 9.15 am today in the Commons.

MPs spent more than five hours debating the first order which dealt with tobacco products and raises an estimated £65m this financial year. It was approved shortly after midnight by 113 votes to 40—Government majority, 73.

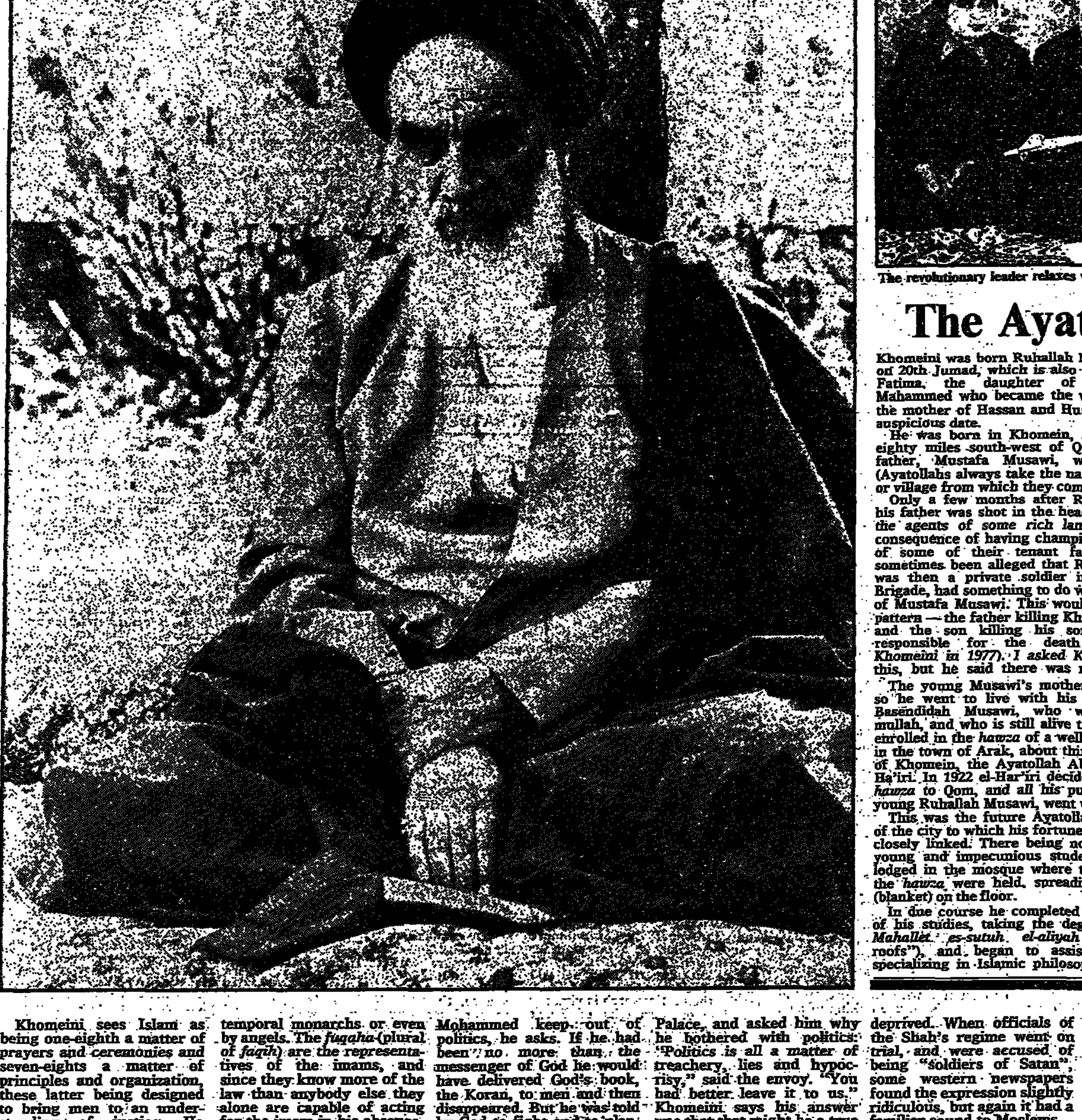
The order providing for an increase in the general betting duty was debated for more than two hours before. **Mr Michael Jopling**, Government Chief Whip, successfully moved a closure motion. The order was approved by 133 votes to 21—Government majority, 112.

A closure motion was also carried to bring to an end the debate on the order increasing bingo duty, which was approved at 6.38 am by 106 votes to 19—Government majority, 87. The last order, which covered the increase in gaming machine licence duty, was approved by 97 votes to 30—Government majority, 67.



Part three of Mohamed Heikal's insider's account of the Iranian Revolution focuses on its extraordinary leader, his thinking and his lifestyle

The mind and heart of Khomeini



Mohamed Heikal met the Ayatollah Khomeini twice: first in December 1978, when Khomeini was in exile in Paris, and the second time after the Iranian religious leader's triumphal return to Iran. Heikal's The Return of The Ayatollah *will be published by André Deutsch in November.*

Khomeini's wife, Khadijah, is a woman of great strength of character, energy and charm. When he was deported from Qom in 1963 and dumped on the Turkish frontier, Khomeini told her not to try to follow him, but she ignored his instructions and made her way to Najaf. She accompanied him from Najaf to France, and though he went direct to his suburban house of exile in Neauphle-le-Château, and never set foot in Paris, she made several visits to the capital, saw all the sights and was interested in everything she saw.

It is still Khadijah who cooks the Ayatollah's food for him. His routine is regular and his menu simple. He wakes at about 5 am for the dawn prayer, then goes back to sleep again. His breakfast, consisting of bread and a saucer of honey, is placed by Khadijah for him beside his *doshak*.

At 11 am he has a little fruit juice, usually orange juice, and at noon a little rice and boiled meat, which he eats with a spoon — the only utensil he ever uses. He is particularly fond of the yellow Persian watermelons.

After his midday meal he has a nap, then wakes for the afternoon prayer and continues dealing with business and meeting people until after midnight. Khomeini does not smoke, and never uses the telephone, though while he was in France he once made an exception to this rule when he heard that his brother, Basandidah, was very ill and he wished to hear his voice. The elder brother now occupies the small house in a side street which used to be the Ayatollah's home until he attained power.

Khomeini himself has moved to a new residence, one of a group of four houses, all single-storey, grouped on either side of a street. One pair contains the offices of his secretary and personal mullah, his security guards, and so on. Across the street one house contains a section of revolutionary guards and the other is the Ayatollah's own home. Inside there is a reception room, about 16 feet by 24, with an undistinguished blue carpet on the floor and spotlights cluttering the ceiling. It looks like a makeshift television studio.

This leads into three tiny private rooms and a minute kitchen. One of these rooms is for Khomeini's wife, one for any member of the family who wishes to make use of it, and the final one is Khomeini's own bedroom. From what I could see, all his worldly possessions there consisted of his *doshak* and a trunk containing his clothes.

As a *faqih*, a canon lawyer who has made his own contribution to jurisprudence (*fiqh*). Khomeini is the author of several books, the most important of which are *Liberating the Means* and *Islamic Government*. He has a good brain, but his ideas are simple. He sees Islam as a whole, as a unity, and often speaks of it as an international force. He denounces any government in the Moslem world which deviates from the rules of the Koran as *shirk* (heretical) and its ruler as *taghuti* (a tyrant).

Khomeini sees Islam as being one-eighth a matter of prayers and ceremonies and seven-eights a matter of principles and organization, these latter being designed to bring men to an understanding of justice. He believes that the necessary return to Islam involves two stages: first *takhliya*, which means getting rid of obsolete ideas and practices, and secondly *tahliya*, which is a sweetening process, the adding of new things.

Among the ideas which had to be swept away by *takhliya* was *tuqi'a* (the practice of disguise or deception which had been a necessary system of protection for Shi'is in the days of persecution under the Umayyads but which, Khomeini insists, had developed into a bad habit for which the excuse no longer exists). Khomeini tells his disciples that the second stage, *tahliya*, will be harder than the first, *takhliya*, because it involves change and innovation. But the new things, the answers to new situations, will have to be reached by *ijtihad*, the formation of opinion by the *fuqaha*.

Khomeini believes that the imams are created from the light of God and have a rank which cannot be attained by temporal monarchs or even by angels. The *fuqaha* (plural of *faqih*) are the representatives of the imams, and since they know more of the law than anybody else they alone are capable of acting for the imam in his absence. They can act both as the interpreter and executor of the law: "The ink of the pens of the *fuqaha* is as sacred as the blood of the martyrs."

In these days, when the problems confronting a ruler seem to have developed so far beyond anything which faced rulers thirteen hundred or a thousand years ago, leaving everything to the *fuqaha* may sound a little naive. When I saw Khomeini in Paris I asked how a *faqih* would deal with, say, the problems of economics or of space.

His answer was quite shrewd. "What does King Khaled know about space?" he said. "What do these military men who have seized power in the Arab world know about economics? A *faqih* at least understands the laws of God, but these people do not understand the laws of man or the laws of God."

Khomeini dismisses critics who say that religious men should keep out of politics. Did the Prophet Mohammed keep out of politics, he asks. If he had been no more than the messenger of God he would have delivered God's book, the Koran, to men and then disappeared. But he was told by God to fight and to plan. He organized society and acted as judge in the community. He commanded armies in battle, dispatched ambassadors, signed treaties. To say that religion can be separated from the business of government is nonsense.

This, says Khomeini, is what the imperialists want. They want to persuade us that religion is just a matter of theology. He claims that when the British entered Iraq during the First World War they banned all demonstrations. Then one day someone reported to the General Officer Commanding that people were shouting from the minaret of one the mosques. "If that is all they are doing," the General said, "they can go on shouting till the end of the world. Let them stay in their mosques and shout from the minarets."

Khomeini also claims, as he told me in one of our discussions, that after his arrest in 1963, while he was in prison in Tehran, someone came to him from the Palace, and asked him why he bothered with politics: "Politics is all a matter of treachery, lies and hypocrisy," said the envoy. "You had better leave it to us." Khomeini says his answer was that that might be a true description of their sort of politics but it did not describe Islamic politics. He said that after this interview the man from the Palace sent a statement to the newspapers to the effect that Khomeini agreed that religion and politics should be kept separate, with politics being left to the politicians. When he got to Najaf he denounced this statement as a lie: "It is the man who published this lie who ought to have been sent into exile, not me."

Khomeini's speeches and writings are bound to have a strange sound in foreign ears because part of his genius lies in the use he makes of phrases from the Koran. These have an immediate relevance to Moslems but need a good deal of explanation for non-Moslems. I have already mentioned his use of the words *taghuti* (tyrants) and *mustazafin* (the humiliated). He used other Koranic words to contrast the *mustaqbirin*, the vain and arrogant, with the *mahrumin*, the deprived. When officials of the Shah's regime went on trial, and were accused of being "soldiers of Satan", some western newspapers found the expression slightly ridiculous, but again it had a familiar sound to Moslems.

In many respects Khomeini's ideas are extremely progressive. In his book *Islamic Government*, he discusses subjects like imperialism, exploitation, and the influence of America in very modern terms, while he introduces the book with an appropriate verse from the Koran: "If kings enter a village, they will despoil it, loot it, and turn its honourable inhabitants into slaves."

In this book, as elsewhere, he emphasizes his main themes — hostility to the United States, which he regards as Iran's archenemy, and hatred from Zionism and Israel. One of his *fetu'as* was that it was right that some of the money due to the imam should go to the Palestinians; this of course pleased the Arabs.

It was characteristic of Khomeini, and one of the reasons for the growth of his reputation, that his interests extended far beyond the confines of Iran; he was never parochial. He tried to address people not just as a Shia ayatollah, not just as a Persian, but as a Moslem leader who could speak with authority to all Moslems. Islam, he said, made a man free in all that he does — in his person, in his reputation, in his work; in where he lives and what he eats, provided that he does nothing that is contrary to Islamic law, to the *Sharia*.

These were the principal ideas which Khomeini took with him to Najaf when he was driven out of Qom. Although he had been obliged to abandon his *hau'za* he still regarded himself as a part of it, and from Najaf he used to send every week to his pupils a lesson he had recorded on cassette. These pupils would congregate to listen to his voice, and gradually others from outside the *hau'za* came to listen too.

Soon the message on the cassettes moved away from theology and became increasingly political. The cassettes were transcribed, the message on them copied and circulated outside Qom, in Tehran and all over the country. These taped messages became known as *i'ilamiyahs*, communiqués, or literally, "I-am-informing-yous".

As someone said, what was happening was a revolution for democracy, against autocracy, led by theocracy, made possible by xerocracy. Or, as one foreign ambassador observed, *the right man had* appeared at the right historical moment, saying the right things.

My own first meeting with Khomeini took place in the small house at Neauphle-le-Château, twenty miles west of Paris, which in October 1977 became his headquarters until his final return to Iran. On the day I arrived, in December, I found people there who had come from all over the world - students from the Sorbonne, graduates from Harvard, Yale, Berkeley and other American universities, many from leading families in Iranian society and public life.

I was met by Ayatollah Hussein Muntazari, the second most important Iranian divine and the man who would have had to take over from Khomeini if anything had happened to him. He took me to Khomeini who, after we had been talking for some time, asked me if I would care to attend the evening prayers and sermon. When I said that I would, he instructed his grandson Hussein to take me across to the marquee outside.

Soon Khomeini entered and began to address his followers. He started in a low key, but I have never heard a voice which was so quiet and yet so moving. It seemed to caress the ears of his hearers in gentle waves, producing in them a state almost of intoxication.

At first Hussein translated his message into Arabic for me, but some of those near us begged us to be quiet, and in any case I preferred to watch the effect of his words on the audience rather than be told their exact meaning.

It was a most extraordinary scene. Here was the Imam, with his long grey beard and the black mourning turban of the Shi'is, a figure who might have stepped straight out of the seventh century. Yet all these people, representatives from the intellectual and social elite of Iran, were listening to him in absolute silence, hanging in rapt attention on every word that fell from his lips.

What most impressed me, when the chance came to talk alone to Khomeini, was his ability to grasp the essential of a situation. When I saw him, he had already been clear in his own mind for the best part of a year that the stage in Iran was set for a revolution, but he knew that there were no political forces and no individuals inside the country capable of leading it.

The remnants of the old political parties, and the new groupings like Mujahiddin Khalk and Fedayin Khalk, had been living too long in a state of siege to see the position clearly, and some of them had compromised with the regime. So had some of the religious leaders, but Khomeini was absolutely certain that the motive force of the revolution was going to be religion, and that this meant he was the man who was destined to lead it.



The revolutionary leader relaxes with his surviving son and grandchildren before his return from exile in France.

The Ayatollah and his family

Khomeini was born Ruhallah Musawi in 1902, on 20th Jumad, which is also the birthday of Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet Mahammed who became the wife of Ali and the mother of Hassan and Hussein — a most auspicious date.

He was born in Khomein, a village about eighty miles south-west of Qom, where his father, Mustafa Musawi, was a mullah. (Ayatollahs always take the name of the town or village from which they come).

Only a few months after Ruhallah's birth his father was shot in the head and killed by the agents of some rich landowners, as a consequence of having championed the cause of some of their tenant farmers. It has sometimes been alleged that Reza Shah, who was then a private soldier in the Cossack Brigade, had something to do with the murder of Mustafa Musawi. This would make a neat pattern — the father killing Khomeini's father and the son killing his son (Savak was responsible for the death of Mustafa Khomeini in 1977). I asked Khomeini about this, but he said there was no truth in it.

The young Musawi's mother died in 1918, so he went to live with his elder brother, Basendidah Musawi, who was already a mullah, and who is still alive today. Ruhallah enrolled in the *hawza* of a well-known mullah in the town of Arak, about thirty miles north of Khomein, the Ayatollah Abden Karim el-Ha'iri. In 1922 el-Har'iri decided to move his *hawza* to Qom, and all his pupils, including young Ruhallah Musawi, went with him.

This was the future Ayatollah's first sight of the city to which his fortunes were to be so closely linked. There being nowhere for the young and impecunious student to live, he lodged in the mosque where the sessions of the *hawza* were held, spreading his *doshak* (blanket) on the floor.

In due course he completed the first stage of his studies, taking the degree known as *Mahallet es-sutuh el-aliyah* ("the high roofs"), and began to assist his master, specializing in Islamic philosophy and logic. He also started a course on ethics (*alaq*), but Reza Shah's police put a stop to this on the ground that political matters were getting mixed up in it.

Ruhallah Musawi had a friend in the Ha'iri *hawza* called Mohammed el-Thaqafi, a Shi'i from Taif in the Hejaz. He was an older man, with a daughter called Khadijah, the name of the Prophet's first wife.

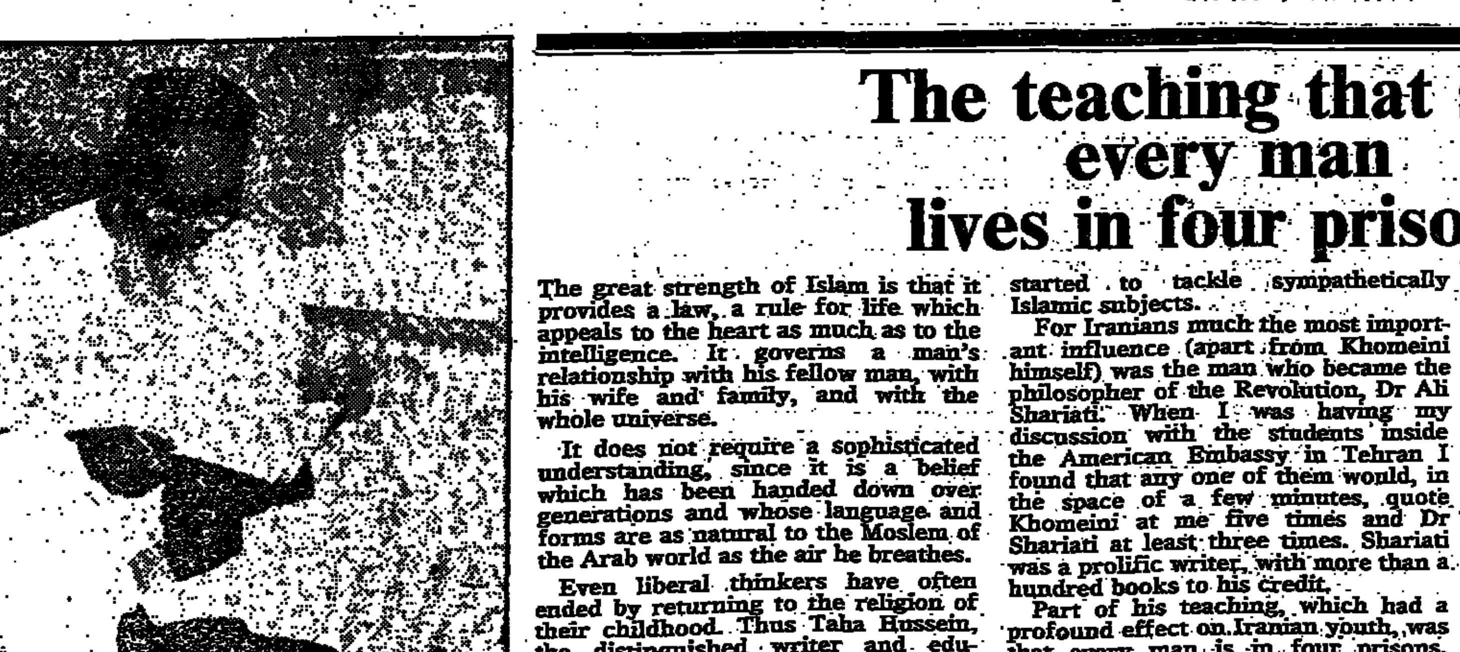
When she was fourteen and Ruhallah was twenty-five he asked his friend for his daughter's hand in marriage. They had never met, but she had caught a glimpse of Ruhallah one day when he came to visit their home. She protested. She had no wish to marry a mullah, her ambition being to marry a government official and go to live in Tehran.

But, as she tells the story, the night after she had rejected the proposal she had a dream, in which she saw with great clearness the figures of the Prophet Mohammed, Ali, and Fatima. There was an elderly woman there also, who pointed to the other three and said "None of these likes you." She asked why, and was told "Because you have refused their son, Ruhallah." The next morning she told her father that she agreed to the marriage.

So they were married. Their first three children, a boy called Ali, and two girls called Latifa and Khamira, all died. Then they had two more sons and three daughters — one son, Mustafa, was murdered by Savak in 1977; the other, Seyyid Ahmed Khomeini, is his father's chief assistant. Mustafa left a son, Hussein, a great favourite of his grandfather and one of his aides, and a daughter, Miriam.

Khomeini's three daughters all married mullahs, who have usually served in some capacity on Khomeini's staff. Farida is married to Ayatollah Aradi; Sadiqa to Hojat al-Islam Ishraki, who was with the Khomeini in France, and Fatima to Ayatollah Bargroudi, son of the former Ayatollah al-Uzma whom the Shah wished to replace by one of the religious leaders in Najaf.

Khomeini now has thirteen grandchildren, eight boys and five girls.



Khomeini sees Islam as one eighth prayers and ceremonies, seven-eighths principles and organization.

The teaching that says every man lives in four prisons

The great strength of Islam is that it provides a law, a rule for life which appeals to the heart as much as to the intelligence. It governs a man's relationship with his fellow man, with his wife and family, and with the whole universe.

It does not require a sophisticated understanding, since it is a belief which has been handed down over generations and whose language and forms are as natural to the Moslem of the Arab world as the air he breathes.

Even liberal thinkers have often ended by returning to the religion of their childhood. Thus Taha Hussein, the distinguished writer and educationist, whose early book on pre-Islamic poetry had provoked a storm of protest from the orthodox, turned to writing about the Prophet and the early days of Islam.

Other Egyptian literary figures such as Mohammed Hussein Heikal and Abbas el-Akkad, who had been greatly influence by western writers like Bergson, Shaw and Wells, became increasingly concerned with Islamic themes. Even communist novelists started to tackle sympathetically Islamic subjects.

For Iranians much the most important influence (apart from Khomeini himself) was the man who became the philosopher of the Revolution, Dr Ali Shariati. When I was having my discussion with the students inside the American Embassy in Tehran I found that any one of them would, in the space of a few minutes, quote Khomeini at me five times and Dr Shariati at least three times. Shariati was a prolific writer, with more than a hundred books to his credit.

Part of his teaching, which had a profound effect on Iranian youth, was that every man is in four prisons. First he is in the prison imposed on him by history and geography; from this he can liberate himself through science and technology. Next he is in the prison of historical necessity, and from this he can free himself by an understanding of how historical forces operate. The third prison is the social and class structure; only a revolutionary ideology can provide the way of escape from that.

The fourth prison is the self. Each individual is compounded of divine and satanic elements, of good and evil; each individual must choose between them: Shariati admitted that his ideas were an amalgam of Islam and Marxism, of Sartre's existentialism and the Sufism of the tenth-century thinker el Hallaj, with a dash of Pascalian humanism.

All this should not be the occasion for surprise. While the western achievements appeared to Arabs and Iranians to be represented by weapons of mass destruction and instruments of torture, Islam offered a positive good. The West supplied the machinery of suppression; Islam by contrast put the emphasis on the individual, on the dignity of man. For Islam is the religion of the individual human being; the social content is built into the message of Islam.

It is significant that when a Moslem achieves independent manhood he aims to provide himself with two things — a home and a grave. The home is the refuge of his body while he is alive; the grave the recipient of his body after death.

Tomorrow: Nation-making on Islamic principles

An open letter to the Prime Minister, by Peter Walker

This letter to the Prime Minister is from Mr Peter Walker, now Secretary of State for Agriculture and formerly Secretary of State for the Environment. It was written not this week to Mrs Thatcher but in June 1976 when the Prime Minister was Mr James Callaghan.

Dear Prime Minister,

Because for the last two years I have made an in-depth study of the problems of our West India community I would have written this letter to you irrespective of the events in Southall. These events have highlighted the anguish and problems of our Asian community, particularly the frustrations of the younger generation of Asians. But while the Asian community have immense problems of housing, employment and education, they are problems that are not as grave or as extreme as those currently being suffered by the 120,000 households of West Indian descent.

When I enjoyed the privilege of being Secretary of State for the Environment I was deeply concerned that there were concentrated in a number of our inner-city areas a coloured population suffering from considerable multi-deprivation. A combination of bad housing, bad education and racial prejudice meant that they were destined to be the unemployed and the perpetual poor. The true facts were not available and to obtain the facts was one of the purposes of my instigating the three Inner-City Studies in Liverpool, Birmingham and London — all three in districts with a substantial immigrant population.

Although during my period as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry there was relative full employment it was clear from my observations as the head of that department that our coloured minority were not enjoying anything like the opportunities that were available to the country as a whole. The reality of their bad housing, bad education and high unemployment is of such dimensions that, unless tackled effectively and quickly, it will bring to Britain the crime, the bitterness and the resentfulness that have been such a tragic feature of those American cities that equally failed to identify the aspirations, hopes and deep disappointments of their coloured population. Birmingham and London possess the main concentrations of West Indians. Our first and second biggest cities are therefore threatened unless we succeed in taking effective and imaginative action.

Housing

I remember the horror with which within a few weeks of becoming a minister, I talked to one West Indian family — husband, wife and four children — who were living in one room in Brixton without a single window to that room. I was determined to see that such conditions ended. They have not. They are getting worse.

If you are a West Indian there is six times the chance that you will be sharing accommodation with another family than if you are not West Indian. West Indians have two-thirds again more people per room than the population as a whole. The proportion of West Indian families living in what is officially described as overcrowded conditions is tenfold the proportion of the country as a whole.

Education

Being concentrated as they are in our worst inner city areas, the majority of West Indian Children are in old schools. The turnover of teachers is massive. You will find few teachers in any of the schools in which they are concentrated who have been there for five years. Some of the children have as many as three or four different teachers in one year. A high proportion of West Indian children are leaving school with totally inadequate standards of literacy and numeracy, to the deep disappointment of their parents.

It is not surprising that with the fast turnover of teachers and the fact that 74 per cent of West Indian women of working age are out at work that the truancy rate is of massive proportions and in many cases the teachers are relieved when some of their more difficult pupils are absent. Far too many young West Indians from the age of 12 and 13 onwards are leaving school to join the homeless and the unemployed, living on cash earnings and sometimes on crime.

As yet these increasing groups of unemployed and homeless teenagers have not been mobilized for political or criminal purposes on any scale but if they are the effects could be massive in both London and Birmingham — effects that have only previously been seen in the worst inner city areas of America.

Unemployment

The 1971 survey showed that of the West Indian unemployed only two thirds registered. From the inquiries I have recently made in both Birmingham and London I believe this is still the position, particularly among teenagers. The boy who has played truant from school tends not to sign on for unemployment.

From 1974-76 unemployment in Britain doubled, but for the West Indian it nearly quadrupled. In February 1976 there were more than 16,500 West Indians registered as unemployed — one for every five West Indian households, the majority of them teenagers. In some districts you will find nearly half of the West Indian teenagers without a job and those with a job have had to make three times as many applications for a job as their white counterparts of identical educational achievement.

The history of cities has shown that irrespective of being black or white high unemployment among teenagers has always meant a massive increase in crime. You will know as a former Home Secretary how the present crime rate among West Indians has dramatically increased. We are in danger of losing a substantial proportion of a whole generation of young West Indians to prisons, borstals and psychiatric units. We are bound to pay a heavy price if a generation of young people is lost in this way. The reality of the West Indian young is that they are frequently badly educated. They have little motivation; no skills; they are homeless; they are devoid of guidance and more and more devoid of hope. In such conditions they are increasingly becoming positively hostile to the white population and to white authority.

We have districts in which in every street there are West Indian families in overcrowded and deplorable housing conditions. Every other teenager is unemployed or playing truant from school; low incomes and numerous one-parent families; and above all, no hope. This situation must be ended. To fail will not just mean the continuation of the misery of large numbers of the coloured population in Britain. To fail will bring increasing misery for the white indigenous population living in our cities. For to fail will mean an increase in crime. Failure will bring increased burdens on the social services. Failure will mean deteriorating industrial relations. To fail when the task is relatively so small will show a nation incapable of tackling a problem the solutions for which are readily available.

Successive governments, including your own, have operated in Britain general improvement areas, the priority neighbourhood schemes, the housing action areas, the educational priority areas, the urban aid programme, the job creation programme, the youth employment scheme and the community industry scheme. And yet I must tell you that the help is not reaching this group of people who need it most. During the operation of all of these schemes their unemployment has increased, their housing conditions have got worse, the crime rate has soared to new heights, and we are making no substantial breakthrough as far as education is concerned.

It is vital for you to discover immediately why it is that with all of these schemes available so little is being achieved. The Inner City Report on Liverpool has disclosed the startling fact that the district of Liverpool that has double the proportion of immigrants as the city as a whole has 50 per cent more of the larger families, has nearly double the crime rate and treble the overcrowding, is the district that contains 9.6 per cent of the population of Liverpool but receives 6.1 per cent of the public expenditure of Liverpool.

This is why I urge you, as Prime Minister, to call together your cabinet ministers who have responsibility in these spheres — the Secretary of State for Employment, for Education, for the Social Services, and for the Environment — to demand of them that they first of all ascertain quickly the reality of the dimensions of the problems facing our West Indian community and then to see that, in collaboration with the local authorities primarily concerned, a system of managagement is put into operation whereby the resources that are meant to be available to these people are made available to them.

There is no doubt that with determination within five years we can by positive action bring an end to the misery of this population and bring them somewhere near to an equality of opportunity with the rest of the nation. It is no use talking of lack of racial discrimination if a lack of positive action means that the worst housing, the worst jobs — or no jobs — tend to be concentrated upon one community.

There is no reason why, with an imaginative five-year programme positively managed, at the end of that five years the housing, educational training and the job opportunity standards for West Indians should not equal those of the rest of the population. Eventually this action will have to be taken. The question is will it be done after racial relations have deteriorated still further, hatred has been built up in the hearts of the West Indian community, hostility has been created by the white community's resentment of the crime and the property damage that will have been attributed to the coloured community? Britain has a size of problem that is manageable. Britain does have the resources to manage it. I plead with you, as Prime Minister, to take the urgent action that is now necessary.

Yours sincerely
PETER WALKER

The views of community leaders

■

The deprived areas that spell danger



A wall of police behind shields take the brunt of the rioters attack.

Photographs by John Storrock

WHERE THE COLOURED POPULATION IS CONCENTRATED

More than one person in five coloured*
More than one person in ten coloured
More than one person in twenty coloured
*Coloured: people describing themselves from West Indian, African or Indian/Bangladeshi background
★ In receipt of special government assistance under the Inner Urban Areas Act
BLACKBURN
BRADFORD
BOLTON
KIRKLEES
MANCHESTER
NOTTINGHAM
WOLVERHAMPTON
SANDWELL
LEICESTER
BIRMINGHAM
BEDFORDSHIRE
GREATER LONDON
ISLINGTON
BARNET
KENS & CHEL
BRENT
WALTHAM FOREST
HARINGEY
REDBRIDGE
EALING
HACKNEY
HOUNSLOW
TOWER HAMLETS
NEWHAM
WEST MINSTER
HAMMER SMITH
WANDSWORTH
SOUTHWARK
GREENWICH
MERTON
LEWISHAM
CROYDON
GREATER LONDON

The trouble areas to look out for

The background to civic breakdown shown in Brixton, Southall and Liverpool is even more sharply etched in a dozen other English urban areas. If unemployment, substandard housing and racial concentration are flammable, then a firewatch is vital for the London boroughs of Brent and Hackney, and for Birmingham, Kirklees and Bradford.

The map shows where non-whites are a significant part of the local population; the flags show which of those areas is officially recognized as deprived. Under the Inner Urban Areas Act, inherited by the Conservative Government from its predecessor, the Department of the Environment measures overcrowding, low employment skills and social disruption in the form of large numbers of elderly people living alone and single-parent families. Half of the 40 districts defined as in need for special grants have significant concentrations of non-whites.

For example, in Lewisham, the scene of the New Cross riots and this year's Deptford fire tragedy, non-whites make up at least one in 10 of the local population. One in five of Lewisham's inhabitants lack exclusive use of a toilet

Unemployment is a major ingredient of the classic social recipe of race and deprivation. In Kirklees, West Yorkshire, where Moslem temples have recently been desecrated, some 7 per cent of the population is non-white; unemployment in May was rising above 12.4 per cent. Asians traditionally employed in textiles are carrying a disproportionate share of jobs being lost at present. Other centres of non-white population tend to show higher than average unemployment. The calculation is more difficult in London where the average rate of unemployment is lower, 7.1 per cent but individual employment offices in Brixton and Hackney show above-average figures.

The available data is worse than imperfect. The official data on the distribution of the non-white population is incomplete. The map is based on the most recent source, the 1977 National Dwelling and Housing Survey, which incidentally picked up information on ethnic backgrounds. (It excluded Wales and Scotland.) Population changes since then have been rapid. The Asian community in Bradford has grown, the local authority estimates, by 10,000 from 45,000 in 1977.

Official figures are too insensitive to reach down to the wards, where there are often even higher ethnic concentrations and acute deprivation. We know about some because they have erupted. Liverpool's non-white population is proportionately small at 2 per cent; but that figure is much higher in Toxteth which broke out in extreme violence. St Paul's in Bristol is another such area. Local knowledge pinpoints St Anne's in Nottingham as poor and non-white; also Handsworth in Birmingham and the town of Dewsbury in Kirklees.

Ignoring incidents in Liverpool and others which belong to a different tradition of civic disorder, racial clashes have occured in most districts with varying severity. Nottingham had race riots locally described as "episodes" in 1958, the same year as the Notting Hill commotions in London. The National Front has ensured that towns from Rochdale to Newham have suffered incidents. Some have escaped lightly. Among them is Bradford with an enviable reputation for live and let live. Likewise in Wandsworth, an active community relations council has had noted success in keeping the peace.

Why I am confident, by the Archbishop

Violence Hurts. Violence shocks. It can take people by surprise even when for a long time it has been expected. If it happens at dusk or in near darkness, when it is difficult to identify faces in the light of petrol bombs and burning buildings, there is confusion, rumour and counter-rumour.

Liverpool has known all this in the last few days. Its people have suffered many trials in past decades. This time they have been doubley hurt — by the injuries sustained and by the senseless destruction of property. Most of all, it has been shaken in its pride in being a community which generally thought it had learnt to cope fairly well with being multiracial amid increasing social deprivation.

Few factors in these nights of violence are certain. But one point is clear. Monday night's rioting and hooliganism by teenage white youths — including some at least from well outside the city — had little to do with the issues that sparked off the troubles in Toxteth at the end of last week.

But after the confusion of these last nights of real tragedy for so many, there is increasing reluctance to attempt at this stage further analysis of the social makeup and problems of Toxteth — and beyond. Some of the looting and hooliganism has taken place outside the confines of the sociologists' *Liverpool 8*.

The immediate concern is for the restoration of peace and hope. It could well be that even this first stage may require explicit commitment at national and local levels to face up later on to the long-standing social injustices which have proved the tinderbox that exploded at the weekend. People are quick to point now to the appalling unemployment figures, especially bad for young people and, worst of all, for black youths.

Others point to housing which, despite genuine efforts, is still below par in much of the city. There is evidence that, again, despite some efforts by community workers and by the police themselves, there has been long-term mistrust between the black community and police.

The problems are at least complex. They add up to explosive frustration. No one is looking for a quick solution. Political slogans and moralizing do not satisfy. But no one here is looking for another social study of a city that has probably suffered more surveys than any other part of the country. Action will be necessary

This long-term tackling of our problems will have to include a lot of listening. For this is not a community upon which a solution can be imposed. Just at the moment, against the racket of riots, it would be difficult to hear what the genuine local voice of Toxteth is trying to say. But it wants and needs to be heard.

Perhaps that is one of the more hopeful signs of these last hours. The coloured community in our city has its own leaders. They have their own views, their own way of expressing them and their own methods of communication. There are signs that they are being listened to at last, at least in certain quarters. Their action these last two nights, in encouraging their people to keep off the streets, shows leadership commanding response. Like the rest of those seeking to serve the community, they are to a great extent powerless in face of an invasion of hooligans and sightseers from outside. But Monday night's rioting was not in evidence in areas where these local community leaders exercise their responsible influence and where the police wisely and bravely kept a low profile.

† Derek Worlock

Archbishop of Liverpool

I saw looting, burning—Alton

The Merseyside police had been alerted that Lodge Lane was to be the target for Sunday night's attack. Lodge Lane is at the eastern end of Upper Parliament Street. By forming to the west and east of the rioters, the police tried to contain them in the centre of Upper Parliament Street where they had again gathered. As it became clear that the rioters — many of whom wore masks and balaclavas — had broken through the western police position, the police abandoned the eastern position in order to reinforce the western end of the street. The rioters used milk floats from the Unigate Dairy (whose proprietors say they will not be returning to the district) to batter through the police lines. A stolen taxi was used like an armoured car.

Looting, meanwhile, had broken out in Lodge Lane and I saw things which have brought shame on the people and the City of Liverpool. Firemen, bravely trying to check if the blazing buildings were occupied, were obstructed by looters, who grabbed and stole anything within reach. Some were my own constituents; others were professional thieves enjoying the freedom of a street which had been abandoned by the police. At 3.30 am the same thing happened in Smithdown Road when local people tried to resist as hooligans marauded with pickaxes and sticks. Adults and children walked out of Tescos carrying baskets full of plunder. People carried carpets over their shoulders; a couple pushed a fridge down the street. A local shopkeeper brought out a shotgun and fired. The looters dispersed temporarily.

At the western end of Upper Parliament Street, the police were fighting a battle at the foot of Liverpool's Anglican cathedral in Hope Street. This was the gateway to the City Centre shops, the Police Headquarters, the warehouses, and the commercial areas. The police did not have a chance. Many were frightened. They had no experience of violence on this scale, had received no training, and their riot shields were inadequate. In the early hours one police officer told me that an appeal had gone out over their radios, from Police Headquarters, for any officer who was experienced in handling CS Gas. If it had been used hours before much destruction would have been avoided.

Relations between the Liverpool police and the public and police methods are being blamed by some for the riots.

David Alton

The author is MP (Liberal) for Liverpool, Edgehill

Let's set people to work — Heffer

For over 20 years I lived in the Toxteth area of Liverpool, and for eight of those years in a street adjacent to Lodge Lane where some of the recent violence took place. Liverpool 8 is a cosmopolitan and colourful area, typical of many of Britain's seaports. It has always been overcrowded, with serious social conditions, bad housing and the usual problems common to most inner-city areas.

The Toxteth riots were not the same as those in Southall. It was not white youth against black, but black and white youth together against authority, the police being the common enemy.

For a very long time there has been a black population in the area. It has its Orange Lodge supporters as well as its Roman Catholic parishioners. Racial problems have, to some extent, been in evidence, but there have never been serious problems between black and white

The basic problem is youth against authority and that arises in Toxteth because of the high levels of unemployment and the feeling that no-one really cares about them and their problems. It is estimated that well over 40 per cent of the working population are unemployed.

If young male workers are employed, they are too busy earning their money and having a good time at weekends to become involved in violent clashes with the police. But if they are without employment and with no hope of work, then their frustration and pent-up anger finally erupts into violence. This is not to excuse or condone violence, but to explain it.

Willie Whitelaw, in his statement to the House of Commons, was able to say that large sums of cash had been put into Liverpool through the inner city partnership, which was established by the last Labour government. He further pointed out that cash will be available to the Merseyside Development Corporation. All this is to the good, but rather long-term and not enough to deal with the immediate problems.

I do not believe that outside influences were responsible for what happened in Toxteth. The youths involved were not from other parts of the country, or even other parts of Merseyside. To believe this, is to fail hopelessly to understand what really happened.

What is now required is the establishment of emergency work centres. The first thing to be done is to get the unemployed to work clearing the rubble and the derelict sites in the area; then, to create centres which will provide jobs as well as training and re-training courses.

It is evident that community and police relationships need to be examined and improved, for I fear that, unless action is taken quickly, further violent outbursts could take place.

There is also a need for an urgent national enquiry into the problems of the inner city areas, which should make proposals to be quickly acted upon.

Eric Heffer

The author has been MP (Labour) for the Walton division of Liverpool since 1964.

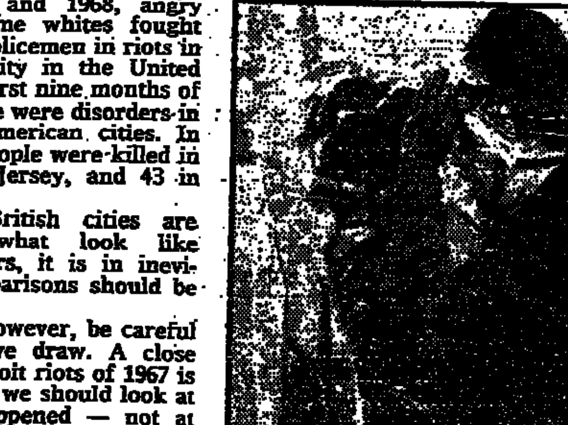
Beware the easy explanations

Between 1963 and 1968, angry blacks and some whites fought mainly white policemen in riots in almost every city in the United States. In the first nine months of 1967 alone there were disorders in at least 164 American cities. In that year, 23 people were killed in Newark, New Jersey, and 43 in Detroit.

Now that British cities are experiencing what look like similar disorders, it is in inevitable that comparisons should be made.

We should, however, be careful what lessons we draw. A close look at the Detroit riots of 1967 is a reminder that we should look at what really happened — not at what journalists honestly, but wrongly, thought happened; still less at the interpretation it suited politicians to put on events.

Early on a Sunday morning in July 1967, Detroit police raided an after-hours club full of people attending a party for two black soldiers home from Vietnam. While they were putting people under arrest someone broke the window of a police car with a bottle. By the following Thursday, when elements of two army airborne divisions finally succeeded in restoring order, the entire west side of the city looked as if it had been bombed, and 43 people were dead.



Riot police abroad are well equipped and trained to meet mob violence on the streets. Until now, British police have depended on shin-pads and cricket boxes for protection.

Within days, Detroit was the most analysed city in America. There were articles, reports, polls, surveys, and television documentaries. Almost all of their explanations fell into one of three catergories: the radical theory, the conservative theory, and the liberal theory.

The radical theory held that what had occurred was a spontaneous revolutionary insurrection. "It was the colonized reacting to colonization", a young black teacher told me.

If what happened was insurrection, it was one of the most aimless insurrections in history. Most of the damage was done to black people's property. Almost all the victims were black.

The conservative theory was slightly different. It was that there was a revolutionary insurrection, but not a spontaneous one. The *Detroit News* announced that there was strong evidence of a national conspiracy to organize "deadly sniping" in Detroit. Most of the speakers at a national police convention which happened to be on that week agreed that the riots had been "stirred by travelling agitators".

There were difficulties about this explanation, too. No one ever found any trace of agitators at work, nor of any snipers. The publisher of the *Detroit News* told me that he now accepted that there were no snipers.

That leaves the liberal theory. The Kerner Commission, set up by the Government to study the 1967 riots, gave this theory its classic exposition.

"White racism", it said, "is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture." It blamed "men and women without jobs, families without men, and schools where children are processed instead of being educated". In short, it attributed the riots to failures of social justice, and when it came to recommend policies to prevent future riots it put the emphasis on long term social reform: more jobs, more welfare, better housing, better education.

This "liberal" explanation is more persuasive than the crudities of "revolution" or "conspiracy". But in Detroit, at least, it too suffers from fatal difficulties.

The Detroit rioters, for one thing, cannot be called "men and women without jobs". Eighty-three per cent of them were employed. More than half were members of the United Auto Workers — the very union so often cited as the spearhead of the working man's advance to middle class prosperity. The rioters were not the most deprived, but working class people, with jobs, who owned their houses, and were "making it".

Nor was the Detroit riot caused by "white racism". It was caused by the police. There had been a long history of insensitive policing on one side and black resentment on the other, dating back to the 1940s, but recently exacerbated by a series of incidents. The riot itself was precipitated firstly by heavy-handed action, and made worse by a series of mistakes in police tactics.

There are ominous parallels between that American experience and recent events here. The Detroit riot, like the one in the St Paul's area of Bristol, began after an ill-judged raid on an illegal club. In Newark and in Watts, as in Brixton and Toxteth, rioting grew out of what may have been poorly handled street arrests. In all six cases the background to the incident was a long history of specifically tense relations between predominantly black neighbourhoods and predominantly white police.

This is not said in order to "blame" the police. It is plain that we persistently ask policemen to take an unfair share of the consequences of general social failures, and we do not properly prepare them for the tasks we impose on them.

The sharp lesson of American experience remains clear: if you want to know why people riot against the police, you must first look closely at the way the police behave towards those people.

Godfrey Hodgson

Theatre

Terry Hands leaves Shakespeare to fend for himself

Troilus and Cressida

Aldwych

There are times — and this is one of them — when it seems to be Terry Hands's allotted role in the RSC to overturn the work of the company's old guard. This play in particular returns to the Aldwych like a noble piece of sculpture that has been smashed to bits and re-assembled with the head back to front and the heroic legs doing the can-can.

Through the successive productions of John Barton, *Troilus and Cressida* took on a definitive shape: merging the images of the bed and the battlefield, and reconciling the harsh comedy and heroic drama in a mordantly coherent fable on mutability.

Mr Hands is a self-proclaimed enemy of linear development, and you could argue that any attempt to find a master key to this play is going to leave the door locked; that a consistent tone can be imposed on it only at the expense of stifling its separate elements. Apart from their involvement in the war, there is simply no common ground between such figures as Ajax, Troilus and Helen.

What Mr Hands has done is to release them from any binding directorial concept and give them the chance to live to the full on their own terms — apparently in the hope that if a pattern does emerge it will be Shakespeare's. The result certainly yields some scenes of wilder comedy than I have seen in any previous production. The pride-drunk Ajax (Terry Wood) signals his defiance of Achilles by rampaging through the camp, breaking up flimsy wooden boxes as if he were bending iron bars, and uttering a plaintive squeak when Achilles seizes him by the genitals.

When Pandarus (Tony Church) visits Helen's love nest he is greeted by a bunch of stroppy young Cupids playing darts with their feathers, and who then join Paris in a collective groping session with the Queen that rises to an orgasm as he hits the top note of his little song. "Is this the generation of love?" he asks in sudden disgust, from which you expect some change of attitude to colour the rest of his performance. But, like so much else in the show, it is a false clue. When we next see Pandarus, he is still flirting, and bouncing up and down, and licking his lips over the loving couple. To which Mr Hands would probably answer that life is like that: now you feel it, now you don't.

The main success of this approach is Carol Royle's Cressida, who begins as she continues in a whirlpool of caprice, timidity, guile, anger and physical desire. Gone is the usual girl who assumes the constancy of a romantic heroine before unaccountably cracking up with the Greeks. Even on the night of assignation she still flashes with irritation and teasing fun. The real personality is never eclipsed by the story; she, at least, reaches a fatefully precise turning point. "I must to the Greeks?" she inquires stonily to Troilus; and from that moment he has lost her.

Farrah's set consists of arrangements of barbed wire and Homeric breeze-blocks for Troy and an extremely squalid stretch of muddy astro-turf for the Greeks. "Is *this* great Agamemnon's tent?" Aeneas asks incredulously amid the debris of ammo boxes and primitive dinner preparations. The Greeks certainly match their environment. Clad in begrimed greatcoats, they are a farcically dejected group: Mr Wood's elephantine Ajax, Richard Cordery's mongrel-like Menelaus, and Oliver Ford Davies's Nestor, bent double under the shield on his back like an ancient tortoise.

Mr Hands evidently holds the once general view that the Greeks are boring, so speeches are smothered under Nestor's slobbering attempt to down a piece of soft fruit and similar distractions, which undercut the vital speeches of Ulysses, which in any case John Carlisle delivers with a booming authority that conveys no idea of the sly politician.

Other pieces of miscasting include the Troilus of James Hazeldine, who looks too old and skates through the verse in lightweight rant; and Joe Melia who converts Thersites into the most genial figure in the whole shooting match. Bruce Purchase's commanding Hector is undercut by being presented as a comic opera hero, and by the poorist sword fight I have seen since the O'Toole *Macbeth*. David Suchet's Achilles, after starting thrillingly as a quiet, malignant presence, getting others to play his games with a snap of the fingers, is later obliged to go through the berouged bisexual routine, and to polish off Hector in the RSC's much used silver and black armour attended by a pack of Myrmidons wearing plastic cloaks and horns and entering on their hands and knees.

Irving Wardle



Carol Royle's Cressida — "a whirlpool of caprice" — with James Hazeldine's Troilus

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Concerts in London

Brilliant influence hard to survive

Edgard Varese is an enormously appealing figure: admired colleague of Debussy and Richard Strauss who left Europe in 1917 to build his new musical worlds in the United States, prophet of electronic music, creator of works as bold in outline, dissevered form and dashing primary colour as early Leger. It is more doubtful, though, whether he is a suitable model for the young and impressionable. Little can be learnt from his scores about harmonic logic, working counterpoint or the niceties of instrumental balance. Rather, the composer attracted by Varese is liable to end up producing a stuttering pageant of idiosyncracies.

Unless, of course, he is Messiaen or Birtwistle. The former's *Oiseaux Exotique* and the latter's *Verses for Ensembles* were usefully included in Monday night's concert by the Varese Ensemble based on the University of Surrey, to show how Varese's sonic inventions can be reused to quite different ends, making enamelled and irridescent plumage or else the garish designs of playing cards engaged in some solemn game. But when the ensemble turned to pieces of composers of their own generation, students in their early twenties, the dangers of coming too near the sun of Varese were apparent.

Harry Dinsdale's *Polynia III* was zestfully scored for wind, piano and percussion, but there were too many obvious borrowings and the work failed to take flight: it needs a Varese, or a Messiaen or a Birwhistle, to make alteration into thrust. Tim Ewer's *Spaces* was filled with pleasant sounds and showed a familiarity with all three elder composers on the programme, though again it missed its mark in trying to ease itself into movement. No doubt both composers will discover other gods and eventually themselves, for already their music aims high.

Meanwhile, the Varese Ensemble and their conductor Martin Pring can be congratulated not only on these enthusiastic first performances but on an encouragingly uninhibited style throughout. In their patron saint's own *Intégrales* they emphasized the vigorous city sounds, rather than the seedy, jazzy side of the music, of its streamlined perfection. In the Messiaen, they were bitingly accurate and colourful, despite a solo performance by Melanie Daiken in which some sections passed merely as piano music rather than as birds parading and pecking. But the most exciting performance of the evening was that of the Birtwistle at the end, filled with intense living detail and proceeding inexorably as a trial.

Paul Griffiths

Records

Rewarding grasp on music's internal logic

As Wichita Falls, So Falls Wichita Falls. Pat Metheny/Lyle Mays. ECM 1190.
Beep Peace. Frank Perry. Quartz 007.
The Mystery School. James Newton. India Navigation IN 1046.
Night Fire. John Carter. Black Saint BSR 0047.
Tin Can Alley. Jack DeJohnette's Special Edition. ECM 1189.
A Portait of Thelonious. Bud Powell. CBS 54301.
Keys West. Claude Williamson. Affinity AFF 62.

The music of the skilful, popular young guitarist Pat Metheny and his quartet serves as a vehicle for the leader's enjoyment of pretty melodies and memorable, pop-tinged harmonic sequences; generally, though, it avoids the really difficult questions. Metheny's latest ECM album, a collaboration with his group's pianist, Lyle Mays, expresses another side of his character, and is both weightier and more rewarding.

The piece from which the album takes its title, a joint composition by Metheny and Mays lasting just over 20 minutes, is realized by means of overdubbing their various electric and accoustic instruments along with the many devices of the Brazilian percussionist Nana Vasconcelos.

Unlike some of the exponents of this kind of eclectic, predominantly consonant music, Metheny and Mays rigorously avoid the traps of promiscuous romanticism and the selfconcious asceticism; open to all sorts of stimuli and source material, yet keeping a firm grip on the music's internal logic, they ravish and relax the senses in a piece fit to stand with Jon Hassell's *Charm*, Harold Budd's *The Pavilion of Dreams*, Philip Glass's *Einstein on the Beach* and Eno and Byrne's *Bush of Ghosts* in the growing catalogue of music which makes use of available electronic technology yet seems to stand beyond time, place or category.

Similarly unclassifiable is the first album of solo percussion music by Frank Perry, a Briton who occasionally performs with Keith Tippett and Derek Bailey out on the frontiers of free improvisation. Performed on a huge and extraordinary collection of bells, gongs and cymbals, Perry's music is informed by his philosophical and theological views and clearly takes its cue from Buddhist temple bells. As befits his purpose, it has a serene, slowly-changing surface, depending for much of its interior life on the harmonic relationships occurring between the individual instruments. As the sonorities bloom, interreact and are replaced, Perry achieves a mesmerizing stillness.

Two musicians who pursue originality on instruments unpopular in jazz are James Newton, the flautist, and John Carter, the clarinettist, each of whom appears on the other's new album. *The Mystery School* is a series of compositions scored for flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon and tuba; in his careful deployments of blends and contrasts, Newton proves a resourceful organizer: a long piece called "The Wake" sustains interest and emotional weight with a success which also has something to do with the advanced techniques of his executants.

Night Fire is more conventional, a bassist and a drummer being on hand to propel the sometimes attenuated sonorities which Carter devises for trumpet, clarinet and flute. Carter's own playing is so expressive, mobile and full of substance as to make it seem that, after a long absence, the clarinet really may be about to re-enter the armoury of jazz.

Even the best jazz compositions, of course, are nothing without players of matching character, and the two saxophonists who appear on *Tin Can Alley* help to make Jack DeJohnette, the brilliant drummer, sound like a very accomplished writer indeed. Chico Freeman, the tenor saxophonist, is already a quantity of known excellence; his partner, John Purcell, is a new name, but performs on alto and baritone saxophones with extraordinary inventiveness and maturity. His alto tone surprisingly recalls Johnny Hodges, which helps to make several passages of this LP sound positively Ellingtonian.

To finish with, two records of piano music, led by a reissue of the marvellous 1959 trio recording in which Bud Powell paid tribute to his great contemporary Thelonious Monk. The version of "Off Minor" included here may lack the youthful relentlessness of that made in 1947, before Powell's faculties became impaired, but there is a compensating depth and he is brilliantly encouraged by Pierre Michelot's bass and Kenny Clarke's drums.

Claude Williamson, a California-based pianist, was one of Powell's lesser-known admirers; the reissue of *Keys West* is part of a series which also brings us mid-Fifties classics like Serge Chaloff's *Boston Blow-up* and Jimmy Giuffre's *Tagents in Jazz*, and one hopes that Williamson will not be submerged beneath more fashionable reputations.

Richard Williams

A joyous spirit in shabby surroundings

Steaming

Theatre Royal, E15

It seems that the Theatre Royal in Stratford East has finally found a management with both a taste for the popular and welcome audacity. It has been a bit touch-and-go since Joan Littlewood and the Theatre Workshop relinquished control, but the past season has been lively and continues to be lively and pertinent with its new production, Nell Dunn's first play, *Steaming*.

It is a lovely play despite flaws of characterization and structure, and moreover it is a loving play, suffused with affection for the women who are its characters. Although the setting is instantly enticing, a public steam bath for women, Miss Dunn is leisurely about establishing the play's conflict, and once she has introduced it she is rather negligent about such dramatic effects as tension.

Theatre economies presumably limit the characters to six, and they become a little too strenuously representative because of that, but they are all quirky enough to seem real. The two middle-class women appear somewhat more bound by formulas: a partially matured hippy who will demonstrate that the free-loving peace generation still pushed women into subservient roles and an older woman stunted by housework and comfort

They live through the performances of Patti Love and Ann Lynn, and Miss Lynn in particular breathes life into the jokes and confessions. Neither, however, can seize her lines with the lusty energy allotted to Georgina Hale, a working-class woman determined to have good clothes and whatever good things she can get by using men, at the constant risk of being abused by men.

While the normal business of bathing goes on, with undressing and dressing and lounging about in towels, the women move to emotional intimacy that is beyond the physical intimacy of the situation. Miss Hale plays the pioneer of honesty, almost inadvertently delivering a tirade about class among her jokes about sex and complaints about men, but by then Miss Nunn has added a motivating drama, a typical bureaucratic decision to close the baths that moves the women into a campaign to retain them.

Roger Smith's production and Jenny Tiramani's design both focus a joyous spirit into shabby surroundings, illuminated best by Miss Hale, but also by Brenda Blethyn, Jo Warne and Maria Charles.

Ned Chaillet

RPO/Dorati

Albert Hall

What a chasm there is between Beethoven's second and third symphonies: The D major civilized, disciplined, in a word, classical; the Eroica, grand, titanic, decisively a product of the nineteenth century. That, at least, is the traditional view. But Antal Dorati, in the third concert of his Beethoven Festival with the RPO, did not seem at pains to emphasize the distinction.

Slow movements of the two symphonies highlighted his unusual approach. That of the Second is elegant, lyrical, with the occasional dark cloud soon passing; that of the Eroica, of course, an heroic funeral march. Dorati's Eroica was conspicuously short of heroism, and the stirring passages of measured solemnity went for little. The first movement, too, was small-scale: the brisk pace was maintained in such a way that crashing discords (even if there had been any) would not disturb the progress, the momentous, pivotal points of the structure were not given their customary weight, and there was no exposition repeat.

The movement was not without its impressive points; in particular, I welcomed the clarity of texture which enabled familiar phrases to reveal more of themselves than usual. In the finale, too, there was occasionally a certain exultation, not of a great victory won, but a spontaneous outburst of joy as of the blind regaining sight.

So insistent was Dorati's restraint and so perfectly judged his Second Symphony that one was forced to question one's admittedly pre-conceived ideas about the Eroica. Even at the end, I was still looking for the key to unlock this mysterious door, though I did begin to wonder whether it might not be the huge hall that was playing tricks with the ear. Hildegard Behrens, however, was able to turn its reverberation to her advantage in a warm, ample account of "Ah Perfido".

Barry Millington

Jazz

Betty Carter

Ronnie Scott's

Betty Carter's vocal gifts are so pronounced and her enjoyment of them so blatant that it becomes all too easy to lapse into a benign disregard of the lyrics she delivers. Sometimes, of course, the choice of a particularly recherché song will itself focus attention on an unfamiliar line or stanza of special merit, but when she sings standard material the tendency must be to concentrate on the extravagant inventiveness of her delivery.

The opening set of her two-week season at Ronnie Scott's on Monday night proved that there are subtler currents running through her art and that, like Bruce Springsteen in another field, she is constantly aware of the thematic flow of her performance. A triptych, unannounced as such, at the heart of the set began with "Social Call", a wry, flip song she first recorded 25 years ago, continued with a hushed version of the heartbroken "What's New?" and concluded with the brittleness of "Just Like Old Times": all three, it became apparent, treated the subject of meetings with old lovers, each from a different emotional perspective (although, by the end, one was convinced that all might have referred to the same rendezvous).

Such command of her texts should not come as a surprise, since she is the most acutely intelligent of singers, controlling her tone and phrasing with the flexibility and imagination of a great bebop horn soloist. Among Monday's memorable moments was a single figure which released the second verse of "There's No You", sung against the lines of her double bassist, Curtis Lundy: she climbed out of a subdued contralto into her firm falsetto register with a softly curling phrase which seemed three-dimensional, hanging in the air to prepare for the re-entry of her pianist, Khalid Moss, and the drummer, Louis Nash.

Most of the arrangements for this neat trio were similarly well conceived, whether in the rapt ballads (including "Ev'ry Time We Say Goodbye" and her tribute to Billie Holiday, "Don't Weep for the Lady") or the pyrotechnical up-tempo versions of "My Favourite Things", "The Surrey with the Fringe on Top" and Freddie Roach's "Sister Candy".

She calls tempos with the precision of Count Basie, and strings together short, sharp bursts of scat which take full advantage of touches like the almost subliminal transition of "Surrey" into a medium-fast 5/4 metre. Unprepared listeners may at first be intimidated by her extraordinary power, but they are soon won round; in terms of jazz singing, there has never been anyone quite like her.

Richard Williams

Books

The best jokes with the sharpest point

Palm Sunday
By Kurt Vonnegut
(Cape, £6.95)

The kind of story Kurt Vonnegut Junior likes is more sour than sweet. It also has a punchline.

For example, he tells the (true) story of an early nineteenth-century doctor called Semmelweis, who tried to stop childbed fever in the maternity wards of Vienna. The women who died were poor, because the better-off, with larger houses, preferred to have babies at home.

The mortality rate in some wards was 25 per cent or more. But Semmelweis eventually worked out what he thought the reason was. Medical students often came into the wards direct from dissecting corpses. He asked them to wash their hands in soap and water before touching a woman in labour. The mortality rate dropped.

But Semmelweis's colleagues were jealous. They got him the sack. The mortality rate went up again.

Vonnegut calls his new book an autobiographical collage. It is a miscellany of articles, speeches and even one sermon (hence the *Palm Sunday* of the title), linked by arguments Vonnegut is publicly having with himself. It has something in common with Mailer's *Advertisements for Myself*. But it is jokier.

Which, on the face of it, is odd, because Mailer is a New York Jew while Vonnegut is an Indianapolis German. Perhaps Mailer was a jokester trying to be serious. Certainly Vonnegut is a serious man who knows the best jokes have a sharp point.

He writes here of his family, his friends and the people he admires. His praise goes to men who didn't fit into easy categories. There is Mark Twain, who soldiered for the Confederacy, but then became a licensed jester to the re-United States. And Celine, who was an anti-semite and a pro-Nazi, but who "gave us in his novels the finest history we have of the total collapse of western civilization, as witnessed by hideously vulnerable common women and men." (The Semmelweis story comes from Céline.)

Vonnegut's most famous book, *Slaughterhouse-Five*, is like Céline in that it, too, tries to see destruction through ordinary eyes. *Palm Sunday*, in its best pages, is an expansion of the note he put below his name of the title page of that book:

A fourth-generation German-American now living in easy circumstances on Cape Cod (and smoking too much), who, as an American infantry scout hors de combat, as a prisoner of war, witnessed the fire-bombing of Dresden, Germany, "The Florence of the Elbe", a long time ago, and survived to tell the tale.

It took him more than 20 years to come to terms with the event sufficiently to write about it. When he did, it wasn't in the blood-and-guts style of Mailer's Pacific War novel, *The Naked and the Dead*. It was distanced and framed in jokes and mock SF. He could have called it, Twain-like, *An Indianapolis German at the Court of King Hitler*.

He has a long chapter on his German roots. It is worth reading the book for this alone. The German tradition in America is very strong. (At one point it was proposed to make German an official language of the Union.) Vonnegut's family went to Indiana in the middle of the last century. They became officials, brewers, businessmen. Eventually they started to produce dreamers and would-be artists.

Vonnegut's mother was still German enough to have considered marrying an Uhlan. But the Vonnegut she married — Kurt Senior — was an architect whose practice was ruined by the Depression. He ended as a recluse in a cottage near Indianapolis, reading, smoking heavily, drinking moderately, and playing Richard Strauss's *Four Last Songs* over and over on the gramophone.

At one point in *Palm Sunday*, Vonnegut grades his books from A-plus to D. *Slaughterhouse-Five* gets A-plus — which is just. He gives *Palm Sunday* C — which is a bit harsh. It's not a *good* book: it's not in that business. But it's very interesting, and very honest.

The Dresden raid killed more than a hundred thousand people. It didn't (he writes, thinking of the success of *Slaughterhouse-Five*):

shorten the war by half a second...Only one person benefited — not two or five or ten. Just one...Me. I got three dollars for each person killed. Imagine that.

A-plus for Vonnegut.

Paul Barker

Dance

Ballet Stars of America

Sadler's Wells

What is a star? Or, more precisely in the theatrical context, who is a star? To call the group appearing at Sadler's Wells this week Ballet Stars of America is stretching the term, I think. There are nine of them, all featured dancers with important companies, but not all of them rank as principals. Most of them, even the comparatively junior ones, have a personal following among New York's balletomanes, but that is not the same as being acknowledged by the general public.

More important, there were no really stellar performances in their opening programme on Monday. Some honest, able dancing; but sometimes in ill-chosen works; and none of it at the level that grabs an audience by the throat.

The most interesting piece was a ballet by Antony Tudor not previously seen here, *Sunflowers*. Created for students of the Juilliard School in New York, it shows four young women whose emotions are dominated by two young men, whether they are present or absent. The idea that these *jeunes filles en fleur* turn always towards the sun of love is sympathetically conveyed in dances that are simple but imaginative and expressive.

The work is set to a quartet by Janaček which vividly underlines the intimate voices of the characters, and the dancers conveyed the mood with sure taste. Sylvia Kinal and Kristine Soleri, the group's junior members, were particularly good, although the programme gave no help in identifying which was which.

Sunflowers was the evening's centrepiece. The last third of the programme was occupied by a flaccid account of *The Moor's Pavane*, a work in which tension is everything. José Limón's choreography compresses the gist of Othello's story into a short sequence of formal dances to music by Purcell.

Christian Holder has the power, but not the passion, for the Moor; Martine van Hamel gives a stolidly subdued portrait of his wife. (Limón's cast list used to identify her thus, emphasizing the almost abstract nature of his approach). Gary Chryst's interpretation of the treacherous friend as a sharp little gadfly is not bad, and Lise Houlton compels some sympathy for his wife, but none of the roles achieved their full potential.

To start the show with three solos and a duet was a disastrous mistake. Such a sequence of short numbers would probably have made an unsatisfying introduction even if the choreography by Sonia Arova, Gerald Arpino, Christian Holder and Michael Kessler had not been uniformly undistinguished. It varied only in the form its inadequacy took, from conventionality to eccentricity.

Kevin McKenzie, alone among the performers, came anywhere near overcoming the material.

John Percival

Opera

Heavyweight settings threaten to overwhelm Mozartian conception

Don Giovanni

Covent Garden

It was in Mozart that Sir Colin Davis won his first plaudits as a conductor. Since then he has found authority in a wide repertory, and Mozart has remained central to it: the current Mozart Festival at Covent Garden is no fabricated event, but a bonus which Davis has earned.

He has also, I believe, earned the apparent luxury of a new production for *Don Giovanni*, the Mozart opera always particularly associated with his prowess as conductor, even though it replaces another only eight years old. That one, with abstract sets suggesting metal scaffolding on a building-site, was never much liked — Davis was booed for it on the first night and, having given a marvellous interpretation of the music, he had the spirit to boo back at the audience.

He, and we, now have a highly representational, strong-willed interpretation with Peter Wood as stage director, and sets by William Dudley and costumes by David Walker. The settings dominate, almost overwhelm, the spectator's attention, sumptuous costumes *à la* Rubens, monumental Spanish cathedral architecture peopled with ecclesiastical statuary, wrought-ironwork, grilles, gates, walls, to remind us always of the Spanish Catholic authority and repressive dogma amid which the legendary libertine prospered and fell.

Lorenzo da Ponte wrote the libretto of *Don Giovanni* in two acts of many scenes but only a few, repeated locations. For the good of the drama and its music, they have to change very quickly. Dudley changes settings more often than necessary, sometimes requiring longer pauses than is good for the tensions of the work.

The ecclesiastic permanent set, with clerestory and ambulatory, is an extravagance, only marginally relevant, but useful for the balcony scenes built into the text and applicable elsewhere. It enhances the cemetery scene, for example, and plays a special role when the statue comes to supper: but the stone guest is on the premises long before his presence is required indeed he is stationary when text and music declare that he is on the move.

There are other moments in Wood's production which actively contradict Da Ponte's and Mozart's explicit data: "I'll hide beneath this tree", sings Zerlina, but there is no tree; Leporello comments on his master's ravenous appetite at supper, but Giovanni is deliberately only picking at food until his other-worldly guest arrives; Ottavio's second aria is addressed to Elvira and co. who are to comfort Anna while he visits the police station, but they have departed before he starts to address them. "Did you notice Donna Elvira's maid?" Giovanni asks his servant. She does not show her face until he serenades her.

The new production is strongly cast, for the most part from singers long experienced in their roles. Wood trades on that experience, then stretches it in terms of characterization, so that most of them can enhance their known interpretations. Ruggero Raimondi's Giovanni is a prime example, now even more the expert seducer, the compulsive womanizer, callous to other men, except his servant whom he will unpredictably embrace or hurl across the stage.

This Giovanni fondles peasant girls while planning a party with Leporello, he can caress Elvira and Zerlina at the same time even while the former is dragging the latter away from him, he even breathes down Donna Anna's neck with a fervour that demands a reproving poke of Ottavio's walking-stick. Wood and Raimondi between them remind us that most exponents of the part offer little evidence of what Leporello calls his "prowess with females" *(donnesche imprese)*.

Giovanni is fired entirely by hedonism, and so makes the greater dramatic impact with his sudden surprised, only momentary, seriousness at the sound of the statue's voice in the cemetery, and with his determined refusal to repent in the face of imminent eternal damnation. Wood and Dudley have, even in the overture, shown a front-drop depicting the agonies of Hell, and recapitulated it, ironically, for Anna's hope of future happiness, in the quick final section of her last aria.

There are many musical reasons why Mozart's Don Giovanni should have a high baritone, not a bass voice. This cast has four real basses, in Richard Van Allan, John Tomlinson and Gwynne Howell as well as Raimondi. Several of them have taken other parts (Van Allan is the Coliseum's sterling Giovanni, Tomlinson a ranking Leporello) and they all colour their voices at Covent Garden so as to make something like the needed contrast, not only in solos, but in ensembles together. Basso Don *Giovannis should not be encouraged*, but Raimondi wins his own case by sheer expertise.

Similarly Gundula Janowitz's wan, coldly aristocratic Anna, statuesque and boring in "Or sai chi l'onore", exquisitely sensitive in "Non mi dir", is ideally contrasted with the Elvira of Kiri te Kanawa, as stormy, violent, exhibitionist and melting a lover as she promised on this page the other day. I blessed her, and Peter Wood, for matching movement and music correctly in her first solo, and for superb singing in her last, most revealing aria.

The Zerlina is new to this country, the Finnish soprano Merja Wirkkala, a singer instantly lovable in both her captivating arias, who demonstrates quite naturally how the bride of only an hour, if that, can so quickly fall for another man, and remain utterly magnetized. Her ecstatic smile, coupled with a vocal line like savoury, transparent fine oil, is worth pages of literary analysis, and ideally matched with Tomlinson's thorny but likable Masetto. I am only sorry that Peter Wood left Ottavio as a genial, avuncular, smirking teddy-bear (no wonder Anna was in no hurry for the wedding) — though Stuart Burrows sang his arias in honeyed fashion.

Kiri Te Kanawa: stormy, violent, exhibitionist, melting

William Mann

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are published.
*denotes Distinction

PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS, PART 1B

Class 1: E L Sarls, Christ's Cl, Finchley, and Cai, US.

Class 2, division 1: M A Brown, Rickmansworth and Joh; L J Corlett, St Anne's, Sanderstead, and Selw; J Erskine, Hawick HS and Cai US; D L Jones, KCS and Pemb; S J Joyce, Gillingham GS and Cath; A Kilgarriff, Bexhill GS and Trin H; D E Matthews, Ursuline Convent HS, Brentwood, and King's; P A Newman, Solihull and Magd; T M Nicholson, Q Elizabeths SFC, Darlington, and Clare; C Shah, Oakham and Pemb; A L Spedding, Abbey, Reading, and King's; N C R Taylor, Reigate GS and Cai US; W G H Thatcher, Sherborne and Magd; W G Thompson, Southwood, Corby and Cath; T M Wilson, Charterhouse and New H.

Class 2, division 2: J G W-C Citras, Woking C and King's; G N Dixon, Gilberd, Colchester, and Selw; G T Finnerty, Sir J Williamson's Math and Joh; F J Klemperer, K Edward's HS, Birmingham, and Girton; C J McDermott, High Wycombe RGS and Christ's; J F Miller, Worth, Crawley, and Queens; R K Moore, K Edward VI, Chelmsford, and Sidney; J R Papworth, Leicester and Caius; P S Phinnen, Churston GS and Fitzw; H B Rees, Worthing SFC and New H; D C Simpson, Q Mary's GS, Walsall, and Sidney; H J Turgoose, Croydon HS and Christ's.

Class 3: B G Webb, Oxford S and Corpus.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, PART 2 (GENERAL), SECTION 1

Class 1: F M D Gulland, St George's English S, Rome, and Girton; R C Tyler, Radley and Christ's.

Class 2, division 1: R M Allim, High Wycombe RGS and Corpus; C Bunsrul, Rendcomb C, Cirencester, and Clare; P B Booer, Tonbridge and Emm; C R Briscoe, Mills GS, Woodbridge, and Christ's; C J Coleman, South East Essex SFC and Fitzw; H S Crawley, Stanborough, Welwyn Garden City, and Churchill; A J Dyson, Honley HS, Huddersfield, and Christ's; J E Harris, Abbey HS, Redditch and Girton; D J L Hawker, Tiffin and Newn; A C Langford, Wyggeston SFC and Joh; A J Lucas, Wycliffe C and Trin; J A H Mackay, Monkton Combe and Queens'; G F N Martin, Westminster and Pemb; R M Montgomery, KCS and Trin H; J C Pearson, Wymondham C and Christ's; M A Prior, Hemel Hempstead and Caius; J P Watson, Guildford RGS and Corpus.

Class 2, division 2: S J Boom, Bulmershe and Fitzw; M M Chambers, Loreto Convent GS, Altrincham and Girton; A K Charles, Cranbrook and Fitzw; M Kalesmark, Sutton Manor HS and Queens'; H J Longhurst, Gt Baddow Comp S and Selw; D McBride, Napier C, Scotland, and Magd; A D Mackay, William Ellis and Trin; K K Malhotra, Oakham and Joh; A M Mitchell, Surbiton HS and New H; J C B Montgomery, Hadley and Selw; A H Moors, Blue Coat S, Liverpool and Down; C M Parry, Northolt HS and Emm; P J Peacock, Wycombe Abbey and Girton; D Ralevic, Challney HS, Luton SFC and Girton; C C Thomas, Liberty S and Magd.

Class 3: None.

MEDICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS PART 1A

Class 1: T S J Alderson, The Perses, and Trin H; R T Arnold, Rugby and Queens'; A J Bale, Qu Elizabeth's GS, Blackburn, and Christ's; A L Calver, Haileybury and Selw; S C Chakraverty, Plymouth C and Cath; R J Chalk, Richard Taunton and Trin H; A J B Clark, Warwick and Caius; R G Davies, Lancing and Clare; D J Dugdale, K Edward VII, Sheffield, and Emm; M R Feneley, Clifton C, Bristol, and Corpus; J R Glynn, The Perses and Queens; A D Grant, Keswick GS and Trin H; S R Hammans, Lewes Priory and Joh; T D Heyman, University Sch, London, and Christ's; S R D Johnston, Monkton Combe and Trin; S H Lock, Beaconsfield HS and Clare; J M B Morrell, Worth, Crawley, and Joh; P A Moss, Cheadle HS, Stoke-on-Trent and Christ's; N P O'Rourke, St Dominic's HS, Belfast, and Caius; P D P Pharoah, Brentwood and Caius; T M Pickett, Worthing SFC and Caius; G A Robb, K Edward VII, King's Lynn, and Joh; R Scully, Leeds GS and Caius; J R C Seale, Lancing and Queens'; S J Shaw, Birkenhead and Emm; D J Shepherd, Tiffin and Emm; P A Shepherd, Austin Friars, Carlisle, and Churchill; A C Sherley, Dale, Ampleforth and Caius; R A Simpson, Tupton Hall, Chesterfield, and Caius; M Socolovsky, Orange Hill HS and Caius; A F Tarbuck, Birkenhead and Caius; H J Terry, Nottingham HS and Clare; A S Wierzbicki, Dulwich C and Churchill; P J D Winyard, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS and Magd; A G Zaman, Qu Elizabeth GS, Wakefield, and Cath.

Class 2, division 1: C P Aldren, South Park SFC, Normanby, and Caius; J A L Armour, Stonyhurst and Caius; J T M Atchley, Winchester and Cath; J C Atherton, Bishop Wordsworth's and Emm; N P Bates, Aylesbury GS and Caius; S Bavetta, Latymer, Edmonton, Davies's, London and Queens; J Berner, Latymer Upper and King's; J N Bolton, Graham Balfour, Stafford, and Queens'; C M S Chin, Dunstable C and Emm; M E Chirgwin, Bryanston and Clare; P D Connan, Kimbolton and Corpus; R J Cornall, Carisbrooke HS, Isle of Wight, and Trin; H C Cowley, Dundee HS and Emm; N P J Day, Bristol GS and Trin; S H Dedrick, Tonbridge and Corpus; L C Everett, Princess Helena, Hitchin, and Newn; C D Eyles, Culverhay Comp S, Bath, and Trin H; M S Fewtrell, Simon Langton and Girton; J V Gibbs, Maesydderwen Comp S, Swansea, and Joh; A Gleadhill, Wolfreton Upper, Hull, and Churchill; S R B Green, Oxford HS and Queens'; J R W Groves, Stokesleys Comp S, Middlesbrough and Trin H; M C Hannah, St Bernard's Convent HS, Westcliff-on-Sea, and Clare; S F Haydock, Wigan C of Tech and Cath; C B Heyes, Upper Chine, Isle of Wight and Trin; C H Hobbs, Henbury, Bristol, and New H; J M Holmes, Marlwood, Bristol, and Caius; P J Horner, Campbell C, Belfast, and Cath; D C Hothersall, Mount Carmel HS, Accrington, and Newn; M A Howell, Stationers' Company's and Clare.

J M Jarosz, St Benedict's, Ealing, and Caius; S C Jarvis, Millfield and Caius; P H Jones, Dulwich and Caius; T P Levine, Mill Hill, and King's; C S Lim, National Junior C, Singapore, and Newn; C J Mainwaring, Portsmouth HS and Down; K E Morrison, Belfast RA and Girton; P J Nock, Queenswood, Hatfield, and Down; J T O'Brien, Westcliff HS and Rob; I G Paterson, Dulwich and Trin; H Patterson, Tynemouth C and Churchill; A P Powell, Stanney Comp S, Ellesmere Port, and Caius; R L Ramsay, Oxford HS and Emm; H Read, Hinchingbrooke, Huntingdon, and Sidney; P J Reading, Worthing SFC and Trin; M A Rigby, Bradford GS and Cath; C Roberts, The Perses and Rob; N P Sanders, Bishop's Stortford C and Christ's; A J Simon, Sherborne and Caius; G C Smith, Haberdashers' Aske's and Queens'; R M Smith, K Edward's, Birmingham, and Rob; R Sparkes, Wolverhampton GS and Sidney; N M Steven, Purley HS and King's; C P Sturgess, Loughborough GS and Corpus; A C Sumnall, The Perse and Emm; S T Swift, John Port, Derby, and Fitzw; S J Taylor, Aylesbury GS and Magd; P Thompson, Cheadle Hulme and Cath; S M Vince, Univ C, London, and Wolfs; P Vyas, Dulwich and Christ's; M Walters, Hele's, Exeter C of FE and Selw; N Watson, Dame Allan's, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Joh; C J Williams, Brynteg Comp S, Bridgend, and Trin; S G J Williams, Malvern and Queens'; C Wilson, Brighton C and Joh.

Class 2, division 2: J Allanson, Queen's Chester, and Christ's; J A C Allen, The King's S, Canterbury, and Down; N H P Allen, Tonbridge and Corpus; A J Atherton, Winstanley C, Wigan, and Trin; J M Bain, Durham and Joh; S L Balmer, Pocklington and Joh; A J Barnes, Qu Mary's, Lytham, and Clare; C J Barretto, Qu Elizabeth C, London, and Lucy C; R P Bennett, Solihull SFC and Cath; A L Bilson, Cranleigh and Trin H; D W G Blackburn, Mill Hill and Joh; S Bowden, Highgate and Girton; S N Bowes, Haberdashers' Aske's and Girton; H A Bridgewater, Dean Close and Emm; J P Brougham, Acklam SFC and Jesus; R T Brown, Lancaster RGS and Trin H; T J Bruning, Hamonds HS, Swaffham, and Selw; A C F Bulcher, Radley and Queens'; S J Butterworth, Qu Elizabeth's GS, Blackburn, and Girton; J E Canning, Loughborough HS and Newn; V Cartledge, Selwyn Jones HS, Newton-le-Willows and Wolfs; F M Chapman, Cheadle Hulme and Sidney; C E Collins, Richmond Lodge, Belfast, and Caius; Z F Conway, Berkhamsted and Cheltenham Ladies' C and Girton; A M Cooper, Nottingham HS and Girton; I D Crowe, Burnley GS and Girton; V C Crowe, Eastbourne C and Trin; D G Daniels, Kingsway HS, Chester, and Pet; N J Davis, Loreto C, St Albans, and Queens; N W R Davis, Prior Pursglove and Clare; C J DeVile, Eastbourne GS and HS and Girton; M J Devoy, University C, Bangor and Wolfs.

P G Eastwick-Field, Wellington and Magd; N J B Eastwood, St Bees C and Rob; W W Edridge, Tonbridge and Corpus; H J Egan, Wallington HS and Girton; D H S Fok, Millfield and Christ's; M P Freeman, William Parker, Hastings, and Churchill; C M D Gallagher, Bishop Gore, Swansea, and Queens'; D Geller, City of London and Pemb; R P S Gent, Trinity S, Croydon, and Sidney; R J Gordon, Oratory, Reading, and Christ's; N J Gronau, Abbotsholme, Uttoxeter, and Selw; A K Haggith, Dame Allan's, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Cath; A D Hale, Newcastle-under-Lyme HS and Sidney; M G Hall, Warwick Girton; D E Halstead, Boston HS and Down; J W Hamilton, Ipswich and Jesus; J E Harris, Westminster and Newn; J E Harrison, Teignmouth GS and Clare; G Hartnoll, Judd, Tonbridge, and Joh; G Hasberry, Aylesbury HS and Girton; J C Healy, St Michael's, Leeds, and Jesus; C T Heatley, Tiffin and Cath; N J Hicks, Sherborne and Fitzw; A J Hill, Brunel T C, Bristol, and Fitzw; A C Hinchliffe, Longslade and New H; J Hodge, Stroud HS and Newn; A D Hodgkiss, King's Macclesfield, and Trin; P J Horton, Repton and Rob; M J Howells, Shrewsbury T C and Fitzw.

T H Iqbal, Maidstone GS and Fitzw; A J Jevarajah, Dulwich and Sidney; R C Jobson, Peterhouse, Marandalles, Zimbabwe, and Girton; P A Johnson, Leeds U and Wolfs; L M Jones, Neale Wade, March, and Down; S P T Kemp, St Paul's, London, and Magd; A A Kyei-Mensah, Cheltenham Ladies C and Queens'; N M Land, Thurston Upper and Girton; I F Laurenson, Edinburgh A and Girton; E W Leatham, Charterhouse and Down; E L Levine, Hymers, Hull, and Pemb; M D Levy, Woodruffe HS, Ottawa, and Christ's; S A M'Caw, Monmouth and Magd; N D Mac Farlane, Worksop C and Trin; H E Manton, Northampton HS and Girton; M S Marohoob, [illegible]

[illegible]

CAMBRIDGE

[illegible]

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS PART 1A

P denotes Mathematics with Physics

[illegible]

The following degree results from Bristol University are published:

HONOURS DEGREE OF BSc ANATOMICAL SCIENCE

Second class honours: division 1: J A G Gilling, P J Kirkpatrick, J E Leahy, G M Patrick, P A L Wylie.

Division 2: Clio J Timaeus.

BIOCHEMISTRY

First class honours: C W J Smith.

Second class honours: division 1: Janet E Brunskill, D M Connelly, D G Fernig, A D Gilbert, Jacqueline A Hardcastle, Jane E Ince, C A Jones, S A Kay, J R Monck, N D O'May, Deborah E Powell, Mary H Richard, D A Shil, Joyce Shorrock, C M Sidebottom, J M Staddon, M R Weaver.

Division 2: M T Cairns, A E Collins, G C Gentry, Caroline E Hinchliffe, A L Holmes, D Hugh, A W Jones, G Mallinson, J M Nour, C J L Papps, I G Rayers, G P Riley, N R Rowden, Jane M Winlie.

Third class honours: P D Caltry, M Griffiths, S D D Pringle, J W Todd.

BOTANY

First Class Honours: P L Smith.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Eibleis Fanning, Julia R Green, Diana J Humphreys, Virginia Moore.

Division 2: Deborah J Jackson, Deborah R Oppenheim, Catherine M G Pakington, P G Rooney.

Third Class Honours: Mary U McGrall.

CELLULAR PATHOLOGY

First Class Honours: S R Beer.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Karen Blake, J A Carron, Anne L Cook, A Dawson, R S Ewers, M R Greenwood, P I Mapp, Ayo E S Palmer, Gillian T Waites.

CHEMICAL PHYSICS

First Class Honours: J E Harries, A J Lowe.

Second Class Honours, division 1: J M Lawson, L J Roberts, D Robinson, P R Sammonds, Margot R Stone, N G Wright.

Division 2: Elizabeth A Baker, N White.

Third Class Honours: M B Brown, Lucy Hunnings.

CHEMISTRY

First Class Honours: Andrea Brentnall, C Carr, N D Feasey, N J Forrow, A M Fowles, K M Higgins, G C Jeffrey, N M Lancaster, M J Morris, S C F Palmer, C J Schaverien, N J Spencer, A N D Symonds, M J Wont.

Second Class Honours, division 1: M J Beaman, R G Beevor, J Budd, Linda E Cammish, P A M Chetcuti, L R Earnshaw, P W Frost, Claire Goulthorpe, Susan J Hawkins, D E Kirby, D W Knight, M G Lee, Susan J Pickering, Catherine J Porter, S A Purser, A W Scovell, R L Short, M E Sudworth, Clare L Worrall.

Division 2: M L Aldridge, A F Allen, K R Amesbury, A Bannock, Jocelyn A Becker, S G Collar, S J Dawes, Sarah Garratt, P G Green, R Hanny, B R Harris, A R Hawridge, S J Hooker, J S Howells, T N Johnson, D J Kelly, Elizabeth C Kinchin, T D G H Lines, Catherine E Mier, Claire E Plenderleith, L C Powling, D W Ritchie, P F Schofield, Miranda Shaw, Jane E Tripcony, S R Tudhope, M A Walker.

Third Class Honours: J Barber, B Rowley, D A Brown, C H Dawson, K J Duffey, Alison C Dunaay, S P Golden, D K Harding, I J Long, N C Pilling, A J Rehin, D G Robinson, C J Saunders, G D Shaw, C F Wilkinson.

Ordinary Degree: A J Evans.

COMPUTER SCIENCE WITH MATHEMATICS

First Class Honours: P G Edge.

Second Class Honours, division 1: J M Adams, J M Ashwell, K S Chamberlain, B P Deane, R M Goalen, K C Hambly, C P Sharpington, Helena J Surry, P K Tivey.

Division 2: J A E Bunyan, D H Corney, R Hughes, I H Law, P Lorello, S P Noyes, M Perrett, P G W Pover, J Reda, R C Spicer.

Third Class Honours: Wendy H Bowler, P R Castle, A W Fitzpatrick, B G Forrest, R E Lytton.

GEOGRAPHY

First Class Honours: Jane Ward.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Lucinda T Baker, Sally A Bradshaw, Fiona L Bromley, R J Empson, Sarah L Gant, S N Janes, T J Jones, P J May, F J H Ralph, M A Saunders, N J Stewart.

Division 2: J Goldthorpe, Julia F Grainger, Vivien Hadfield, Jane F M Hyde, M T E Ingall, Deryl M Lambert, Katherine M McKenna, L J Mather, Elaine Morrison, Susan J Russell, R F Smale, G J Swales, D J Weeks.

GEOLOGY

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Division 2: Shirley M Akester, I G Garbutt, R J Gower, D P Hone, Sarah M Houstoun, T W Lees, G M O'Riordan, P J Pitts, R A Sinton, P R Streather, T Weighill.

MATHEMATICS

First Class Honours: S M J Corless, S D J Ellis, C D Jenkins, W J Jillians, B D Nestel, Susan M Ranneley, K J Rodwell, T S Tao.

BRISTOL

Second Class Honours, division 1: J W Beardmore, B M H Russell, P J Chadwick, M L Cranfield, N J R Curry, A W G Duller, N J Dunn, Kirsten J Freeman, P Grindrod, D S Healer, P R Lockyer, I P McHoul, D L Mason, R J Nevill, Fiona M Nixon, N P Palmer, N M Perris, Isabel C Ridley, A Seager, S Seely, G J Shaw, M J Wells, Sarah G Walsh, M J Willett.

Division 2: Sarah J Bowker, S F Calton, P J Chuchla, J J Corbin, T D Hetherington, P R Horn, K J Johnston, J Laird, Amanda McKinnelev, L C Mason, Frances E Meekley, Celia A Panel, R J Parsons, A P Pelham, M R Richards, J W Saberi, S S Y Sptvack, Alexandra C Tebay, Helen M Whalley, Rachel L Wyld.

Third Class Honours: C L Beasley, J F Carr, N S Clapham, Lucy A Davies, B W Goddard, C D Jerrard, A D Mullins, T P Rixon, P A Robson, Elizabeth M Scoones, D H L Wales, F M B Williams, D M Windell.

Ordinary Degree: D M Gibb, T D McLean.

Aegrotat Degree: P M Pullen.

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

Third Class Honours: P Greenaway.

MATHEMATICS WITH STATISTICS

First Class Honours: A M Davies, Janet B Shoulders.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Catherine J Hill.

Division 2: Heather Kirk, C M McGuigan.

Third Class Honours: Alison W McKenzie, A M Pringle.

MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

First Class Honours: Maria L Barnard.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Sarah E Bovey, G Owen.

MICROBIOLOGY

First Class Honours: D R Greaves, Lesley A Salmon.

Second Class Honours: division 1: Carolyn Browne, P R Dawson, Colla D Knight, Alix N Leslie, Susan E Marshall, J L Mowll, N D Parker, R M Pemberton, Lesley A Shute, C P Smith, P A Vaughan.

Division 2: Ottilia C Dorrell, Marian D Houldsworth, Penelope A Howe, G Peters, Deborah A Thornton.

PHARMACOLOGY

First Class Honours: J Collinge.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Julie E Armstrong, S C Berry, S Browning, Lucie H Clapp, Alison L Gadd, C L Gilbert, Wendy C Graham, J S Salt, Rachel C Staite, C J Thamotheram.

Division 2: Colette Fitzpatrick, Ruth Hansford.

Aegrotat Degree: Mary Shacklady.

PHYSICS

First Class Honours: J T M Bainca, Wendy A Barker, P R Birkett, M J Burill, J A Coughlan, D G Gilbert, J V Hajnal-Konvi, S D Jarvis, M D Johns, R H Templar.

Second Class Honours, division 1: S P Austin, D J Baker, D M Baker, A D Blackburn, T J Bullough, T Charity, N G Davies, C J Ellingham, Denise A Evans, G Froud, A W Gay, Caroline A Harper, A A Hopgood, H J Hutchinson, D C Jesson, M Johns, I S Kay, Jennifer Keegan, D G Lawrence, T S Leicester, Sharon J Long, C N Longden, M W McKergow, P K Milsom, A C Orr, P T Robinson, P S Salmon, R M Stewart, J B P G Stuart-Smith, Elizabeth C Walker, S A Wilcock, C M Williams, P I Williams, G P Witchlow, Keith Wood.

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Third Class Honours: A R Ballard, D Battrum, S Bhardwal, C S Blakemore, A J Darvill, S J Frost, D M Jackson, Ann E Jones, L J Keen, A J Krupa, A J Leeder, P R Moran, R G Neal, A Others, Catherine E Pepperconn, D J Shapland, P J H Sutcliff, Elizabeth G West, Caroline H Williams, Glenys M Williams, N A Wing, A K Wood.

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First Class Honours: N K Mediratta.

Second Class Honours, division 1: R D Iggo, Janet E Medley, J A R Nicoll, E J H Oliver, D W Rea, Susan C Woodhouse.

Division 2: S Q Poll, Carolyn M Pover.

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Second Class Honours, division 1: Celia Bowie, Lorraine H Lowell, M A W Miller, S W O'Kelly, D B Scriggs, Rebecca M Street, Jane E Trounce, Lucinda J Walker.

Division 2: Jane E Evans, Carolyn A Jameson, C D McCausland, Joanna J Shapley, T Stanley, Helen E Stowe, G M Thomas, Carol J Trelawny-Ross, P A Turner.

ZOOLOGY

First Class Honours: C A Rose.

Second Class Honours, division 1: A J Adams, C T Antoniou, Victoria J Burley, Christina M W H Chrzanowska, Virginia F Crowther, Elizabeth Dansie, S N Davies, F J P Ebling, C Farr, Elizabeth A Grove, Anna G Harrison, G Jager, Susan J Kalmus, N J Kirkman, D L Kitson, T W J Lowth, D J Newall, S J Oliver, Rosaline Sands, A J Stonier, M P Swan, Clarissa R Sykes, Ingrid M Went, C Williams.

Division 2: P J C Adams, T J Baker, Janette E Beere, P N Cooper, V A Drosso, J A L Hector, Joan D Hopkins, Nicola J Keeling, V A Papastavrou, Bronwen J Scott, Ann W Williams.

BOTANY AND GEOGRAPHY

Second Class Honours, division 1: P Maddox.

Division 2: Sally E Hope, N W Jupe, Sharon Miller.

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY

First Class Honours: J S Neighbour, Michele A J Williams.

Second Class Honours, division 1: J D Bedford, Ruth M Bendor-Samuel, Caroline E Bergna, R C Dryden, I F Harvey, S R Haylor, Margaret A Hayward, Grace S Henman, Jane H Rynolds, J R Turner, Alison S White, Caroline J Wilson.

Division 2: Jacqueline M Maury, Isabel L Moy, L S Way, Anna M D Winter.

Third Class Honours: A E J Tabona.

CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY

Second Class Honours, division 1: H Morgan, S J R Wade.

Ordinary Degree: A J Stiddard.

HONOURS DEGREE OF BSc IN GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Second Class Honours, division 2: D F Geddes, M J Kemp, Rosemary J Reid, Nicole A Russell.

GEOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY

Second Class Honours, division 1: A A Bray, R S Scull.

Division 2: Kerry-Anne Harvey-Piper.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS

First Class Honours: D A Braunholtz, Susan C Hawkins.

Second Class Honours, division 1: Susan E Baker, Gillian E Barratt, R W J Marshall, J K Miller, C Munro, J S Wadsworth.

Third Class Honours: J A R Oliver.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY

Second Class Honours, division 1: M C Catsis, Jane E Ryder, G Tissier.

Division 2: R A Barton.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF B.Sc

Pass: N K Cool, D J Cotterill, M W J Daltrey, J Dunnill, M Durnan, G J George, Andris Heisters, Lorraine E Howell, M J G Leonard, N S Lewis, I W Mills, A D Muncey, Carol M Nevill, Victoria H Owen, K J Parry, Deborah L Porter, W S Powell, A M Sergeant, N W Stableford, P F Tully, Sharon E Vaudry.

Qualified after two years in the Faculty of Science: Terase N A Hall, Katherine J G Smith, Patricia J Lloyd.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

How EEC Treaty applies to equal pay law

Jenkins v Kingsgate (Clothing Productions) Ltd
Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mrs D. Ewing and Mr J. D. Hughes
[Judgment delivered July 3]

In a case involving the application of article 119 of the EEC Treaty to English law, the Employment Appeal Tribunal held that a woman part-time machinist would be entitled to the same hourly rate of pay as a male full-time machinist unless the employers could show that the pay differential was genuinely due to a material difference other than sex, within the meaning of section 1(3) of the Equal Pay Act, 1970.

In order to establish that defence the employers would have to show that the differential was in fact reasonably necessary to achieve the maximum efficiency from their machinery and it was not enough merely to show that the employers thought that greater efficiency would result.

The complainant, Mrs Jeanette Jenkins, appealed from a London industrial tribunal in February, 1979, that dismissed her application for equal pay from her employers, Kingsgate (Clothing Productions) Ltd.

She appealed on the ground that the tribunal had misdirected itself in holding that a difference in the hours worked was capable of being a defence.

On November 5, 1979, the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Slynn, Mrs D. Ewing and Mr J. D. Hughes) referred the case to the European Court of Justice for guidance and on March 31, 1981 the court delivered their judgment.

Section 1(3) of the Equal Pay Act, 1970, as amended by section 8(1) of the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, provides: "An equality clause shall not operate in relation to a variation between the woman's contract and the man's contract if the employer proves that the variation is genuinely due to a material difference (other than the difference of sex) between her case and his".

Article 119 provides: "Each member state shall . . . ensure . . . the principle that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work".

Mr Anthony Lester, QC and Mr John Hand for the complainant; Mr B. J. Clayman, a director of the company, for the employer.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the employers were manufacturers of ladies' clothing. They paid part-time workers 10 per cent less than the hourly rate for full-time workers to increase use of the machinery.

The complainant was a part-time worker. All but one of the part-time workers were women.

She complained to an industrial tribunal that the employers had discriminated by paying her at a lower rate than a male full-time worker.

The tribunal held that the variation in pay was genuinely due to a material difference other than sex within the meaning of section 1(3), namely that she worked for fewer hours than the full-time worker.

It had been conceded on the first appeal that *Handley v H. Mono Ltd* ([1979] ICR 147) and other decisions of the appeal tribunal precluded the complainant from succeeding under the Act of 1970 read in isolation from European community law. The appeal tribunal had agreed to submit questions for a preliminary ruling by the European Court of Justice.

That court ruled that a difference in pay between full and part-time workers did not amount to discrimination prohibited by article 119 of the EEC Treaty unless it was in reality only an indirect way of reducing part-time workers' pay because they were women.

They also ruled that where the national court was able, using the criteria of equal work and equal pay, without the operation of community or national measures, to establish that the payment of lower rates for part-time work represented discrimination based on a difference of sex, the provisions of article 119 applied directly.

The case was before the appeal tribunal again for further consideration.

Article 119 applied directly in the United Kingdom for the purposes of the present case. Where there was any ambiguity as to the meaning of a United Kingdom statute, as there was in section 1(3), it had to be construed so as to accord with article 119.

However there was no reason why United Kingdom statutes should not confer rights greater than those conferred by article 119.

The decision in the European court clearly established that a differential in pay could not be justified simply by showing that the women were part-time workers.

The question arose whether it was sufficient for the purposes of section 1(3) and article 119 for the employer to show only that he had no intention of discriminating or whether he had to show that the differential was objectively justified.

No one had considered whether the lower rate paid to part-time workers was a necessary way to increase utilization of machinery. It had been established that the pay differential had been introduced with that intention, thereby negating any intention to discriminate against women.

The judgment of the European court left some doubt as to the effect of article 119 in relation to unintentional indirect discrimination. The appeal tribunal would assume that article 119 did not apply to cases of unintentional indirect discrimination.

English legislation did not have to have the same effect as article 119 in all respects. The Equal Pay Act was an integral part of one code against sex discrimination and the rest of the code plainly rendered unlawful indirect discrimination even if unintentional.

The 1970 Act should be construed as requiring any difference in pay to be objectively justified even if that interpretation conferred on employees greater rights than they had under article 119.

To show a "material difference" within section 1(3) an employer had to show that the lower pay for part-time workers was in fact reasonably necessary in order to achieve some objective other than one related to the sex of the part-time worker.

The industrial tribunal's decision that the fact that the complainant was a part-time worker whereas the comparable man was a full-time worker was in itself a material difference was wrong.

The appeal would be allowed and the case remitted to an industrial tribunal to find whether the difference in pay was in fact necessary to enable the employers to reduce absenteeism and to obtain the maximum utilization of their plant.

Solicitors: Mills Curry, Gaskell.

Law Report

Queen's Bench Division

New Zealand statute enforceable in England

Attorney General of New Zealand v Ortiz and Others
Before Mr Justice Staughton
[Judgment delivered July 1]

According to English private international law, section 12(2) of the Historic Articles Act, 1962, of New Zealand, which provides that historic articles removed from the country without permission "shall be forfeited to [the Crown]", is enforceable in the English courts and does not constitute foreign penal, revenue or public law.

On their true construction having regard to the purpose of the enactment, the words "shall be forfeited" meant automatically forfeited to the Crown and not liable to be forfeited on seizure by customs officials.

Mr Justice Staughton gave judgment for the plaintiff, the Attorney General of New Zealand, on two preliminary issues in an action brought against three defendants, Mr George Ortiz, Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co, and Mr Lance Entwhistle.

In the main action the plaintiff, acting on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen as Head of State of New Zealand, sought a declaration that a valuable Maori carving, found in Waitara, Taranaki Province, New Zealand, in about 1972 and subsequently removed therefrom and offered for sale at Sotheby's, was the property of the Crown. The plaintiff also sought an order for the return and delivery up of the carving and an injunction restraining the defendants from selling, disposing of, or otherwise dealing with the carving.

The preliminary issues were: (1) whether the Crown had become the owner of the carving on its unlawful removal from New Zealand by virtue of the forfeiture provisions contained in section 12(2) of the Historic Articles Act, 1962, and the Customs Acts, 1913 and 1966.

(2) Whether the relevant provisions of those statutes were, according to English private international law, unenforceable in England as being foreign penal, revenue and/or public law.

Section 5(1) of the Historic Articles Act, 1962, provides: "It shall not be lawful . . . for any person to remove . . . any historic article from New Zealand, knowing it to be an historic article, otherwise than pursuant to the authority and in conformity with the terms and conditions of a written certificate of permission given by the Minister under this Act".

Section 12(2) provides: "An article knowingly exported . . . in breach of this Act shall be forfeited to Her Majesty and, subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Customs Act, 1913, relating to forfeited goods shall apply to any such article in the same manner as they apply to goods forfeited under the Customs Act, 1913".

Mr Charles Gray and Mr Nicholas Paines for the plaintiff; Mr Paul Baker, QC, and Mr Nicholas Patten for Mr Ortiz the first defendant; Miss Presiley Baxendale for Sotheby's the second defendant; Mr Gerald Levy and Mr Hugo Page for Mr Entwhistle the third defendant.

MR JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that the carving, which had been found in a New Zealand swamp in about 1972 and sold to the third defendant, was an historic article within the meaning of the Historic Articles Act, 1962, then in force in that country.

The carving had been removed from New Zealand on behalf of the third defendant, knowingly, and without the permission or authority required by section 5.

It was further pleaded that the first defendant bought the carving from the third defendant who some years later entered it for sale at Sotheby's, who now held the carving pending the outcome of the action.

The question arising on the first preliminary issue was whether, on a proper interpretation of section 12(2) of the 1962 Act the carving was automatically forfeited to the Crown upon its unlawful removal from the country, or whether it merely became liable to forfeiture on seizure pursuant to the provisions of the Customs Act, 1913, to which reference was made in section 12(2), or its successor the Customs Act, 1966. The issue was important because the carving had never been seized pursuant to the Customs Acts and could not now be so seized because it was outside New Zealand and the prescribed two-year limit from the date of export had expired.

If the carving was automatically forfeited it was conceded that it became Crown property; if it was not, the plaintiff had no claim. It was agreed that the words "shall be forfeited" in section 12(2) were capable of either meaning.

They were immediately followed by a reference to the Customs Act, 1913, where the same words occurred and they were also to be found in the Customs Act, 1966, which superseded it. In those Acts the words meant "shall be liable to forfeiture".

Linguistic considerations therefore pointed to the view that the words had the same meaning in the 1962 Act and did not provide for automatic forfeiture; but that was not conculsive since section 12(2) also contained the words "subject to the provisions of this Act".

Where no clear meaning emerged from the words of a statute it was agreed that regard should be had to the purpose of the enactment in deciding its proper interpretation.

In his Lordship's view the purpose of the 1962 Act was to secure the enjoyment of historic articles for the people of New Zealand in that territory; that purpose was plainly advanced if historic articles exported or attempted to be exported in breach of the Act, automatically became the property of the Crown.

Turning to the second preliminary issue, the court was being asked to enforce a foreign law relating to chattels. In general the transfer of title of a chattel was governed by the law of the place where the transfer was said to have taken place.

But that was subject to another principle, the formulation of which was still unclear, but was set out in Dicey and Morris *The Conflict of Laws* (1980) 10th edition, vol 1, p89: "Rule 3 — English courts have no jurisdiction to entertain an action (1) for the enforcement either directly or indirectly of a penal, revenue or other public law of a foreign state or (2) founded upon an act of state".

His Lordship had to consider whether that was a correct formulation of the principle and whether the present case came within it. The first aspect of the problem was whether one looked at the foreign statute as a whole or at the particular provision sought to be enforced. As to that, the latter was to be preferred. Furthermore, the precise test should be the nature of the English suit in which the proceedings arose: see *Huntingdon v Attrill* ((1893) AC 150,155).

It was accepted that English courts would not enforce foreign penal or revenue law. The third category, foreign public law, was in dispute. Was the court being asked to enforce a foreign penal law? The true meaning of a penal suit was illustrated by the decision of Mr Justice Cardozo in *Loucks v Standard Oil Co of New York* ((1918) 120 NER 198): "The question is whether [the statute] is penal within the rules of private international law. A statute penal in that sense is one that awards a penalty to the state, or to a public officer in its behalf, or to a member of the public, suing in the interest of the whole community to redress a public wrong. . . . The purpose must be, not reparation to one aggrieved, but vindication of the public justice."

Applying that principle in the present case, the purpose of forfeiture in section 12 of the 1962 Act was not the vindication of the public justice, although section 5 provided for a fine, but preservation of historic articles as the property of the people of New Zealand. It was not therefore a penal provision.

Was it revenue law? "Revenue" at one time may have included or comprised control over the export and import of goods, but the present rule against enforcing foreign revenue law applied only to taxes, and accordingly the forfeiture provision was not revenue law.

Finally, the court had to consider whether there was a third category of foreign laws which would not be enforced, and if so of what nature.

From the English authorities, his Lordship could detect no support for a category of foreign public law, but equally, nothing of great weight against it; the most authorities did was to instance cases where foreign law was not enforced though not of a penal or revenue nature.

The best approach was to consider each individual case and decide whether there was any ground of public policy which required that the law in question should not be enforced. If the test was one of public policy there was every reason why the English courts should enforce section 12(2) of the Historic Articles Act, 1962.

Comity required that we should respect the national heritage of other countries by according both recognition and enforcement to their laws which affected the title to property remaining in their territory. The hope of reciprocity was an additional ground of public policy leading to the same conclusion.

Judgment would be given to the plaintiff on the preliminary issues.

Solicitors: Allen & Overy; Joelson, Wilson & Co; Herbert Smith & Co; Manches & Co.

When an escrow takes effect

Alan Estates Ltd v W. G. Stores Ltd and Another

The Court of Appeal by a majority (Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir Denys Buckley, Lord Justice Ackner dissenting) held that where a deed is delivered as an escrow, that is, subject to conditions, it takes effect from the date of delivery of the deed and not from the date when the conditions are satisfied.

Where therefore an undated lease and counterpart were executed and exchanged, subject to conditions imposed by the tenants, on November 1, 1976 and the last condition was satisfied on November 18, 1977 the rent, which was expressed in the lease and counterpart to run "from the date hereof," was payable as from November 1, 1976.

The court allowed an appeal by the landlords, Alan Estates Ltd, from a decision by Judge Rubin that the tenants, W. G. Estates Ltd, were liable to rent for premises at 32 Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush, London, from November 18, 1977.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that as between grantor and grantee, an escrow was to be regarded as a valid transaction which was effective to pass the title to the grantee as at the date of the escrow. When the conditions were fulfilled the title related back to the time when the document was delivered.

Dealings with third parties, however, were not affected while the conditions were in suspense. The grantee would not, for example, be able to collect rent from tenants.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER, dissenting from the majority, said that he agreed with the statement of Mr Justice Walton in *Terrapin International Ltd v Inland Revenue Commissioners* (*The Times*, March 9, 1976; [1976] 1 WLR 665, 669) that ". . . although of course [an escrow] contains within itself the possibility of becoming an effective, deed, a deed rising phoenix-like from the ashes of the escrow, at the stage before the condition is fulfilled it is of no effect whatsoever"

Sir Denys Buckley delivered a judgment concurring with the Master of the Rolls that the appeal be allowed.

Appeals against equivocal 'guilty' pleas

Regina v Rochdale Justices ex parte Allwork
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Michael Davies
[Judgment delivered June 26]

Where a defendant who has pleaded guilty before justices subsequently appeals to the crown court against conviction and sentence, and tenders credible prima facie evidence that the original guilty plea was equivocal, the crown court should obtain affidavit evidence from the justices' clerk or the chairman of the bench, or both, concerning the magistrates' court's proceedings, before remitting the matter to the justices for retrial on the basis of a not guilty plea.

The Divisional Court dismissed an application by Linda Elizabeth Allwork for an order of mandamus directed to the Rochdale justices requiring them to allow her to enter a not-guilty plea to a charge of theft and to hear the case.

The applicant, who had pleaded guilty at the Rochdale Magistrates' Court and was ordered to pay a £50 fine, appealed to Manchester Crown Court against conviction and sentence. The appeal against conviction was based on the assertion that her original plea of guilty was equivocal.

After hearing evidence as to that issue from the applicant and the prosecution solicitor, the crown court remitted the case to the justices for consideration to be given to the question of entering a fresh plea. The justices considered that the original plea was unequivocal, that their court was functus officio and therefore had no further power to entertain the case. The applicant applied for judicial review of their decision.

Mr Mukhtar Hussain for the applicant; the prosecution and justices did not appear and were not represented.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that where, on an appeal against sentence, a defendant wished to change his plea to one of not guilty, asserting that the previous guilty plea was equivocal, the crown court should first be satisfied that there was credible prima facie evidence that the original plea was one of "Guilty, but . . .".

If there was no such evidence that was the end of the matter and the court could proceed to deal with the appeal against sentence. That should have happened in the present case.

There might, however, be rare cases when prima facie evidence of equivocality was produced. If the crown court then remitted the matter to the justices with a view to a retrial, the justices, having their own opinion of what happened before them, would be likely to say that there was no equivocality and decline to act. Thus an unseemly conflict would arise between the two courts.

It was essential that in such cases the crown court should seek help from the justices by way of affidavits from the justices' clerk or the chairman of the bench or both as to what occurred in the magistrates' court.

Only when it had considered such evidence, should the crown court come to a conclusion as to the equivocality of the plea. It should not remit before such evidence had been considered.

Cases in which it would be proper to remit were likely to be out of the ordinary; and it might well be that in most cases the proper forum for determining the question of equivocality was the Divisional Court rather than the crown court.

In the present case the crown court did not have prima facie evidence as to the equivocal nature of the applicant's plea and accordingly it should have proceeded to hear the appeal against sentence.

The application for mandamus would be refused and the case remitted to the crown court for the appeal against sentence to be heard.

Mr Justice Michael Davies agreed.

Solicitors: Freer & Co, Rochdale.

A SPECIAL REPORT

Italian banking and finance

The banking system in Italy has not proved immune to the deterioration in moral and legal standards of the past decade. In fact, some of the most serious scandals have originated in banking, from the collapse of Signor Michele Sindona's empire to the bad debts of the Central Institute of Savings Banks. *There is an atmosphere of* intrigue between the more obscure sides of finance and politics.

But even if it has its quota of scoundrels as well as of saints, the banking system functions. It runs along its established lines, sometimes — as shown in the growing competition from foreign banks — a little provincial in mentality and method. Most banks are profitable. Most offer an image of stability in a society fearful of being destabilized.

Under weak and shortlived governments, incapable of applying coherent policies, the Central Bank exercises a much greater influence over the economy than in most countries. Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, Governor of the Bank of Italy, *would* hardly admit this, *and* prefers to speak of the bank's role as being that of a discreet adviser to governments.

He is jealous to keep the bank's autonomy, but in recent years there has been a reduction in its autonomous control over the creation of money. It has found itself automatically having to satisfy increasing funding requirements of the Treasury, and having to "mop up" unsold Treasury bonds.

However, the Central Bank no longer intends to fulfil *this function, and the Gover*nor has had discussions with the Government about ending it, gradually and without friction. In practice, management by the Treasury of its funding requirements should help to curb excess spending, and smooth away temporary distortions in interest rates.

Successive governors have been used to their seat being one of the hottest in Italy, and none more so than Signor Ciampi, a 60-year-old Tuscan who has made his career with the bank since 1946. He has had to deal not with an economy numbed by recession but with a lively one in which internal demand grew between mid-1979 and mid-1980 at a rate unparalleled in the past 20 years.

In the two years 1979 and 1980 gross internal product and private consumption both increased in real terms by nearly 10 per cent. Investment in machinery and equipment rose by 30 per cent, and internal demand by 13 per cent. Indications this year are that internal demand, both for investment and for consumption is still fairly high and that industrial production, after levelling off, has maintained a reasonable rhythm.

A price has been paid in inflation, record balance of payments deficits, and strains on the lira. For nine years inflation has been in double figures, and for the last two about 20 per cent. The balance of payments had a deficit of 6,445,000m lire in 1980, and 3,433,000m lire for the first quarter of this year. The corresponding figures for the trade deficit were 18,660,000m lire and *4,889,000m lire*. The bank has had to draw substantially on reserves to defend the lira.

The Bank of Italy, together with the Government, responded with a series of measures. A strict "corset" on monthly lending limits is in force until next December. The lira's parity in the European Monetary System was devalued by *6 per cent last March; the* Bank of Italy's discount rate was raised to 19 per cent and the reserve requirements of banks were tightened. In many, a 30 per cent deposit was imposed on imports.


Signor Ciampi: jealous of autonomy

Recently the situation has been aggravated by the dollar's rise and by the Italian Government's higher spending. The Treasury's monthly requirement has been running at 4,000,000m lire *against a target for* the year of 37,500,000m lire. This has been an added worry for the bank.

Besides responsibility for the creation of money, the central bank has since 1947 had the function of supervising the banking system. The aspect most familiar to the public is when its inspectors discover irregularities in the books of some bank which lead to arrests and scandal; but this is not the part that Signor Ciampi would like to emphasize.

He wishes to avoid an antagonistic relationship with banks such as that between inland revenue and taxpayer. Rather, he sees the central bank's role as collaboration and encouraging banks to improve their efficiency and services. The bank favours the entry of reputable foreign banks to sharpen competition.

Efficiency is not encouraged by the present involvement of banks in concessional lending, and the Governor is pressing for the state to take over direct responsibility for incentives, under conditions which should be clear and automatic. The beneficiary of state aid could then go to a bank for a loan for his project, but under commercial conditions.

This is only one of many points in the public debate on how to improve the banking system. One item, banking appointments, has been almost settled. A year ago more than half the top posts in savings banks and some big public banks, nominations for which rest with the treasury, were technically vacant; but now in most cases the Treasury minister has been able to reconcile conflicting political interests and make new appointments, with Parliament's assent.

Progress is also being made on giving officials of public banks equal legal status with those of private banks. A Bill to this effect is before Parliament.

Debate now centres on points such as how to increase the inadequate capital base of public banks. For some, already with a bourse listing, this merely means offering more shares on the market; but for others it requires changing their legal structure.

Banks are worried about a fall in their deposits. Most have never taken the trouble to make the small account holder feel welcome, and at present government bonds offer higher returns. How can banks extend their services, in which they are still well behind other western countries?

Slowly, under the pressure of events, the banking system is trying to adapt itself to the needs of the 1980s.

John Earle

Medium-term: dangers in knight errantry

by Charles Kennard

Italy's medium-term banks have a socially desirable reputation for knight errantry and the rescue of industries in distress. But knight errantry has its dangers, and stories abound in banking circles of gruesome wounds beneath the shiny armour of profits which they show to the outside world.

Apart from conventional banking hazards, many larger banks, and particularly medium-term institutes specializing in industrial credit, face an additional drain on their liquidity. Government pressure has pushed them into unprofitable long-term commitments through the formation of rescue consortiums for financially-troubled industrial groups.

Through such rescue consortiums, often unjustifiable on normal banking criteria, the banks have consolidated several million million lire of short and medium-term credit into non-remunerative equity holdings in loss-making operations.

Other medium-term institutions face similar problems in different forms. Although the distinctions are becoming increasingly blurred, the Italian banking system basically consists of specialized agencies. Ordinary banks and savings institutions finance short-term lending by taking short-term deposits. Medium-term institutions provide medium-term funds financed either by money and capital market *borrowings or by drawings* on special state funds. Within the medium-term structure some institutions specialize in lending to industry, and export finance, some in lending to agriculture, some to lending for construction. Others, such as Credito Industriale Sardo (CIS), Irfis and Isveimer have a special responsibility for *development in Italy's* poorest regions.

Broadly speaking, the more the institutes work as agents of government socio-economic policy, acting as channels for the distribution of subsidized state development funding, the greater is the pressure on them to stretch the prudential constraints on their lending. This is true whether or not the institutions are state-owned.

The majority state-owned Mediobanca, under the guidance of Signor Enrico Cuccia, its widely-respected managing director, enjoys an enviable reputation for prudence and sound banking. Mediobanca has played an important role in the recapitalization of enterprises such as Fiat and Olivetti by the technique of providing large medium-term loans matched back-to-back with bond offerings under the Mediobanca name convertible into shares of the company receiving the loan.

Even the prudence of Signor Cuccia failed to *protect* Mediobanca from heavy loan exposure towards the financially troubled synthetic fibre and chemicals companies Montefibre and Snia Viscosa. But at least its influence within the rescuing consortiums helped to ensure a thorough rationalization and financial restructuring operation before either debtor was irretrievably ruined.

In contrast, Italy's other leading industrial credit institution, IMI, which acts as a channel for the transfer of subsidized state funds to industry, has found itself drawn over the past three years into impossible attempts to shore up the insolvent SIR and Liquigas chemicals groups. These attempts, amid a labyrinth of economic, political and social cross purposes, have still to be resolved, but little of either group has proved salvageable. What IMI and its companions in the rescue get back from SIR's debts, estimated at more than 3,000,000m lire, or Liquigas' debts estimated at more than 2,000,000m lire will depend entirely on the readiness of the Government to cover their losses, and on the state oil group ENI to pay for the installations which it has unwillingly taken over.

This situation, however painful, at least is not tainted by corruption. A two-year investigation by Rome magistrates into the SIR affair recently cleared IMI and the other creditors of any irregularity in their lending. It also disposed of earlier allegations by the magistrates that the banks provided credit without due care, and that senior Bank of Italy officials, including Signor Paolo Baffi, a former governor, covered up evidence of irregularities because of personal links with *the credit institutions* concerned.

But if the doubtful debts of the medium-term institutes are free of taint, they are unfortunately not free of that chronic secrecy which characterizes Italian financial life.

Under Italian law, the banks are not required to treat debt as being in default until the borrower, *however* insolvent, or behind in his interest payments, actually files for bankruptcy — which, as the SIR and Liquigas cases show, seldom happens.

Much doubtful debt consequently remains undisclosed, continuing to figure quite misleadingly on the asset side of the annual balance sheet. How much, possibly nobody knows outside the central bank, which preserves a masterly reticence. But one medium-term banker in private conversation conceded that real bad debt of his own institution was almost four times greater than the 20,000m lire declared in its latest annual accounts.

This situation may change in 1983, when Italy is to come into line with a European Community directive on the harmonization of accounting conventions. With this deadline approaching, banks are beginning to make suitable provisions, which central bank officials say will be sufficient by 1983 to avoid any crisis or loss of confidence in the banking system.

Many less confident bankers, however, say they expect the deadline, like a bad debt, to go by default. *Rinviare* (to postpone) and *Slittare* (to let slide) are two of the commonest words in Italian public life.

Pressure to improve customer services

by Mary Venturini

Any foreigner who has tried changing money at an Italian bank *will* have *his own* story of long waits, large commissions, lack of communication and general inefficiency. Even Italians have to resign themselves to endless form-filling, long delays at one counter after another and high bank charges in return for precious little service. Opening a bank account is a nightmare, statements are often incomprehensible and interest paid on accounts climbs into two figures only for the most favoured clients.

Banks and credit institutions in general have geen able to get away with their rudimentary services largely because there has been little reason for them to do otherwise. Deposits kept rolling in, competiton was *often non-existent and profits* looked so good that there was little incentive to try anything new.

Profits still look good because lending rates have continued to go up while interest payments have remained almost static. A number of factors are now beginning to shake the banks out of their sleep. Growing *pressure from foreign banks* offering a new choice of advanced services has certainly been one warning sign.

Another much more alarming trend has been the slowdown in the increase in deposits over the past 18 months. It is estimated that deposits this year will grow about 10 per cent compared with the 12 per cent growth last year and the 20 per cent registered in 1979. The slowdown is particularly marked in the North, an indication that the trend is caused by the growing sophistication of the saving public.

Paradoxically, only a couple of years ago the financial community was warning that the over-emphasis on bank deposits as the main form of saving was unhealthy. But the search for different types of investment has been so sudden that the credit institutions are having to cope in a hurry.

Bankers are also worried that the shift out of bank deposits has been mainly into government bonds — in other words that savings are going to cover the public debt rather than into productive investments

But it is not difficult to see that if the Treasury is offering something close to a 20 per cent return on capital with its short term bonds and credit certificates and the banks are paying only about 10 per cent on accounts, then the average saver is not going to think twice. If in addition he thinks that a trip to the bank is merely a morning wasted, then banks will become less and less important as financial intermediaries.

The credit institutions are now suggesting a number of remedies. The first involves a reform of the present deposit system. At present interest is paid on all deposits. It is being suggested that differentials should be made for various types of accounts along the lines of the current and savings account system. The Governor of the Bank of Italy has suggested that interest should be paid according to the time and size of the account. The savings banks are studying a scheme to abolish interest payments and to substitute them with index-linked revaluation of capital in line with the rate of inflation.

The second development involves the creation of a range of services to provide the banks with a new source of income both from the individual client and from the small and medium-sized companies.

For those whose main interest is the speed at which they can get their money into and out of their account there are the first signs of a long overdue improvement in banking services.

At most of the large banks *it is now possible to deposit money and to draw it out in* the same operation. It is still difficult to cash a cheque at a branch other than one's own, but even this is getting easier now that the Banca Commerciale and the Credito Italiano have introduced bankers' cards. Payment of ordinary household bills such as electricity and telephone through the banks *is also becoming much more* common. But because the servicing has not kept up with the growing demand, clients now find that they may spend as much time queueing at the bank as they previously did at the post office.

This is one of the main worries facing the banks. While most of them now accept the idea that they should provide such services as advice on tax returns, investments, overseas transactions, even insurance, the staff at present is not equipped to deal with these specialized functions and expert knowledge is often lacking. Training in the past has consisted mostly of on-the-job instruction, which is clearly no longer adequate.

Even the physical layout of the banks is not appropriate for their new function. At present paying in, writing cheques, collecting bank drafts, checking statements asking advice on tax returns, all take place at one long counter where there is a constant battle to attract the attention of the wandering bank clerk. Cashing out is secluded behind glass panels in a discreet corner at the other end of the hall and anything else is lucky to have a separate section at all.

The services which the banks are now *providing* for the small and medium-sized companies are also creating legal and administrative problems. Leasing factoring and accounting are the main services available. These have increased for a number of reasons. Taxation, accounting, import and export procedures, foreign exchange transactions have become so complex in the last few years that the smaller companies find they are unable to cope or even keep up-to-date with the frequent changes in the law and the bureaucratic procedures required.

Leasing and factoring, however, have also developed as a way around the very strict limits on bank lending now in force. Leasing capital equipment or taking over companies' credits provide the banks' clients with liquidity that they would not be able to get in short-term loans.

Because of the speed of their development the leasing and factoring companies — usually owned by the banks but sometimes by big industrial companies such as Fiat and Olivetti — have grown up in a legislative vacuum and free of the usual tight restrictions imposed by the monetary authorities. However, it is unlikely that the trend will be allowed to continue for much longer without the introduction of a more rigid judicial and monetary framework

Unequal before the law

Bank shares are a rarity on the Milan Stock Exchange, but those that are quoted *have been doing so* well lately that other banks, especially the state-controlled ones are watching the course with renewed interest. As many of them urgently need new capital they are examining ways in which they can take advantage of the sudden boom in private investment without actually losing their public *status*.

The three "national interest" banks, Banca Commerciale, Banco di Roma and Credito Italiano, all owned by the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI), are launching share capital increases, combined with a bond issue convertible into shares in 1984, to attract private money.

There is little problem with these three banks. They all have a normal company structure with issued shares that are already quoted on the Milan exchange. The situation is quite different for the Banca Nazionale di Lavoro (BNL), Italy's largest bank, which is 85 per cent owned by the Treasury. If it is to attract private investors, it will have to change its regulations.

The bank already has a corporate structure with capital divided in quotas between 50 "participants" as they are called. It would have to be transformed either into a normal company with issued shares, which would require an Act of Parliament, or into a holding, *which would be* a much simpler legal operation.

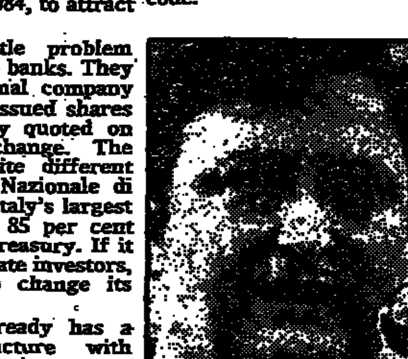
Signor Nerio Nesi, president of the BNL, favours the first option. Under this, the Treasury share would be reduced to 51 per cent and the other state quotas to 14 per cent, leaving 35 per cent to be placed on the open market.

The transformation of the *BNL into a share company* is supported mainly by Signor Andreatta, Minister for the Treasury, and the Bank of Italy. But opposition is coming from various political circles, from the BNL's own employees and from a few private banks.

The five other large public banks, San Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Banco di Sicilia, Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sardegna, face even greater problems if they want to follow the trend to attract more private capital. These are foundations without a capital structure. Whether they can be transformed into shareholding companies will depend on the Treasury, the Bank of Italy and Parliament. It could therefore be a long process.

The sudden interest in private capital among the state banks is the result of a combination of factors. It has become increasingly evident that the main source of new money in Italy is the private sector. The renaissance of the Milan bourse, the proposals to sell shareholdings in some of the subsidiaries of the state hydrocarbons conglomerate, ENI, to private buyers and the proposed takeover of the state's stake in the chemical group Montedison are all indicative of the same trend.

There is, however, another reason why the state banks would like to have a more private look. At the root of the whole issue is the fact that the law treats state and private banks very differently. State banks come under the criminal code; private banks are subject to the civil code.




Signor Andreatta, Minister for the Treasury: favours turning BNL into a share company

A clerk in a state-owned bank is considered a public official. If he is accused of *peculato*, or the misappropriation and misuse of funds, he may be banned from public office and he could face a maximum prison sentence of 10 years. Whether or not charges are brought against him depends on the decision of a magistrate, who is likely to be guided as much by his political affiliations as by his judicial objectivity.

An employee with a similar job in a private bank would have to serve a maximum six-year prison sentence for the similar crime. But what is more important is that charges could be brought against him only by the shareholders on evidence of wilful wrongdoing.

It can be argued that the difference in treatment has proved its worth, as more scandals have been unearthed more quickly in the state sector than in the private sector banks. But in recent years magistrates have often allowed political considerations to get the upper hand when bringing charges against bankers.

M.V.

Testing the springboard for a leap into the international scene

by Ronald Pullen, Financial Editor

By comparison with their German and French counterparts, Italian banks have made little impact on international banking markets. The chief reason for this is a domestic structure which is far more complex than those in operation in other European countries, which makes expensive international expanision hard to justify.

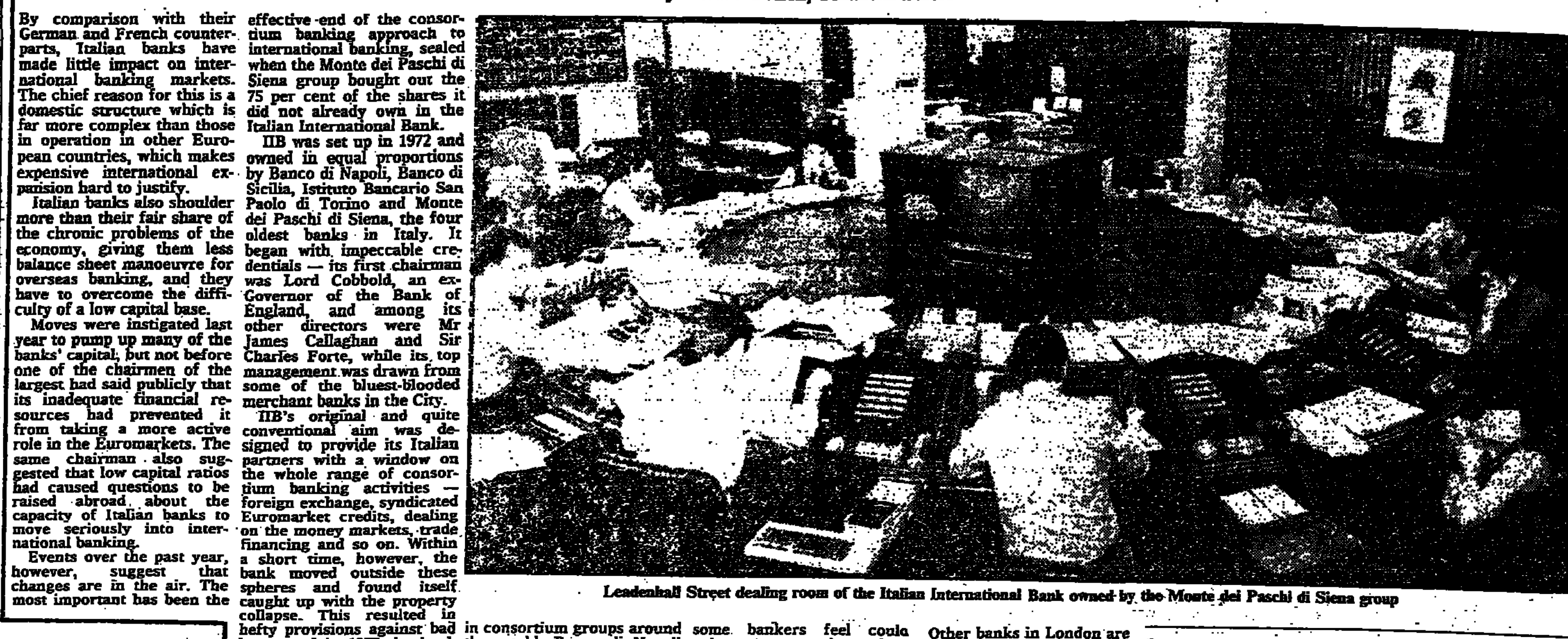
Italian banks also shoulder more than their fair share of the chronic problems of the economy, giving them less balance sheet manoeuvre for overseas banking, and they have to overcome the difficulty of a low capital base.

Moves were instigated last year to pump up many of the banks' capital, but not before one of the chairmen of the largest had said publicly that its inadequate financial resources had prevented it from taking a more active role in the Euromarkets. The same chairman also suggested that low capital ratios had caused questions to be raised abroad about the capacity of Italian banks to move seriously into international banking.

Events over the past year, however, suggest that changes are in the air. The most important has been the effective end of the consortium banking approach to international banking, sealed when the Monte dei Paschi di Siena group bought out the 75 per cent of the shares it did not already own in the Italian International Bank.

IIB was set up in 1972 and owned in equal proportions by Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino and Monte dei Paschi di Siena, the four oldest banks in Italy. It began with impeccable credentials — its first chairman was Lord Cobbold, an ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and among its other directors were Mr James Callaghan and Sir Charles Forte, while its top management was drawn from some of the bluest-blooded merchant banks in the City.

IIB's original and quite conventional aim was designed to provide its Italian partners with a window on the whole range of consortium banking activities — foreign exchange, syndicated Euromarket credits, dealing on the money markets, trade financing and so on. Within a short time, however, the bank moved outside these spheres and found itself caught up with the property collapse. This resulted in hefty provisions against bad loans, and in 1977 the bank was reorganized into what the chairman felicitously termed "less time-consuming and vulnerable areas".



Leadenhall Street dealing room of the Italian International Bank owned by the Monte dei Paschi di Siena group

Last year in common with the growing international banking aspirations of many other large banks, Monte dei Paschi di Siena and the other three public chartered banks which had set up IIB swopped their shareholdings in consortium groups around the world. Banco di Napoli took charge of Luxembourg Italian Bank, Banco di Sicilia took Euramerica Finanziaria Internazionale in Rome and Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino ended up with Euramerica International Bank in Nassau.

These moves have come at about the same time as the strengthening of the parent banks' capital base which some bankers feel could point to a new thrust into international banking markets.

In London, Gruppo Nordest and Gruppo Banknord have both opened representative offices in the past year — the first new arrivals from Italy since 1977 — and the Cariplo savings banks is shortly to upgrade its representative office to branch status.

Other banks in London are seeking to beef up their export finance side, while both IIB and Banco Nazionale del Lavoro have recently started to show increased enthusiasm for Eurocurrency syndicated loans. All in all, in London and more particularly in New York, Italian international banking is showing a new spirit of endeavour.

Some Italian banks in London and New York: corporate status and approx no of staff

	London[1]		New York[2]	
	Status	Staff	Status	Staff
Banca Commerciale Italiana	B	87	B	90
Banca Nazionale dell' Agricoltura	R	5	B	19
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	B	66	B	140
Banco di Napoli	R	3	B	55
Banco di Roma	B	70	B	120
Banco di Sicilia	R	4	B	35
Credito Italiano	B	72	B	100
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	R	3	A	19
Italian International Bank	S	91	—	—

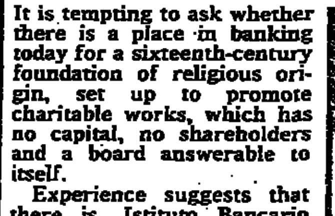
[1] Nov 1980 [2] Feb 1981 A Agency, B Branch, R Representative office, S Subsidiary

Source: The Banker

The view from Turin

Sights are set on Singapore, California and London

by John Earle



It is tempting to ask whether there is a place in banking today for a sixteenth-century foundation of religious origin, set up to promote charitable works, which has no capital, no shareholders and a board answerable to itself.

Experience suggests that there is. Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, or San Paolo Bank, as it is known, has become the sixth biggest bank in Italy. In recent years it has been shedding its provincial image of serving the north-west corner — important though that is, covering the industrial triangle of Turin, Milan and Genoa — to embark on a policy of national and international expansion.

Founded in 1563 in Turin — still its headquarters — San Paolo is one of the oldest banks in the country, second perhaps to Monte dei Paschi of Siena, which claims antecedents dating back to 1472.

San Paolo started lending, in addition to dispensing charity, in order to counter the evils of usury. It still retains the legal structure of a foundation, and "capital" is provided by a compulsory 50 per cent retention of net profits each year, together with accumulated reserves.

In the complex structure of Italian Banking, San Paolo is one of six "credit institutions of public law," none of which is a company. The others are Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Monte dei Paschi, Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia and Banco di Sardegna. San Paolo's board has been appointed by the Treasury Minister and by local bodies in Turin, Genoa, Milan and Rome.



Professor Coccioli: convinced of business ability in south

With its Piedmontese mentality, San Paolo boasts a solid balance sheet, supported by net profits in 1980 which rose to 20,301m lire, compared with 14,226m the previous year. Its chairman, however, is a Neapolitan. Professor Luigi Coccioli is devoting his energies to the policy of turning what used to be a regional bank into one active both nationally — particularly in the south — and internationally: "Seventy per cent of my time is devoted to this", he says. The professor was appointed in January, 1979, for a four year term.

San Paolo owns 74.16 per cent of the Milan-based Banco Lariano, bought four years ago from the Montedison chemical group. Its main vehicle for expansion in the South is the Banca del Sud. A joint venture with Banco di Sicilia, this now has more than 70 branches and has spawned the first leasing company in Sicily, Sicilsud leasing.

In spite of Sicily's economic backwardness Professor Coccioli is convinced that business ability exists, only it has lacked opportunity.

However, the island will soon be offered an important opening for industrial development when a new and plentiful source of energy, Algerian methane, arrives by the Transmed pipeline late this year.

San Paolo has two branches in Germany (in Frankfurt and Munich, to which Professor Coccioli plans to add Hamburg) and an agency in New York. Along with Monte dei Paschi, Banco di Sicilia and Banco do Napoli, it used to form the "Intesa" group which pooled certain international activities, including the Italian International Bank in London. When the Intesa was dismantled, the IIB passed to Monte dei Paschi, while San Paolo inherited the group's operations in the Bahamas and Luxembourg. Based on these, it now has San Paolo Bank (Bahamas) of Nassau and is about to open, with Banco Lariano, Sanpaolo-Lariano Bank (Luxembourg).

While New York and Nassau will serve as springboards for penetrating Latin America, Professor Coccioli has his sights set on California, Singapore and London, where he hopes to open a full branch within a year.

San Paolo is involved in the present debate on how the Italian banking system can be modernized to respond better to the needs of both corporate and individual clients. It believes that its own structure, old-fashioned though it may appear, is still adequate for the role it performs and does not see need for modifications to open its ownership to minority participation by the public, as is being mooted for Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

On the other hand, it is very much alive to the problem of falling deposits. With much higher remuneration available from government bonds, the public is less and less inclined to deposit its money in banks, where the interest offered falls far below inflation. If the trend persists it may bring difficulties for some smaller and less solidly established banks.

Professor Coccioli holds the view that a bank must offer the client a diversified range of deposit and investment instruments. He points out that San Paolo was one of the first to diversify. A year ago it launched a 200,000m lire bond issue linked to the European currency unit, thus offering a certain protection against devaluation of the lire. It was available to a wide section of the public, since the minimum purchase was one million lire. During this year, he notes, holders have seen an increase in capital value of about 16.5 per cent, in addition to receiving a 9 per cent coupon payment.

Expansion to speed the march to unity

by David Young

Italian savings banks are required by their charters to invest half their profits in charitable works. Such patronage has meant that the banks have become centres of local political power, and has led to a cynical belief that their senior appointments are made on political rather than technical merits.

The Communists and Socialists have clashed with the Christian Democrats on this issue, the leftwing claiming that the Treasury Minister has at times been unable to use his power to make appointments to the banks because of political pressure.

Such are the circumstances which Professor Emanuela Savio encountered in January, 1972, when she was appointed Chairman of the Cassa di Risparmio di Torino (the Savings Bank of Turin), Italy's second largest savings bank and the third largest in the world. But, as often happens in such cases, her capacity in office has provided a more than adequate answer to the cynics.

In the nine years of her chairmanship the Savings Bank of Turin has seen its receipts grow substantially, and has diversified its use of them on behalf of the local community.

It has been the bank's policy to coordinate closely with the other smaller banks which it controls, and which deal with agricultural, land and consumer credit, and to create and develop foreign business. It has set up a network of offices in London, Paris, New York and Frankfurt, providing support for those doing import-export business with the Piedmont region.

The very size of the bank has also enabled Professor Savio to play an authoritative part in the debate within Italy on the role of savings banks.



Professor Savio, former teacher, journalist and MP

Professor Savio came to banking after a distinguished career in teaching, journalism and in the Italian Parliament and Government. She was first elected as a Christian Democrat MP for the Turin, Novara and Vercelli constituency in 1953, retaining her seat through the next three general elections and devoting much of her time to the restructuring of the Italian economy in the 1950s.

In June 1968, she was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Industry, Commerce and Small Businesses, a job she held through three Cabinet changes until April, 1970. During this period she put through the Government decree which provided aid for the Piedmont area devastated by flooding in 1968.

After her appointment as chairman of the bank Professor Savio applied herself to the tasks arising from the modernization of industry, particularly the wine industry of Piedmont. Through a subsidiary — the Istituto Federale di Credito Agrario — she made clear that the bank intended to offer a wide range of services to the wine producers and potential exporters.

The opening of a London office, managed by Signor Lorenzo Ranzini, is seen by Professor Savio both as an expansion of the bank's facilities and also as an extension of her own outlook on Europe. She regards such activity by the bank as a concrete way of helping to speed up progress towards a united Europe, not only economically but also by bringing about more direct contact between men of different origin, seeking a life together more just and more free.

Savings giant from Milan rises from midst of small houses

by Jenny Ireland

When the Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde (Cariplo) upgrades its London representative office to a branch at the end of this year it will be the first foreign branch of any savings bank in Italy. With total assets of $29,000m, Cariplo is the largest savings bank in the Western world and it may seem curious that the Italian savings banks, which like their more aggressive German counterparts can offer full commercial services, have not made more of a mark overseas.

Cariplo is rather an anomaly among Italy's 89 savings banks. It is four times the size of its nearest rival, Cassa di Risparmio di Torino (see table), and the eight largest savings banks account for almost half of the sector's total savings deposits. Italy's fragmented, regional banking system has thrown up a network of tiny savings and cooperative banks which have hampered expansion in favour of any one bank. In Tuscany, for example, more than 20 savings banks compete for deposits.

Cariplo's growth has had much to do with its happy *location in Milan. It has few* savings bank competitors and its 460-odd branches are for the most part spread throughout the wealthy and highly industrialized region of Lombardy, which boasts the highest per capita income of any Italian region and contributes almost one fifth of the country's gnp.

The bank opened its first foreign representative office in Brussels in 1963 but then waited 11 years before establishing representative offices in London and then Frankfurt. New York followed last year and the bank plans to extend the network *to Paris and Hong Kong* by the end of 1981.

Although most savings now have permission to handle overseas business only a few have followed Cariplo's example. The Cassa di Risparmio di Torino, di Firenze, di Genova e Imperia and di Verona, vicenza e Belluno have opened joint representative offices in London, New York, Frankfurt and Paris but progress has *generally* been slow.

Much of the blame for this can be laid at the door of *Italy's local politicians*, who have tended to use the savings banks to exert political influence. One prime area is in the savings banks' allocation of funds. The banks are compelled by their charter to invest half their profits in charitable projects or worthy causes such as local hospitals, *youth* schemes or renovating historic buildings. The La Scala opera house in Milan, for example, is one of Cariplo's beneficiaries.

Unlike the commercial banks the savings banks can also lend long term to the local authorities without *setting up long-term credit* institutes. It is not surprising, therefore, that the savings banks' strong links with the local authorities and the community have made them a natural target for political manipulation, particularly in the area of board appointments.

Although the posts of president and vice-president are appointed by the Treasury minister, political rivalry and a campaign to open board appointments to more experienced bankers and industrialists had brought the appointments system to a near standstill. Delays of 10 years were not uncommon and the Cassa di Risparmio di Ferrara, for example, has had to wait 13 years for a new president.

By January this year the backlog had largely been cleared and Signor Mino Andreatta, the new Treasury minister, had managed to put through about 70 new appointments. He seems to have maintained a more or less even balance between the various parties, but he has also encouraged the appointment of more experienced bankers. Memories of the Italcasse scandal, where the central savings institute which manages the bank reserves was accused of misappropriation of funds may also encourage local politicians to adopt a lower profile.

The savings banks currently hold about 20 per cent of the total deposits in the banking system but the increasingly poor return which they can offer their customers has resulted in a shift towards more profitable areas of investment such as the Government's short-term Treasury bills and Milan's booming bourse. The small-medium *sized* company, which has contributed so strongly to Italy's growth, is now courted by commercial and foreign banks alike and the savings banks are losing their monopoly.

In Italy the large companies often have as many as 25 banks to service their needs and even the *smaller* companies deal with five to ten banks. The banks which can handle these companies' international business often pick up their domestic custom as well, to the detriment of the savings banks.

Expansion overseas can be costly and Cariplo is proceeding cautiously. The Bank of Italy is likely to see how Cariplo fares before it grants permission to other savings banks to open foreign branches, though the Cassa di Risparmio di Torino should not have to wait too long. As they face mounting costs at home and political pressures prevent them from merging into larger, more economic units, the savings banks may have to look abroad of they are to protect their interests.

Italy's largest savings banks (Dec 1980)

		Total assets less contra accounts $ m
Cassa di Risparmio	delle Provincia Lombarde	28,692
	di Torino	8,452
	di Roma	7,627
	per le Provincie Siciliane	4,888
	di Verona, Vicenza e Belluno	4,568
	di Firenze	4,245
	di Genova e Imperia	3,937
	di Bologna	3,303

Source: The Banker Top 500

Whip cracks over maverick companies in taming of bourse

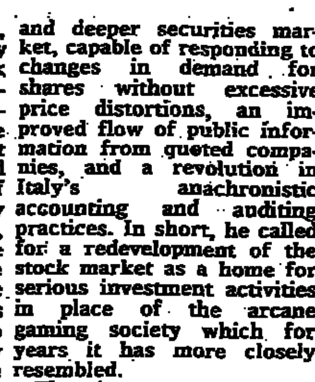
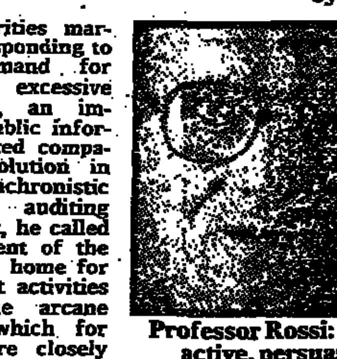
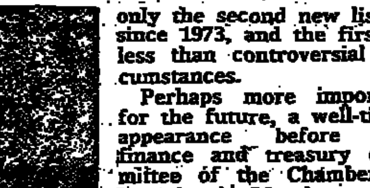
by Charles Kennard

Professor Guido Rossi, chairman of Italy's recently revamped national stock exchange commission, Consob, is a 50-year-old commercial lawyer with impressive qualifications. Trained at Pavia, Harvard, Bonn and Hamburg, and professor of commercial law successively at the universities of Trieste, Venice, Pavia and Milan, he combines a sharp and active mind with a persuasive manner. These are qualities much needed at Consob where, equipped with scanty and seldom-used powers, he *has the task of taming* Milan's Piazza degli Affari.

After taking up his appointment in mid-February with three other new members of the five-man commission, Professor Rossi has wasted little time in stamping his authority upon a formerly supine and much derided body. In a series of *early statements*, he set out *clearly his priorities*: a wider and deeper securities market, capable of responding to changes in demand for shares without excessive price distortions, an improved flow of public information from quoted companies, and a revolution in Italy's anachronistic accounting and auditing practices. In short, he called for a redevelopment of the stock market as a home for serious investment activities in place of the arcane gaming society which for years it has more closely resembled.

The aims are not new. At least two official studies in the past 10 years identified in similar terms the shortcomings of the Italian share markets. But where earlier efforts at reform quickly ran out of whatever steam they may have started with, Professor Rossi has so far been successful in keeping up a certain momentum.

In the first three months

Professor Rossi: sharp, active, persuasive

of his chairmanship, Consob suspended or revoked the listings of more than half a dozen companies as an initial step towards improving the quality of the Milan bourse list. On a more positive note, it has also approved the admission of a previously unquoted company, the Montedison-controlled financial holding company Gemina Spa, to the Milan market — only the second new listing since 1973, and the first in less than controversial circumstances.

Perhaps more important for the future, a well-timed appearance before the finance and treasury committee of the Chamber of Deputies in March prodded Parliament into strengthening Consob's institutional structure, permitting it to open a second office in Milan. Previously the commission was in the almost impossible position of trying to regulate the Milan bourse, where perhaps 90 per cent of Italian share market activity takes place, from its Rome headquarters — a purely physical separation from the market's daily activities which did as much as anything to lower its reputation in the eyes of the bourse community.

The reformist momentum has been maintained by the prosecution of more than 40 companies in the first three months of this year for alleged infractions of Italy's far from onerous disclosure and listing requirements. At the same time disciplinary action has been supplemented by positive guidance in the issue of the first in a planned series of directives and recommendations aimed at bringing corporate accounting, auditing and disclosure practices into line with the higher standards required in other European Community countries.

Guidelines issued so far have covered the independent auditing of annual accounts, and using annual meetings to improve the flow of information to minority shareholders. There are potentially revolutionary "requests" for companies to open their annual meetings to journalists and security analysts, and to announce full details of the names and shareholdings of their 10 principal shareholders. These proposals, if enforced, could tear away at least the outer veils of the secrecy in which the effective controllers of many companies remain shrouded.

Another line of thought by the commission is the dissemination of information through Consob itself. One of the few clearly defined rights vested in the commission is that of receiving a half yearly financial statement from each quoted company. Legally this is provided to Consob as the controlling authority in the corporate sector, and remains confidential; but commission officials say that they are trying to persuade companies to agree to full publication.

Given the looseness of legal disclosure obligations, and the obstacles to be overcome, only time will show whether Professor Rossi's commission can achieve its aim of an open, orderly and serious Italian securities market. An example of the obstacles it faces is that there are far too few trained accountants for the proper auditing of all quoted company accounts.

But at least, circumstances and the state of the market are well suited to the attempt. For the first time since it was established in 1974 the commission consists mainly of qualified and experienced professionals, rather than political appointments. For the first time, too, it has sufficient permanent staff.

Meanwhile, the market in Milan, and to a lesser extent in Rome, has demonstrated that it too needs to be taken seriously. *In the past nine* months, after years of neglect by investors and corporate treasurers, it has sprung to life.

The ball was set rolling by the buying of shares in institutions with huge and conservatively valued property assets. The search for capital gains has pushed prices steadily higher, and buoyant prices have drawn into the market a flood of rights issues and convertible bond offerings from undercapitalized companies, so that it has been bubbling with activity in new issues.

Yeast has been added to the ferment by government proposals to cut public sector borrowing this year through a partial denationalization of profitable state-owned banks and industrial operations, and to divest entirely the state's holding of almost 20 per cent in the huge, though perpetually loss-making, Montedison Chemicals group.

Milan's official share indices rose more than 100 per cent last year, and a further 40 per cent in the three months to mid-May, confounding expectations of a *period of consolidation.* Turnover has climbed also, approaching a record daily volume of 209,000m lire, compared with about 12,000m lire a day only a year ago.

So strong has been the upward impetus that new highs continued to be recorded early in June, in spite of bouts of frantic selling triggered by the collapse of the Forlani Government, and the arrest on May 20 of prominent figures in the Milan financial establishment on illegal capital export charges.

In this overheated market, where tightly held shares often fluctuate by as much as 16 per cent in a single session, where insider trading and price manipulation are part of the way of life, where ordinary investors buy blindfold, and where the very concept of a new issue prospectus is unknown, Professor Rossi's bourse commission is facing its first test. If, under his guiding hand, the market can find its way back to levels of activity without a collapse, that already will be a significant achievement.

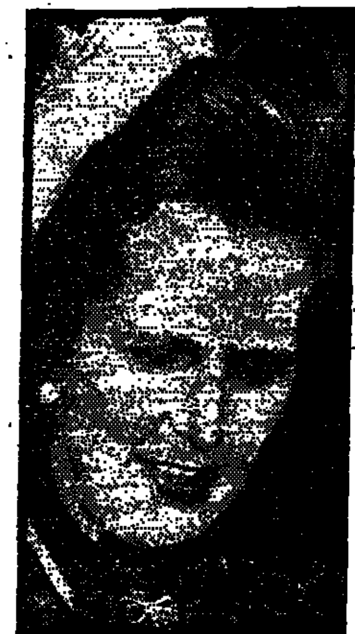
Why public spending has gone through the roof

Cuts in one direction mean increases in another, say Gavyn Davies and David Piachaud

Mrs Thatcher won the election two years ago promising to slash public expenditure far below the planned levels she inherited from Labour.

She has done precisely the opposite. Now, the sound of sharpening knives is heard again. With unemployment likely to exceed three million in the next two months, the Cabinet is deeply divided, and public expenditure is once more at the centre of controversy. Rarely has it been so important to be clear about what has actually happened. Here we shall examine the record of the past two years, and describe how and why public spending has in fact increased under the Tories.

The Labour Government's final set of public expenditure plans provided for an increase of 5.6 per cent in cost terms between 1978-9 and 1980-1. Immediately, the new Conservative Government announced cuts designed to halve this rate of increase. Yet the real level of spending has actually grown by 7.1 per cent in two years—much more than the out-going Labour Administration had thought possible. Furthermore, as a proportion of gross domestic product, public expenditure has grown from 41½ per cent to 44¼ per cent, a jump twice as large as that achieved throughout the period of the last Labour Government. This is surely remarkable for a government whose Manifesto announced: "The State takes too much of the nation's income; its share must be steadily reduced".



Mrs Thatcher: thwarted

No one can accuse the Government of cynically abandoning its election commitments. Sir Geoffrey Howe has spent hours in Parliament outlining packages of public expenditure "cuts". Political opprobrium has been earned from reduced pensions, lower unemployment benefits, fewer hospitals, schools and roads, and redundancies throughout the public services. But still the size of the public sector has increased. Why?

Changes in Volume of Public Expenditure 1978-79 to 1980-81

	Final Labour Plans (Jan 1979)	Initial Conservative Plans (Nov 1979)	Estimated Outcome (March 1981)
Defence	+ 7.7%	+ 7.4%	+ 8.0%
Law and Order etc	+ 4.2%	+ 7.3%	+ 9.1%
Social Security	+ 4.9%	+ 5.9%	+ 6.1%
Education etc	+ 1.8%	− 3.4%	− 2.9%
Health etc	+ 3.5%	+ 1.5%	+ 1.0%
Industry, Employment etc	− 1.4%	−12.2%	+ 10.5%
Nationalized Industries Lending	−27.3%	+29.9%	+152.5%
Debt Interest	+ 9.1%	+ 9.6%	+ 50.4%

The problem has been that, as fast as the Government has reduced its discretionary spending programmes, the side-effects of its overall economic strategy have pushed up expenditure in other areas. First, the payment of comparability awards to public sector workers has increased the wages bill by more than £1,000m per annum (at 1980-81 prices). Second, the decision to increase interest rates to record levels in 1979 has added more than £750m to annual debt servicing costs which consequently have risen by 50 per cent instead of the planned 10 per cent. Third, the decision passively to accept the onset of the sharpest industrial recession this century—caused mainly by high interest rates and appreciating sterling—has led to an explosion in recession-related expenditure.

The depth of the recession is the single most important reason (more than £3,000m) for the deviation of public expenditure from the Government's original plans. Its effects have been seen in the following areas: The rise in unemployment has meant that social security expenditure has rocketed. The Treasury has estimated that each extra person unemployed costs the Exchequer £3,500 per year. Although most of this is in the form of lost taxes, the rise in unemployment has added about £1,500m to public expenditure.

Employment measures and industrial support, ranging from job creation schemes to bailing out private industry, is costing about £600m a year more than was originally planned by the Conservatives; and the third area is lending to the nationalized industries—most of which has been recession-induced. It is now running at more than £1,000m a year ahead of the levels originally planned.

The total cost of the comparability payments, debt interest and recession-induced expenditure has been almost £5,000m, and this has swamped the series of discretionary cuts the Tories have introduced. As a result, total public expenditure has risen by 7.1 per cent in two years, more than twice the rate they originally planned.

Furthermore, the distribution of spending has been very different from the election priorities spelt out in 1979. In the Manifesto, more was to be spent on defence and on law and order. Less was to be spent on industry, jobs preservation and on the nationalized industries. The social services, broadly, were to be maintained as before. As the table shows, these priorities were not altogether dissimilar from the Labour Government's final set of expenditure plans—but what has actually happened has been rather different.

In the event, the largest increases in expenditure—directly contrary to the Manifesto—have been in lending to the nationalized industries, and in support for private industry and employment. Relatively little impact has been made on Labour's plans for education, health and social security—though in the last case there have been many more unemployed recipients, each receiving less in real terms.

Mrs Thatcher has found that here broad macro-economic decisions on public sector pay, interest rates and demand management have thwarted her plans both to reduce the overall level of public expenditure, and to change its composition. As fast as desirable projects have been abandoned—particularly on the capital side—the cost of mopping-up the ill effects of the macro-strategy has burgeoned. Limbs have been amputated without any consideration of the patients' condition—an alarming example of treating the symptoms, not the disease.

Ignoring the root causes, some Conservatives clamour for more spending cuts. Yet cuts now would only add to unemployment, deepen the recession and worsen our economic plight. With capital and labour resources lying idle in every corner of the country, there is no longer a harsh choice to be faced between public and private activity. Public expenditure and private industry can advance together, or decline together—it is for the Cabinet to choose.

"We sure liberated the hell out of this place", an American soldier said in June 1944, inspecting the rubble of a Normandy village. Cabinet "wets"—if faced with demands for more cuts—must stop this happening here.

Henry Fairlie

The issue that has Haig bogged down

Washington

Although they have the capacity to wipe out a great part of the human race tomorrow at the touch of a button, Russia and America are always finding how difficult it is for them to impose their wills in actual situations in all regions of the world. One American response to this dilemma is to try to show its muscle by identifying some real or supposed enemy which it can successfully combat by limited and even unconventional means.

There are particular reasons why the present Administration, in the first week in which it took office, proclaimed that terrorists were just such an enemy. But one must realize that it is also not peculiar in saying so. In the message to Congress which accompanied his first defence budget in 1961, John F. Kennedy was doing exactly the same when he placed his emphasis on fighting "subversion and guerrilla warfare".

President Kennedy was obsessed by guerrillas and the need for United States counter-insurgency forces to resist them. The experienced chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee at the time, Richard B. Russell, tried to deflate the excited talk when he said that he associated guerrillas with bushwackers on television. They were "on the side of the bad folks", ranged against "the Boy Scouts on the side of purity and justice".

The *Marine Corps Gazette* in January 1962 gave warning that "guerrilla warfare can only be efficient if it is backed by a fanatical aggressive psychology": and a sceptical British observer suggested that, before they created the Special Forces, every member of the Kennedy Administration should read W. E. D. Allen's account of Orde Wingate's irregular campaign in Eritrea and Abyssinia, in which he had served. But Kennedy formed the Green Berets.

In spite of the leadership of John Wayne, the Green Berets have not left a heroic reputation. Their conduct in action often recalled Allen's description of Wingate's guerrillas: "undisciplined . . . easily excited . . . difficult to restrain: the young and keen, the stale and restless: the old lags": and "lean, snarling Wingate" himself, who once complained that he had been "given nothing but 'sick camels and the scum of the cavalry division'".

It was Kennedy's obsession with counter-insurgency which took American forces into Vietnam. When President Reagan and his Secretary of State, during their first week in office, placed so much emphasis on the defeat of terrorism, many detected the same misplaced zeal, and wondered what they had in mind.

When the National Security Council met for the first time five days after the inauguration, terrorism was at the head of the agenda. Although no specific decisions were reached, Mr Alexander Haig minced no words two days later when he accused the Soviet Union of "training, funding and equipping" the forces of terrorism. It was also then that he said that terrorism would replace human rights as a touchstone for determining the foreign policy of the country.

The alarm created by this speech still entangles him. Various government agencies have been pressed for almost six months now to ferret out some evidence to support the charge against the Soviet Union. The most disturbing fact in this is that Mr William J. Casey, the director of the CIA, has been questioning the conclusions of his own agency, because they do not support the Administration's case.

He rejected a first report from his own experts and sent them away to write another. He also asked for a report from the Intelligence Agency at the Department of Defence, and rejected it for the same reasons. When the CIA experts presented their second report, they tried to meet his objections by saying that Russia is, of course, involved in liberation movements, but that there is no evidence that it supports terrorism.

Mr Casey's conduct is troubling because one of the too little publicized facts about the Vietnam War is that the CIA was more right in its intelligence, its estimates and its predictions than any other civilian or military agency responsible for advising Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. They ignored its reports. The Director of the CIA should protect his intelligence operation against the demands of the White House.

Walter Laquuer, a formidable commentator on foreign and defence policies, has said: "Haig seemed to make terrorism synonymous with all forms of political violence. One should be a bit more careful . . . combating terrorism is a police problem. It is not a problem for the foreign minister of a global power." Terrorism simply ought not to be the focus of American foreign policy.

Some members of the Administration hoped that Claire Sterling's book, *The Terror Network*, would support their case against the Soviet Union on this issue. But the book has not been well received here by serious and informed people. The very manner in which she dismisses the CIA's evidence—saying that it is "the least informed and most timid of any intelligence service on this issue"—is taken rather as proof of her own weak case.

Even from the point of view of dealing with the terrorism itself, the fiction of Russian involvement is a distraction which underestimates the extent and so the danger of the real problem—something which many people are pointing out here. The truth is that the Secretary of State, backed by his President, jumped into a bog on this issue, and he still has not got out of it. All one can see are his head and raised arms.

The early avowal that terrorism would replace human rights as the focus of foreign policy is an even wider question. It ought to be dealt with separately, but it is relevant here that the Administration's attempt to distinguish between "authoritarian" and "totalitarian" regimes is getting it into more difficulties than it expected and more than such an elaborate distinction is worth in the real world.

Even it must face the fact that in many parts of the world, where the United States is involved, terrorism is a response to the terror of established regimes. For example, awkward questions have been asked here about the involvement of the Chilean Government—which the United States befriends—in the murder in Washington itself of one of its opponents, Orlando Letelier.

The concern with terrorism has reflected two impulses in the Administration. It thought that it had another stick with which to beat the Soviet Union. But as with the guerrilla two decades ago, the terrorist also is a romantic figure, with whom one can have a sense of individual combat. The guerrilla to Kennedy was an existential hero, and the terrorist has seemed to this Administration a convenient replacement.

As someone here has wisely pointed out, the ideology of the Russian leaders must make them suspect and detest the terrorist, with his romantic individualism and haphazard methods. But there is something in the American character, contemptuous of the drill of the redcoats, which is fascinated by such individual actors. From the days of the Minutemen, that has been how to fight. It has been this temptation which has trapped the Reagan Administration.

Names make news

So Mr Roy Jenkins has failed in his attempt to confuse the electorate of Warrington. Not *the Mr Jenkins, the famous* one, but Mr Jenkins the man who paid 50p to change his name by deed poll so that he could snitch a few extra votes from the *echt* Roy.

Now, of course, the poor man finds himself saddled with being called Roy Jenkins, which will no doubt make him the object of derision in some quarters, but will also enable him to get a table near the window in the smart restaurant of his choice.

When he tires of that, he can pay another 50p to change his name to Shirley Williams, and get a bad table at a crummy restaurant.

So advanced is the freedom of the individual in Britain that any adult can change his or her name to any other, without the need to give reasons or to be vetted by any authority. Only if the change is made for a fraudulent motive is the official eyebrow raised, but even then the deception will probably not become known until after the name has been changed.

Changing the name of a child is a little more complicated. The issue often arises when the mother after divorcing the child's father, goes to live with or marries another man and wants to change the child's name to match that of her new partner's. Normally, this cannot be done without the consent of the father or, if he refuses to allow it, by order of a court, which will see the child's interests as more important than the parents': will he or she feel more secure having the same name as the rest of the new family or is it more important for the child to retain the name link with its natural father?

It is not even necessary to change the name formally. There is nothing to stop people using any name they choose, or using different names for different purposes, without needing to go through any legal steps.

Difficulties arise only when they come into contact with officialdom, applying for social security, or for a passport, or coming into contact with the police, for instance.

But to call yourself Mrs James so that people will believe you are married to Mr James is perfectly in order, provided, of course, you are not doing so for a fraudulent purpose.

Another informal way of changing name is to put an advertisement in the local paper. That, too, will probably not be enough for certain official purposes, but it will serve notice on the local community that the new name is being used.

Most people who are serious about it change their name by deed poll or by signing a statutory declaration. There is virtually no name that cannot be adopted. The majority change their names either because, unmarried, they want to be known by the surname of the person they are living with (and men make this change as well as women), because their existing name is an embarrassment to them or because of its (usually Polish) unpronounceability and impossible spelling.

But the motive can be more bizarre. Mr Francis Reynolds changed his name to Mr Whatsisname to embarrass a campaign by the Law Society to try to get people to take legal advice from solicitors, and not from the legally ignorant "Whatsisname" they met in the pub.

In the United States feminism has instigated a number of changes from Ms Cooperman to Ms Cooperperson and the like, though a Minneapolis court refused to allow a change to a four-digit number.

There is, in law, nothing to stop a change to a rude or offensive name (. . . ., for example, or . . . . . .), or to a pretended title or to the name of a famous person (assuming the name is not used dishonestly to obtain some financial benefit).

The deed poll is a slightly more complicated document than the statutory declaration, though the legal validity is no greater, and there is a procedure which allows a deed poll to be "enrolled" in the central office of the Supreme Court. This does not confer any added legal validity to the change of name but the copy of the official document you get looks impressive.

Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Frank Johnson

Warrington's great unknown

"Mr Douglas Hoyle . . . talked himself out of Westminster with a torrent of extremist views which even some Labour people could not, in the end, stomach." Thus an editorial in the *Nelson Leader* after the defeat at Nelson and Colne in the last general election of the present Labour candidate at Warrington.

Actually, Mr Hoyle did not talk himself out of anywhere at all. He was a victim of the general mood against Labour, as was the non-extreme Mrs Shirley Williams in the south. But the editorial is a reminder that an MP, no matter how obscure at Westminster, can plausibly cut a dash as an important man back home.

Among the establishment of the constituency he has represented—the mayors, bank managers, local paper editors, union officials and Rotarians—he is automatically a man of parts. It is thought that what he says counts at an election. His views are sought or disputed.

To visitors from the metropolis, this sort of fame may not seem to be fame at all—fame being the sort of thing possessed by Mr Roy Jenkins, a matter of swanning around the world's chancelleries and being asked by Dr Kissinger if you fear an increasing world bi-polarity or the reverse as the case may be. But a back bencher is no less ambitious, no less a political animal, for being obscure. It is just that the fame he has to settle for is smaller.

Mr Hoyle has turned 50. It was already clear in the last Parliament that he would never hold much of an office. Yet, he has fought hard to get back. For it is no mean thing to have your belief discussed by the *Nelson Leader*.

Mr Hoyle is a more typical politician than those you see on television. Around him, a wholly different type of renown is on display. "When did we first meet? The 1951 general election", says his wife, Pauline. "We both lived in Adlington, you know, near Chorley. We were canvassing for Clifford Kenyon of course!"

The name means next to nothing. But no doubt Clifford Kenyon had *his* triumphs and tragedies. There are more Hoyles and Kenyons than Roy Jenkinses, and where is Mr Jenkins' pomp now, here in Warrington? It is little Mr Hoyle, in his pinstripe suit and unfashionable small moutache, who is the Colossus in this contest, not he who not long ago was, like Charlemagne, leader of all Europe—or thought by some to be.

The historian Namier filled his vast masterwork on *The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III* with the Hoyles of the period, the unfamous MPs. Understand them and you understand the era, he claimed. I am not so sure. None the less, some future Namier can be expected to discover that Mr Hoyle's father was a Co-op grocery shop assistant, that today's candidate had an elementary education and no university, that he had an engineering apprenticeship.

He is, then, of good Labour lineage, though not of the deepest purple, for he moved from being an engineer, and thus a member of the AUEW, to less proletarian work in sales and thus became quite a figure in the white collar Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

Mr Hoyle: a sort of Alf Garnett of the left.

In Mr Hoyle's career are reproduced, on a Lilliputian scale, the strategems and ploys used by grander figures the world over to rise in politics.

He seems to be a master of one of the first political arts: The ability to keep an ideological base, so that you always have allies, while remaining capable of sounding moderate at vital moments such as elections.

But there is a cynical understanding of the people too. Mr Jenkins grandiosely challenges him to say if he is for Mr Benn or Mr Healey. He meets the problem by refusing to answer, knowing that the Labour voters of Warrington do not care. "But people on the doorstep are asking which one you're for," we assure him (untruthfully) at his morning press conferences in an effort to smoke him out. "No they're not," he replies.

Whereupon his helper, Mr John Evans, MP for Newton-le-Willows, an equally realistic soul laughs: "You lads must be talking to a pretty sophisticated electorate—and a different one."

But no one can be entirely a cautious man of the machine. Mr Hoyle has passions like all of us. These were the outbursts which that local paper was talking about. At times he is a sort of left-wing Alf Garnett. "End the job of these geriatric delinquents," says the headline on an article of his in the *Morning Star* in 1976, demanding abolition of the Lords.

The same paper quoted him the same year as denouncing "these hells angels in Rolls Royces"—the rich who would prevent a socialist transformtion of society.

He is reported to have described the Queen Mother as a hanger on and in 1975 praised the *Morning Star* for "giving us the story of the working peoples' struggle for a progressive society all over the world."

Some of all this is no doubt evident of "the real" Mr Hoyle. Some of it was probably necessitated by the imminence of some union election or other. Much of it, like the one about the Queen Mother, he simply denies. "A lovely woman," he assures us. He is hugely polite and affable, but slightly suspicious. He knows that we know he is rather more left-wing than he now says.

Asked what he has done since he lost his seat in 1979, he says "I've had a consultancy. I've also been director of Labour Friends of Israel, a part-time salaried job."

Isn't Ian Mikardo, another ASTMS man, also involved there? "Ah, trying to establish a link, eh," says Mr Hoyle, swiftly adding that he is only joking. His critics point out that he got on to Labour's executive in 1978 in succession to a hardline left-winger who had died. These things are never accidental, they darkly add.

None of it seems to matter electorally. "Hallo, just passing through. Thought I'd shake hands," he says to a worker, Mr Gordon Whittaker, as he bustles through the British Aluminium factory. Asked his opinion of Mr Hoyle, Mr Whittaker says he will vote for him. Why? "Because he's Labour".

Transparent case of transferred epithet?

One of the silliest misunderstandings of the year has just been brought to my attention. The Rt Rev Mervyn Stockwood, the former bishop of Southwark, is so upset by a suggestion in the *Daily Telegraph* that he wore "gaiters" and "vestments" at a meeting of the Anglican Church's General Synod, that he is taking the newspaper to the Press Council.

The bishop is equally angry about an allegation that he also derided church-goers who pray for the Queen.

Several solicitors letters have been exchanged but the bishop has decided to go to the Press Council because the *Daily Telegraph* refuses to apologise for the alleged inaccuracies in the article by David Martin, Professor of Sociology at the LSE. (It did publish a letter from the bishop's solicitor.)

Martin's article defended the retention of the seventeenth century Book of Common Prayer and criticized the new liturgy as exemplified by the Alternative Service Book. The disagreement revolves firstly around whether Martin's description of Stockwood at the General Synod "resplendent in relevant gaiters and gorgeous contemporary vestments" should be interpreted literally or metaphorically; and around the interpretation of parts of the bishop's address to the assembly.

Martin wrote that Stockwood "took the opportunity to deride some of those who pray for the Queen on the ground that they barely know the difference between Bodicea and Elizabeth II."

In their letter the bishop's solicitors say he ". . . has never worn gaiters throughout his episcopal life. Furthermore, he would not have been wearing vestments at a meeting of the General Synod. He was in fact wearing a suit and collar."

They add that the bishop—far from deriding those who pray for the Queen—"regularly includes prayers for the Queen in his devotions day by day."

Martin says his account of the remarks in question is 'entirely correct'.

On the matter of the bishop's clothes he has this to say: "I assume that the Bishop, and maybe even his lawyers, are aware of the device known as the transferred epithet. . . . They will also know that a bishop cannot be seen to wear gaiters and vestments simultaneously. Only extremely avant-garde see-through vestments permit the exciting glimpse of an episcopal gaiter. *Daily Telegraph* readers are probably also sufficiently informed about the ways of the world to know that Synods are not populated by vested bishops, with or without gaiters, any more than peers of the realm debate affairs wearing their coronets and ermine."

The Press Council will hear the complaint on October 6.

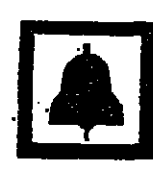
Beating time

James Galway, the Irish flautist, put Chautauqua on the map last week. The town (if that's not too long a word for the tiny hamlet in up-state New York) boasts a music festival and when he appeared there at the beginning of the week, Galway set the audiences buzzing by playing the Flight of the Bumblebee in 52.45 seconds—and then challenged the brass section of the Canadian orchestra, who also appeared at the festival, to beat his time.

The Canadians took up his challenge the next night but were at a disadvantage, according to Chuck Daellenback, their tuba player. "Not only is my instrument unwieldy", he said, "but half-way through my hand gets cramped, and Ronnie Romm, our trumpeter, must continue the fingering while I continue to blow". At their first attempt the Canadians could only manage 60.05 seconds

Since then they have got their time down to 55 seconds flat and are still improving. So much so that they now feel confident enough to challenge Galway to a nationally televised contest to settle what is inevitably being called The Fight of the Bumblebees.

THE TIMES DIARY



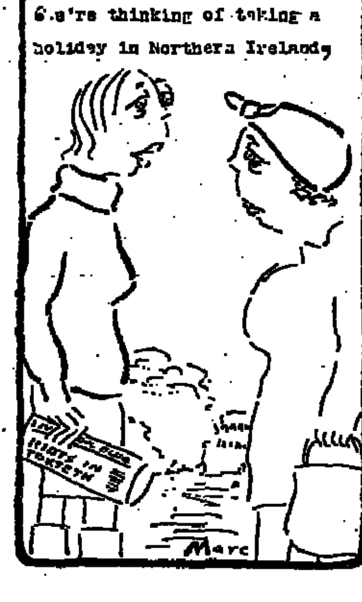
It can give you a cold, a cough, a bad back, diarrhoea. It can cause nausea, migraine and chest pains reminiscent of a heart attack. Don't whisper it to Prince Charles or Lady Diana but the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy has now identified a disease known as "wedding-itis". Apparently all sorts of ailments begin to afflict married couples about a month before the so-called happy day. One young woman became allergic to her deodorant; another was convinced that the rash she developed was due to a white wedding dress having an adverse reaction on her skin.

The official title of the illness is "pre-marital upper respiratory or lower gastric distress", with occasional complications. "The patient's chief fear", says Dr Ivan Rahn, a New York specialist, "is that they will have to make a quick exit during the ceremony".

A taste of honey

There are, it appears, three common ways to flatter people. This emerges from readers' letters sent in response to my offer of a bottle of Bollinger for the best example of irresistible flattery.

Before I get to the examples, I should thank the hundreds of readers who so kindly sent in entries. The offerings were so good that I shall not be able to give all the best examples today. Here is a taste: we shall come back to the winners tomorrow.



First, the common ploys. A great number of men, it seems, on meeting a beautiful woman, invite her into the garden on the grounds that: "I should like my roses to see you."

Scores of people wrote in with one version or another of a letter written by a Bengali clerk to his English employer (this was during the Raj) requesting an advance of pay. The letter ended: " . . . and if your honour will but grant my request, I will ever pray to the Lord Jesus Christ, whom you greatly resemble. . . ."

A third technique seems confined to the film industry; several people in the business wrote in along the lines of Arthur Abeles, of Filmarketeers Ltd. "The lights go up in the projection room where you've spent the last two and a half hours looking at one of the worst films you have ever seen. Beside you sits the producer, bursting with pride, and waiting to hear your words of praise. You turn to him and say, in a voice full of emotion: 'Sam, you old rascal, you've done it *again*'."

Half a dozen juicy examples tomorrow, including the winner, but for today I can not resist this, sent in by John Russell from Crewkerne in Somerset. It is John Sparrow's threnody on Maurice Bowra:

"Without you, Heaven would be too dull to bear,
And Hell will not be Hell if you are there."

Concorde close-up

Concorde normally cruises out of sight at between 50 and 60,000 feet at twice the speed of sound—1,400 miles per hour and more. In September residents of the Isle of Wight will have an unusual opportunity to get a good look at the plane: it will circle the Solent at only 340 miles an hour at an altitude of only 2,000 feet.

The flight (or flights—there may be two) is being staged to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Jacques Schneider sea plane race which was last held in 1931.

Christopher Orlebar, himself a Concorde pilot with British Airways, is currently taking bookings at £235 a seat for the one hour and 45 minute trip

He is prepared to risk more than £20,000 hiring Concorde to commemorate the memory of his cousin, squadron leader Harry Orlebar, who captained the British team in the 1929 and 1931 races and won the air speed record in 1929.

Reagan reference

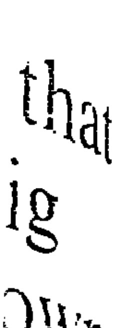
When the comedian Tommy Trinder was recently booked to appear in Miami, he was asked for clippings and references to prove that he was who he said he was. "I don't have many clippings," says Trinder. "I mean, you only keep the good ones, don't you?" But his letter to the club with his references fitted the bill nicely.

"I don't have to come to Miami to get mugged, you know," he wrote. "I can go to Brixton. Frank Sinatra will vouch for me; and Bob Hope. And a young lad I acted with in a film at Ealing just after the war. I don't know what's happened to him. Name of Ronnie Reagan."

Home cooking

Les frères Roux, Albert et Michel, who already dominate the world of haute cuisine in Britain, are now set to re-invade their native France. At the champagne and quails eggs party to celebrate the opening of the brothers' new Le Gavroche restaurant, in a tastefully decorated basement close to the American embassy in Mayfair, I learned that they have also just completed the purchase of the Chateau de Montreuil, one of the best known restaurants in the north of France.

Peter Watson



THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE PRICE OF FLOATING

The Bank of England's actions in pushing up interest rates are a classic example of the wrong measures at the wrong time. Behind the talk of a greater reliance on market forces lies an old-fashioned policy of raising interest rates to prop up the pound.

It is a debatable question whether the over-valuation of sterling or excessively high interest rates have caused British industry most suffering. What is quite certain is that the combination of the two is lethal. Throughout last year, the Government blithely asserted that its policy for sterling was to have no policy. Because of that abdication of responsibility, sterling was allowed to go to absurdly high levels. The pound has fallen this year but when the foreign exchange markets started bringing sterling down to a more realistic level against the dollar last week, the Bank and the Government took fright.

There can be no doubt that Monday's rise in interest rates was deliberately engineered. Although the money markets began the process by putting up interest rates for long periods, it was the Bank of England's decision to charge penal rates for short term money which changed the pattern of demand. But the money markets put up interest rates in the first place only because they thought that the Government wanted that to happen to prop up sterling.

The Government obviously feels that raising interest rates in this way is less embarrassing than it would be to announce an increase in Minimum Lending Rate, with its overtones of top-hatted brokers rushing to announce a Bank Rate crisis. But the effect is just the same. Money is dearer to borrow.

There is no excuse for this. The latest figures show that the money supply probably fell last month if the effects of the Civil Service strike are allowed for. Activity remains depressed in spite of the springtime competition among Ministers to see the first signs of recovery. Interest rates are high to keep sterling high.

The only reason for holding up the pound is that allowing it to fall will push up prices. The Government naturally wants to get inflation down as fast as it can, but it has a special worry at the moment which may go some way to explain its action. This is the next pay round, which is just about to begin. The Government fears that higher pay will be demanded in expectation of the rise in shop prices following a fall in sterling. The Government will be right to argue that no rise in pay is justified in the light of the unearned rise in real wages which has accrued in the years of the inflated pound. But it has only itself to blame for its predicament. Not having a policy for sterling means, in the end, not having a policy for inflation or for industrial growth. It is doubtful if a sensible exchange rate policy can be maintained unilaterally. It requires international co-operation; but this is another area where the ideology of do-nothing monetarism has discouraged practical action.

A NEW PRIMATE FOR POLAND

The Church in Poland has played a key role in holding the nation together through the turbulence of the past twelve months. It has negotiated with the Government, advised Solidarity and given the population the confidence to press their demands without violence. It has been able to do this because of the authority accumulated through more than a thousand years of Polish history. This authority has now passed from the formidable and experienced hands of the late Cardinal Wyszynski to the relatively young and untried Jozef Glemp, whom the Pope had appointed Archbishop of Warsaw and Gniezno after only two years as bishop of Warmie.

In spite of his inexperience, Archbishop Glemp starts with many advantages. As a relative newcomer to the episcopate, he is not associated with any faction. In all probability he was the nominee of Cardinal Wyszynski, whose personal secretary he was for a number of years. In any case he will be regarded as in direct line of descent for the Pope has obviously decided to avoid experiments and opt for continuity in this critical period of Polish history. Archbishop Glemp is, like his predecessor, a man of strong faith and strong patriotism, deeply conscious of the Church's role as custodian of the nation's integrity through transitory political vicissitudes.

Being the son of a miner, and belonging to a younger generation, he is probably closer to the new urban working class, whereas Cardinal Wyszynski, whose roots were among the peasants, had consciously to adapt (with great success, it should be said) to the new demands of a growing urban population. But Archbishop Glemp has already endorsed the Church's existing attitude towards Solidarity, which is that priests should not become directly involved in the new trade union but should give it moral and spiritual backing, especially since most of its members are also members of the Church.

It is still not entirely clear whether Archbishop Glemp will follow tradition in being elected Chairman of the bishops' conference. Some bishops, infected perhaps by the surge of national feeling against established authority, have been tempted by the idea of splitting the functions of the primate from those of administrative head of the Polish Church. They do not want to re-create a figure with quite the formidable authority of Cardinal Wyszynski. Others believe that in such difficult times the primate cannot have too much authority.

Whatever is decided, the position of primate will remain uniquely powerful because of its roots in Polish history. When Mieszko I married a Christian princess from Bohemia in 966 he tied Poland to the Church of Rome. His son and successor, Boleslaw the Brave, persuaded the Pope to raise the diocese of Gniezno an archbishopric. This is why the primate of Poland is always the archbishop of Gniezno. Poland then became a sovereign state with its church directly linked to Rome, so that its national identity was forged in centuries of conflict with Pro testant Germany and Orthodox Russia. The Church became identified with the nation, especially through periods when the Polish state ceased to exist. The primate became by tradition the inter-rex who ruled the country between the death of one king and the coronation of the next.

In a sense Cardinal Wyszynski resumed this function when the leaders of socialist Poland found themselves almost without power in the country they are supposed to rule. If the Church gave them a helping hand it was not to save socialism but to save the nation from a worse fate. The help was not given unconditionally. The Church has now established itself as an indispensable partner in any decisions involving the fate of the nation. If things go well the new primate will not have to fight the battles which his predecessor fought, nor suffer like him in prison, but his responsibility for the nation will be if anything even greater.

GROUNDS FOR REMARRIAGE

Ten years ago the Church of England's Commission on the Christian Doctrine of Marriage suggested that divorced persons should be allowed to remarry in church subject to certain conditions. But it has taken until yesterday for the General Synod to accept this principle. It is perhaps understandable that the Church should have hesitated over a change of such consequence, but yesterday's decision is surely the right one.

The Church has been rightly concerned not to cheapen the marriage vows, or to be thought to condone a nonchalent attitude towards divorce. But marriages do break down to the point where it becomes impossible for all the vows to be fulfilled. The deserted wife can hardly be expected to love and cherish the man who refuses to live with her. She can continue to forsake all others, but to insist upon that promise alone being kept would be to place all the emphasis upon the negative aspects of marriage.

It is reasonable for divorce to be accepted by the Church as well as by the law when a marriage has failed beyond any hope of repair. Divorce is not then the cause of that failure: it is the legal acknowledgement of it. Indeed, it was an earlier report published by the Church of England, *Putting Asunder*, 1966, which recommended that the irretrievable breakdown of marriage should replace the matrimonial offence as the criterion for divorce. It was this report which paved the way to the Act of 1969, though the reform of the law only imperfectly implemented the thinking in the report.

It is more widely accepted these days that it is not so easy to attribute blame for the failure of a marriage to one or other party. It usually involved much sadness and suffering, and a measure of sin on both sides. But it is not the task of the Church to minister only to those who are without sin. The fact that a marriage has failed does not prove that the vows were not taken sincerely in the first place. Nor does it mean that promises will be made any less seriously in entering a second marriage.

It is the function of the Church to encourage its members in every aspect of their lives to try, try and try again. The question at issue in this instance is whether that principle is to be applied in the case of second marriages. Is the Church to give its full help to those who have decided to set off again down a path that can bring much joy but is often not easy? The General Synod has decided in principle that it should. That is the more generous and constructive approach. Now there is to be a report from the Synod's standing committee on a range of procedures for cases where it is appropriate for a divorced person to marry in church during a former partner's lifetime. Specific changes in the existing regulations of Convocations will await consideration by the Synod of that report. Such a measured approach may be reasonable, but it is important that action should not be long delayed. Above all, the spirit of yesterday's decision must not be applied in a niggling and restrictive fashion.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Curbing strikers' immunities

From the Director General of the Engineering Employers' Federation

Sir, I appreciated your Labour Editor's critical and informed analysis (July 1) of the dilemmas facing the Secretary of State for Employment in the wake of the Green Paper on trade union immunities. I believe that Mr Prior will not have too much difficulty in "forming a realistic view of the fundamental priorities underlying some of the more optimistic flights of fancy in the written evidence".

However, some of Mr Prior's more forceful, but usually less experienced, colleagues may try to press him towards more extreme action than would now be wise or indeed effective. We sympathize with the sincere and well-meaning ideology on which some of the more belligerent opinions are based, but we see much of it as remote from industrial reality, irrelevant to the improvement of Britain's industrial performance and unnecessarily provocative.

In our response, we have put forward a concept which we believe will lead immediately to a better balance and greater stability in industrial relations. We suggest that employers should have the right to lay off employees without pay when guerrilla action is organized against them. Such a measure should cause individuals, when thinking of striking, to reflect very deeply not only upon the damage they will be doing to their own employer (and often to the defenceless general public) but to the discomfort in which they risk placing fellow employees not involved in the dispute.

This will forcefully bring home to many the disproportionate damage done by selfish strikes; it will partly protect the employers' financial position; and will make the tendency to "strike first and ask afterwards" less attractive.

Underlying all the responses to the Green Paper lies concern about future political action. Is there any hope of all-party recognition of the problems we face in industrial relations and of willingness to build a better future for the whole country?

Trade union immunities have historical origins which have little relevance today. But the fierce conservatism and the reactionary attitudes which surround British organized labour have ensured that industrial relations laws introduced by one government are regularly repealed by the next. This is a costly, destructive and unproductive cycle.

It is perhaps the biggest reason for our continuing and steady economic and industrial decline, the responsibility for which must be shared by those who clamour for stringent and provocative anti-union measures when they have the power, and by the others who unthinkingly repeal even the most modest and constructive of labour laws.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANTHONY FRODSHAM
Engineering Employers' Federation,
Broadway House,
Tothill Street, SW1.
July 6.

Implications of inner-city rioting

From the President of the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science

Sir, The use of CS gas in Liverpool should not pass without comment from socially concerned scientists. For many years the English have lived with the idea that such weapons are suitable for use beyond our shores. Now, unfortunately, citizens of England are being exposed to CS on our own streets.

Where will all this lead? What will be the consequences of the escalation of violence? Experience in Ulster does not encourage us to believe that social ills can be cured by treating the symptoms of the illness with force. In a similar way attempts to relieve international tension by building up science-based weaponry have not been encouraging.

Science does not help to solve social problems by producing new devices for suppression or terrorisation. Instead, science can help by the example of its community spirit and its ideal of free, persistent inquiry. This example should encourage us to look calmly and attentively at the problems of the modern world and to seek solutions in terms of human understanding and cooperation.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE WILKINS, President,
British Society for Social Responsibility in Science,
9 Poland Street, W1.
July 7.

From Mrs Vivien Noakes

Sir, Before Freud responsibility for all shortcomings fell, often unjustly, upon the miscreant. We now know that such shortcomings often grow from maltreatment of the individual, either directly by another person or through society overall. However, this once necessary shift has now reached absurd lengths, so that no one dare say that a person is responsible for his own deeds without seeming to be unfeeling and reactionary.

In the case of the recent street riots we have heard that unemployment, racial prejudice, the police, outside provocation and that omnipresent factor of post-Freudian society, frustration, are all to blame. Such forces undoubtedly have an important part to play and must be carefully examined. In the end, however, it is surely the individual who stones and loots and burns who is responsible for making the decision to stone and loot and burn.

And yet, ironically, perhaps society is to blame, for as long as these people continue to receive our tacit complicity in what they are doing, until they hear unequivocally that what they are doing is wrong, however provoked they may feel themselves to be, there will be no end to incidents such as those we have been witnessing.

Yours faithfully,
VIVIEN NOAKES
146 Hamilton Terrace,
St John's Wood, NW8.
July 6.

From Mr David Le Vay

Sir, The recent riots in Brixton and Southall and Liverpool, whatever their remote causes, have shown how difficult and at times impossible it has been for the police to control events. I find particularly poignant your report today (July 6) of a policeman retreating from the mob at Toxteth and crying to the onlookers: "What are you doing to help?"

If the general public are content to remain inactive bystanders, then the police will come to feel increasingly isolated and embittered, engaged in a private war, and possibly driven to unacceptable measures.

It is essential to let the police know that we fully support them in the arduous task of keeping the public peace. But further, because they are at times outmanned, we should as rapidly as possible create a flexible reserve analogous to the Army's Territorials, trained for crowd control, which could be called on by television and radio in case of need. Of course, volunteers would have to be carefully screened, but there would be no shortage of suitable recruits.

If we do not do this there is a danger, at some places and for some periods in the future, that the police may find themselves simply unable to exercise control over quite sizable urban areas, and that would be a national disaster for these islands.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LE VAY,
Old Buckhurst South,
Withyham,
Sussex.
July 6.

From Dr Alexander Cooke

Sir, When 250 policemen are injured in a riot, why are there no protests from the Council for Civil Liberties?

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER COOKE,
Merton College,
Oxford.

From Mr Philip James

Sir, May I draw attention to the well-known fact in a riot, authority must show superior force, at once, for a successful outcome.

I am, yours truly,
PHILIP E. L. JAMES
No 1 Cadenham Cottage,
Foxham, Nr Chippenham,
Wiltshire.
July 6.

From Mr Jonathan Barker

Sir, *The Times* could make a small but significant contribution towards better race relations if it stopped referring to all black people as "immigrants".

Statements like "the immigrant community has been (in Liverpool) for a minimum of three generations" are not only contradictions in terms: they also encourage people to feel that they are second-class citizens.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN BARKER,
13 St Michaels Terrace, N22.

MPs' vital vote on Barbuda

From Professor David Lowenthal and Dr Colin G. Clarke

Sir, Late in the night on Wednesday the House of Commons will be asked to accede to an injustice against a group of former colonials of whom few members have ever heard: the 1,500 inhabitants of Barbuda in the West Indies, hitherto notorious only as the mistakenly supposed locus of a slave-breeding programme under the aegis of the Codrington family, long the island's lessees.

Barbuda today is being dragged along into independence against its will as a dependency of neighbouring Antigua, with which it has little in common beyond a history of mistrust. The Barbudans, who are all Crown tenants in common, view independence under Antigua as little better than slavery. Yet the United Kingdom Government has endorsed the Antigua Termination Order which would authorize this.

What UK interest does this Order serve? A constitutional conference at Lancaster House last December spent 10 days trying to reconcile Antiguan-Barbudan differences. At the end, fundamentally divergent views about control over local government, finance, police, fisheries, and land law remained unbridged. Barbuda is neglected by Antigua — it has no doctor, no public electricity, water supply, or sewerage system — save for an inflated police force whose felt purpose is not to protect Barbudans but to intimidate them. Local government is a mockery, with Barbudan revenues authorized by the Antigua legislature persistently in arrears and local council functions seemingly flouted by Antiguan officials.

Barbudans have thus determined to seek a separate future, and have filed an appeal to this effect in the High Court. They ask for the time being to remain associated with the UK. Barbuda can pay its own way and take care of itself, as it has effectively done for a century and a half. The costs to Britain would be negligible; certainly less than the maintenance of repression and the adjudication of inter-island grievances under independence, for Antigua, impoverished and debt-ridden, can ill afford this.

Twelve years ago Britain landed several hundred paratroopers, marines, and London bobbies on the nearby island of Anguilla, following two years of local rebellion against rule from St Kitts. The Anguilla Act 1980 confirmed Anguilla's *de facto* separation from the Associated State of St Kitts-Nevis. With at least as good a case for self-determination, Barbudans would find it hard if Parliament should deny them, who have acted strictly within the law, what Anguillans gained by a show of force. The House should reject the Antigua Termination Order now before it.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LOWENTHAL,
COLIN G. CLARK,
(Liverpool University),
Department of Geography,
University College London,
Gower Street, WC1.
July 6.

Parochial charities

From Mr A. W. Brooke

Sir, Miss Janet Fookes and Lady Faithfull in their letter today (July 2) echo the disquiet expressed in your columns about charity law. Their letter in turn fills me with disquiet.

In the course of my work I have the privilege of assisting in the administration of several *parochial* charities, some with incomes of less than £2 per annum. Despite the fact that the charitable objects of these trusts are strictly defined the trustees have little difficulty in allocating the income at their disposal. This is because they are people of common sense who are chosen for their local knowledge.

The call for the creation of "neighbourhood trusts" seems to me to be only one further manifestation of the principle that bigger means better. It overlooks certain risks attendant upon "reorganization" of this kind, not least of which is the attention the trusts might receive from politicians and others seeking to become trustees from questionable motives.

If there is a problem, surely it is that trustees of local charities often do not take their duties seriously. Where a power to appoint trustees by co-option exists (as opposed to ex-officio trusteeship) I suggest that no one should be appointed unless he (a) has local knowlege and (b) is prepared to devote time to the trust in a constructive way, such as raising new funds or seeking out suitable beneficiaries.

In the present financial climate these activities are particularly worthy of note if the trust is educational. If all else fails, trustees should themselves apply for a variation of the trust or for merger with another under the Charities Act 1960. The call for fresh legislation is misconceived.

A. W. BROOKE,
329c Grove Street,
Petworth,
West Sussex.
July 2.

Ulster priorities

From Mr Roger Depledge

Sir, You write (July 2) that "the Ulster question goes to the heart of allegiance and national identity. That is the root issue of political society, prior to and surpassing in importance all other issues. It is something for which moderate men have recourse to extremes". The IRA could not have put it better; nor Adolf Hitler, for that matter.

Perhaps not only the Ulster question but other problems in the Middle East and Africa would be easier to solve if it were recognized that peace, prosperity and social justice are more important issues than the adolescent concern for whose bunting flutters over the poverty and ignorance.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER DEPLEDGE,
8 St Peter's Grove,
York.
July 2.

Money and prices

From Mr Henry Neuburger

Sir, In his article on "Money and prices" on Monday (June 29) Tim Congdon underlined the importance of examining the link between the money stock and prices. He rightly stressed that this is the pivotal assumption upon which the present Government's policy was based.

This makes his rather cavalier attitude to the evidence all the more surprising. My reading of the evidence is that it lends no support to monetarist doctrine.

This is most vividly illustrated in his reference to the recent Treasury working paper by Simon Wren-Lewis. As he says, this important work has received little publicity. It is this which enables him to get away with his outrageous distortion of its conclusions. In particlar he omits any of the qualifications which follow his quotation.

Any serious reading of this document completely undermines a belief in the simple monetarist doctrines espoused by Tim Congdon or the present Government. Its conclusions are that if you blind yourself to all other influences on prices then you can relate price movements to the money supply. If, however, you make allowance for the influence of such obvious factors as prices in the rest of the world or taxes, the relationship of prices to the money supply disappears.

The Treasury working paper undermines the validity of the simple-minded analysis of GNP matched against the money supply which occupies most of Tim Congdon's article. The paper shows that such relationships are likely to be spurious, even if the careful selection of dates did not give a misleadingly favourable imression of stability.

It is indeed regrettable that the working paper has not received more publicity. It is a most effective indictment of the intellectual basis of present Government policy.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY NEUBURGER,
21 Northchurch Road, N1.
July 2

Voice abroad

From the Director General of Oxfam

Sir, With Britain's general prestige among many groups of poor people all over the world steadily slipping from bad to worse, due to our poor aid performance and our still lukewarm position over the Brandt report and the like, it comes as a further blow to learn of the proposed termination of the BBC vernacular services to Brazil, Burma and Somalia.

Oxfam's field staff in these and many other areas of the world know of the high regard in which the BBC's news reporting is held by millions of listeners. It would seem to be incredibly shortsighted for our Government to make marginal financial savings in an area of considerable interest and good will to all concerned, and we would add our voice to those who have already started to press the Government to change its mind.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN W. WALKER,
Director General,
Oxfam,
274 Banbury Road,
Oxford.
July 1.

Man trouble

From Dr Alan Bullock

Sir, Having recently acted as one of the two linguistic advisers on things Italian for a production of a play by Dario Fo at the Leeds Playhouse, I should like to avail myself of the courtesy of your columns to correct an error in Mr Irving Wardle's interesting review of Fo's *One Woman Plays* in today's *Times* (June 29).

While the theme of these plays is undoubtedly the horrors of "machismo", as Mr Wardle eloquently describes, the term itself is not, of course, Italian, but Spanish, and it is thus incorrect to define Italy as the country "which gave the word . . . to a grateful world". An Italian MCP is normally referred to as *un maschilista*, and his philosophy [?] described by the derivative *macismo* (for phonetic reasons), or, occasionally *sciovinismo (sessuale)* (likewise).

Since the species and its characteristics are widely distributed throughout the country at all levels of society it might be just as well for non-Italianists to be familiar with the correct terminology.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BULLOCK,
Department of Italian Language and Literature,
University of Leeds.
June 29.

Belvoir coalfield

From the Duke of Rutland

Sir, I reply to Dr H. Torrens's letter of July 4. We have no evidence in our extensive archives that the third Duke of Rutland mined for coal in the Vale of Belvoir in the eighteenth century. I bow to his superior knowledge.

Even if it is true, was it wrong to mine for coal when it was the only source of energy and our national environment had not been largely destroyed by the depredations of the twentieth century? To relate the activities of my ancestors to the present situation in the Vale is absurd.

I hope the minister will turn down the NCB application. The need for the Belvoir coal at the public inquiry was based upon a 2.7 per cent growth per annum in our gross domestic product until the end of the century. Owing to the world recession we shall not reach that target. Also the Department of Energy and the CEGB forecast that the market for power station coal would decline by the year 2000.

The miners have recently received massive subsidies and are applying for a substantial wage increase in the autumn. What price coal in the future!

Yours sincerely,
RUTLAND,
Belvoir Castle,
Grantham,
Lincolnshire.
July 6.

Westward hoe

From Sir Geoffrey de Freitas

Sir, On Friday, July 3, your Diary reported the problem of getting unwelcome guests to leave. I suffered from this when I was British High Commissioner in Kenya after independence in 1963.

One day Kenyatta said that he had heard that I had many visitors from England. I told him that they were mostly members of Parliament: I could not turn away old colleagues however inconvenient it was to have them.

He said he had an old Kikuyu proverb to help: "Guests are welcome, but on the third day you give them a hoe."

I tried this. Unfortunately the first two guests, both members of the National Farmers' Union, took their hoes away with them, claiming to believe that it was a tribute to their agricultural experience in the very different conditions of southern England.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY DE FREITAS,
C.S.M. European Consultants Ltd.,
Eagle House,
100 Jermyn Street, SW1.
July 6.

Cut in film quota

From Mr Michael Relph

Sir, In yielding to the pressure from exhibitors and reducing the annual quota of British films that cinemas must show from 30 per cent to 15 per cent the Government has been totally misled.

The quota does not force cinemas to play unsuccessful British films instead of successful American ones. Most of the time they show films that lose money anyway. Their profits arise from the few blockbusters which will be played in any case be they American, British or any other nationality.

What is at stake is the booking of the less successful British films which may, nevertheless, be of real quality and interest, and if made on low budgets can provide modest profit for their producers. If the circuits are not compelled to fulfil a sufficient quota of British product these films will be elbowed out by the mediocre product from the powerful American distributors.

The suggestion that the quota is now in any case ineffective because it must include EEC films is a red herring. Continental films, including sex films, are not acceptable to the wide commercial British audience and are only shown in specialized cinemas which have always claimed exemption from the quota in any case.

What Mrs Oppenheimer has done by reducing the quota is to remove the last incentive for the big circuit owning combines to invest in British production and she has put another nail in the coffin of our native industry.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RELPH, Producer,
Kendon Films Ltd.,
8 Berwick Street, W1.
July 2.

Church treasures

From the Librarian of the Goldsmiths' Company

Sir, Canon Sharpe (June 27) poses the question whether parishes are being conned by specialists into centralising treasures for their own convenience. The answer is firmly in the negative. The Goldsmiths' Company, who have supplied the major proportion of funds for setting up diocesan treasuries around the country, have in no way benefited, apart from the goodwill and friendship of the many volunteers who run them, and perhaps the appreciation of the public.

He has missed the point. There is no compulsion to deposit plate in the treasuries. If any parish is willing to bear the cost of insurance, install sufficient security measures and take the risk of keeping its treasures and using them regularly, all well and good. However, many parishes are not, and their only solution has been to store the plate in bank vaults where it was quite unseen.

Surely this is not fulfilling the wishes of the original donors? If the silver is on display in a treasury it alleviates the burden of insurance and removes the ever-increasing risk of theft. It has always been the policy to encourage parishes to collect their pieces for their patronal festival or any other special occasions. Where this has been done it has resulted in a far greater appreciation by the parishes, who have come to realize that their church owns special treasures whose value had gone unnoticed in the past.

SUSAN M. HARE,
Goldsmiths' Hall,
Foster Lane, EC2.
June 29.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
July 7: The Queen held an Investiture at the Palace of Holyroodhouse this morning.

Sir James Monteith Grant had the honour of being received by Her Majesty and delivered up the Lyon Baton upon his retirement as Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle and received from Her Majesty the Lyon Baton.

Major James O'Connor had the honour of being received by The Queen and delivered up the Badge and Star of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle worn by his late Step-Father.

The Queen, Patron, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (President, Dr John A. Strong) with her presence at luncheon to mark their Tercentenary, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost).

The Secretary of State for Scotland (the Right Hon George Younger, MP; Minister-in-Attendance), Lady Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Flight Lieutenant John Hamilton were in attendance.

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, received Addresses from Privileged Bodies. These were: the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (Moderator, the Right Reverend Andrew Doig), the University of Edinburgh (Chancellor, The Duke of Edinburgh), the University of St Andrew's (Chancellor, Sir Kenneth Dover), the University of Glasgow (Chancellor, Sir Alexander Cairncross), the University of Aberdeen (Chancellor, the Lord Polwarth) and the City of Edinburgh District Council (the Right Hon the Lord Provost, Councillor Tom Morgan).

Her Majesty, Patron, and His Royal Highness were present this evening at a Reception given by the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh (Master, Mr R. C. H. Boothman) to mark their Tercentenary in the Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

The Countess of Airlie, Lady Abel Smith, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Flight Lieutenant John Hamilton were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh this morning visited HM Naval Base, Rosyth and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Fife (Sir John Gilmour, Bt) and the Port Admiral (Vice-Admiral J. E. C. Kenyon).

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Cargin travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, attended a Reception at the Palace of Holyroodhouse for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, as Patron, this morning visited The Princess Louise Scottish Hospital (Erskine Hospital), Bishopton, Renfrewshire.

His Royal Highness this afternoon opened Kilmallie Sawmill, Corpach, Fort William.

The Prince of Wales travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

This evening His Royal Highness attended a Reception given by the Royal Company of Archers, at Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 7: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, attended by Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, Sir Martin Gilliat, Captain Ashe Windham and Air Commodore Sir Archie Winskill, arrived at London (Heathrow) Airport this evening in a Canadian Forces Boeing 707 (Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ratcliffe) from Canada.

Her Majesty was received at the Airport by Mr Michael King (Director, Heathrow Airport).

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 7: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester today visited the Royal Agricultural Society of England Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, Cancer Research Campaign, was present at the Annual General Meeting, at Senate House, London University, this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 7: Princess Alexandra was received by the Lord Mayor of Nottingham at the Council House this afternoon and afterwards, as Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, visited the Headquarters of the Nottinghamshire Branch.

Later, Her Royal Highness opened the Medical Research Council Institute of Hearing Research at University Park, Nottingham.

Princess Alexandra, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.

A memorial service for General Sir Richard O'Connor will be held at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, SW1, on Wednesday, July 15, at noon. A service will also be held in Edinburgh, in August.

Christenings

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs David Reid was christened Leonora Emily Louise at St John Baptist Church, Sutton, West Sussex, on Sunday, July 5 by the Rev Kenneth Oliver. The godparents are Sir Alexander Reid, Captain Jamie Montgomery, Mrs Macdonald Bailey, Mrs Mark Collins, Mrs Colin Douglas, Mrs Martin Finlay and Mrs Charles Metherill.

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs David Norman was christened Davina Penelope by Canon Heaton-Renshaw at St Mary Bentworth on July 5.

The godparents are Mr Michael Dunning, Mr John Sheffield, Edward Ulmann, Lady Benton Jones and Mrs Henry Wrong.

Merchant Taylors' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Merchant Taylors' Company for the year beginning July 14.

Master: Sir Charles Alexander; First Upper Warden: Sir Peter Studd; Second Upper Warden: Mr J. H. Pascoe; Upper Renter Warden: Sir Denys Hickey; Upper Renter Warden: Mr P. H. Ryan.

Tallow Chandlers' Company

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

Master: Sir Stafford Foster Sutton; Upper Warden: Mr H M Anderson; Renter Warden: Major C C Living; Mr N M Weir, Mr F Leslie Ling and Mr G Jones; Clerk: Colonel M H Woodhead.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Keevil and Miss C. E. Rumbold
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mrs J. A. Keevil, of Clevancy, Wiltshire, and the late Mr J. A. Keevil, and Caroline, younger daughter of Sir Algernon and Lady Rumbold, of Shortwoods, West Clandon, Surrey.

Mr C. M. Taylor and Miss L. G. Levy
The engagement is announced between Crispin Mark, elder son of Mr A. J. P. Taylor and Mrs E. R. Crosland, of Hampstead, London, and Lynn Georgina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs C. A. Levy, of Thorpe Bay, Essex.

Mr N. E. Trapé and Miss S. P. Finley
The engagement is announced between Norman Elliott, younger son of Mr J. R. R. Trapé, MBE, and Mrs Trapé, of Plough Lane, Purley, Surrey, and Sally Patricia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Finley, Britannia Square, Worcester.

Mr A. P. Smith and Miss P. H. Dick
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs W. Smith, of Syston, Leicestershire, and Pamela, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. G. Dick, of Dane Cottage, Barham, Canterbury, Kent.

Mr N. E. Barnes and Miss D. R. Dickson
The engagement is announced between Nigel, elder son of the late Mr G. W. Barnes and Mrs Barnes, of [illegible], Sandton, South Africa, and Deborah, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Dickson, of Craighead House, Blair Drummond, Stirling, Scotland.

Mr K. W. Hamer and Miss J. Caesar
The engagement is announced between Keith, youngest son of Mr R. D. Hamer and the late Mrs Hamer, of Klosters, Switzerland, and Jennifer, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs A. H. Caesar, of St Julian's, Malta.

Mr J. R. Parris and Dr M. R. Haqjoo
The engagement is announced between John Rower, only son of Mr and Mrs N. J. Parris, of Doonfoot, Ayr, and May Rühiyyih, only daughter of Dr R. and Dr S. Haqjoo, of Cheadle, Cheshire.

Marriages

Sardar M. S. Sethi and Miss C. A. G. Buxton
The marriage took place on June 11 at Chelsea Old Church between Sardar Mandhir Singh Sethi and Miss Charlotte Buxton. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomas officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Lieutenant Commander Gerard Buxton, wore a gown of cream Thai silk and French lace. She was attended by Miss Laura Buxton (sister of the bride), Miss Marcelle Beelaerts Van Blokland and Richenda Gillespie. Mr Iain Murray was best man.

A reception was held on board HMS Belfast. A Sikh marriage ceremony took place in Chandigarh, India, on June 21.

Mr W. E. Goldstraw and Miss P. M. Jones
The marriage has taken place in Melbourne, Australia between Mr William Goldstraw, son of Mr and Mrs E. W. Goldstraw, The Oast House, Bawning, Maidstone, Kent, and Miss Pauline Jones, daughter of Mr H. A. Jones and the late Mrs W. M. Jones, Millstone Cottage, Ketton, Stamford, Lincolnshire, formerly of Histon, Cambridge.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, at the end of a six-day visit to Canada, with Princess Margaret and her daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, who were beginning a visit.

Lord Mayhew

The life barony conferred on Mr Christopher Paget Mayhew, has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Mayhew, of Wimbledon in Greater London.

Uppingham School

The Trustees of Uppingham School have appointed Mr N. R. Bomford, Headmaster of Monmouth School, to succeed Mr Coll Macdonald as headmaster when he retires at the end of the Summer Term 1982.

Mr Bomford was appointed to Monmouth School in January, 1977 and prior to that he was a housemaster at Wellington College. He is married and has two young daughters.

People and Places

"Nelson and Emma", a midsummer soirée, will be held at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich on Wednesday, July 15, in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child.

Cutlers' Company

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr G. I. H. Traill; Senior Warden: Mr P. J. Morlock; Junior Warden: Mr A. W. Deakin.

Birthdays today





Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal and MP for Chesham and Amersham, is 55.

Lord Allen of Abbeydale, 69; Dr R. S. Barnes, 57; Mrs G. C. L. Bertram, 69; Marshal of the RAF Sir Neil Cameron, 61; Dd D. B. Harden, 80; Sir Austin Hill, 84; Professor H. Lehmann, 71; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Victor Tait, 89; Sir Peter Watkin Williams, 70; Mr Alec Waugh, 83; Air Chief-Marshal Sir Neil Wheeler, 64; Lieutenant-General Sir John Worsley, 69.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of Mr S. Dhanabalan, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture, Singapore.

HM Government
Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was host at a luncheon given yesterday at Admiralty House in honour of Mr Bjorn Westh, Danish Minister of Agriculture. The Danish Ambassador and Sir Bryan Hayes were among those present.

Reception

Visual Artists' Rights Society
M Claude Picasso, President of the Société de la Propriété Artistiqui et des Dessins et Modèles (SPADEM), was host at a reception held, by courtesy of the Royal Society of British Sculptors at their headquarters, to launch the Visual Artists' Rights Society (VARS).

Dinners

Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee
Mr D. N. Sharpe, Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee, presided at a dinner given by the committee at the Law Society last night to mark the retirement of Mr J. Wright.

Fruiterers' Company
The summer court dinner of the Fruiterers' Company was held at Ironmongers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr W. James, presided. Mr M. Shock, Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University, Mr A. F. Todd and Mr J. C. Airey, Clerk, also spoke. The Duke of Atholl and Lord Benson were among the guests.

Painter-Stainers' Company
The Painter-Stainers Company held a ladies' dinner at Painters' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr A. F. Shannon, and the Wardens and their ladies received the guests. The Master, Mrs D. Woodward and Mr M. W. D. Northcott, Renter Warden, were the speakers.

Ball

British Red Cross Society
Princess Grace of Monaco, accompanied by Prince Albert and Princess Stephanie, was the guest of honour at the Red Cross London Ball held at the Inter-Continental Hotel yesterday. She was received by Lady Iliffe, deputy president, London branch of the British Red Cross Society, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Kenneth Cross, branch director. Among others present were:

The Austrian Ambassador, the Consul-General of Monaco; the Earl and Countess of Dudley, Lord Iliffe, Lady Susanna Ward, Mrs Malcolm Peech, Miss Patricia Rawlings, Miss Caroline Parkes, Mr Leopold de Rothschild and Mrs Paul Gallico.

Latest wills

Sir Edgar James Joint, Chobham, Surrey, Ambassador to Colombia, 1955 to 1960, left estate valued at £7,149 net.

Mr Allan Brindle Hayhurst, of Carlisle, Cumbria, general secretary and treasurer of the British Deaf Association, left estate valued at £26,123 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Colling, Mr Robert John, of West Ilsley, Berkshire £201,799
Gilksten, Mr David Reuben, of Kinsale, co Cork, estate in England, Wales and the Irish Republic £383,728
Hull, Colonel Cecil Winstanley, of Appleby, Cumbria .. £280,835
Mr George Arthur Loveday, of Bushton, Wiltshire, former chairman of the Stock Exchange, left estate valued at £168,967 net.
Lowry, Marguerite, of Toronto, Canada, estate in England and Wales £249,752
O'Brien, Mrs Florence Catherine, of Malahide, co Dublin, estate in England, Wales and Ireland £404,213
Squire, Mrs Avril Margaret Virginia, of Oxford, Oxfordshire £423,042
Sweeney, Mr Alfred Herbert John, of Rowlands Castle, Hampshire £297,877
Tomlinson, Mr Frederick Joseph, of Rawtenstall £207,730
Yates, Mr James Ivan, of Newbury, company director .. £379,556
Younger, Mrs Nancy Elizabeth, of Chelsea £233,749

Church news

Appointments
The Rev D A Abraham, Vicar of Ormesby St Margaret and Ormesby St Michael with Scratby, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector of Hilborough Group, same diocese.
The Rev C D Biddell, Vicar of St George, Stockport, diocese of Chester, to be also hon canon the Cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, same diocese.
The Rev K A Boyce, diocesan stewardship adviser and priest-in-charge of Great Bowden, diocese of Leicester, to be Anglican chaplain to Leicester Polytechnic.
The Rev F Dyson, Rector of Bunwell with Carleton Rode and Tibenham, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector of Pakefield, Lowestoft, same diocese.
The Rev P R English, Rector St Mark, Levenshulme, diocese Manchester, to be Rector Heytesbury and Sutton Veny, Salisbury diocese.
The Rev A M Fairhurst, Rector of St Mary, Stockport, Chester diocese, to be also hon canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, same diocese.
The Rev J R Fowler, Parish priest All Saints, Sydenham, Southwark diocese, to be Vicar of St Chad, Wood End, Coventry diocese.
The Rev F Haslam, Vicar St Michael, Macclesfield and diocesan director of Resources, to be also hon canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary, diocese Chester, same diocese.
The Rev W J Gamorell Heffer, Vicar Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, diocese St Albans, to be Vicar Wingrave, Aston Abbots and Cublington, diocese Oxford.
The Rev D Hughes, assistant curate St Thomas, Crookes, diocese Wakefield, to be incumbent, Normanton, same diocese.
The Rev G M Knox, Vicar Woodville, diocese Derby, to be Vicar, St Laurence, Long Eaton, same diocese.
The Rev M F Loveless, curate Caversham, Reading, diocese Oxford, to be Vicar Carterton, Oxfordshire, same diocese.
The Rev H E Montague-Youens, Rector Ribbesford with Bewdley and Dowles, and hon canon Worcester Cathedral, diocese Worcester, to be Rector Bridport team ministry, diocese Salisbury.
The Rev R L Pine, curate All Saints Clifton, Bristol diocese: to be domestic chaplain to Bishop of Oxford, Oxford diocese.
The Rev T J Potter, curate Hampreston, Salisbury diocese, to be Team Vicar Stratton St Margaret with South Marston and Stanton Fitzwarren, diocese, Bristol.
The Rev M Redfearn, full-time industrial chaplain at the social and industrial ministry of diocese of Bristol, to be member of North Humberside industrial chaplaincy.
The Rev K E Servante, Vicar Elmton with Creswell, Derby diocese, to be priest-in-charge South Darley, Elton and Winster, same diocese.
The Rev R A Simmons, priest-in-charge Purleigh and Cold Norton with Stow Maries, Chelmsford diocese, to be chaplain of Rampton Special Hospital, Southwell diocese.
The Rev S J O Spikin, curate Odiham with Warnborough, Winchester diocese, to be Rector Dickleburgh, Thelveton with Frenze and Shimpling, and priest-in-charge Rushall, Norwich diocese.
The Rev H A Tait, Rector Sandiacre, Derby diocese, to be Vicar East Dereham, Norwich diocese.
The Rev J Thornton, incumbent Illingworth, diocese Wakefield, to be incumbent, Clayton West with High Hoyland, same diocese.

Retirement
The Rev W A W Jarvis, curate of Thatcham, Newbury, Berkshire, Oxford diocese, retires on November 1, 1981.

Latest appointments

Mr C. F. Corbett, head of information services in the Northern Ireland Office, London, to be director of the Scottish Information Office, Scottish Office, in succession to Mr Charles MacGregor, who is retiring.

University news

Cambridge
Professor H. B. Nisbet, MA, PhD (Edin), professor of German language and literature, St Andrews University, has been elected into the professorship of modern languages from a date to be determined.

Other elections
CHURCHILL COLLEGE: Central Electricity Generating Board awards: A C Dickins, Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth I College; [illegible] ... sity lecturer in archaeology; B L Hazleman, MA, director of rheumatology research unit, Addenbrooke's Hospital and associate lecturer in medicine; A Hopper, BSc (Wales) PhD, university assistant lecturer, computer laboratory. ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE: official fellowship from Oct 1: J Klein, MA, PhD, university demonstrator in physics.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE: college lectureship in geography and a fellowship in Class A from June 24: G E Smith, BA (Strath), PhD (Glas). TRINITY COLLEGE: Honorary fellows: Professor S Chandrasekhar, Lord Lane, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer; elected fellow under title C: Dr C A Seymour.

Awards
Harkness Scholarship, 1981: T P Young, Trinity Hall. Passingham Prize: M I McCarthy, Pembroke College. Frank Smart Prize for zoology: A A M Morris, Gonville and Caius College. Frank Smart Prize botany: J P Field, Girton. Stevenson Prize divided between: M S Kumar, Trinity College, T J O'Shaughnessy, King's College and G Rampha, Darwin College. John Winbolt Prize: R W Moss, BA, Selwyn College.

Edinburgh
Grant
Scottish Tourist Board: £30,440 to tourism, recreation and research unit for study of economic return from tourism in Scotland.

City
Appointments
Honorary visiting fellows: Mr G C Naylor, head of marketing, Williams and Glyns Bank; Mr B Alexander, Business School. Honorary visiting research fellows: Mrs B A Farbey, Mr L Norton-Wayne, systems science department; Dr H H Makhlouf, mathematics department.
Grants
Science and Engineering Research Council: £72,500 to Dr L F Boswell for work on the behaviour of grounded connexions for offshore structures; £51,760 to Professor J D Donaldson for research on the recovery of metal values as commercially useful compounds from industrial waste and low grade arisings.

Keele
Grant
Department of the Environment: £36,964, for research in Soils Research Laboratory in the geography department under direction of Dr E Derbyshire, Reader in physical geography, to evaluate factors affecting the strength of sea floor sediments for application to oil drilling rig operations in the British marine area.

Hull
Appointments
Dr R C Ward, of the geography department has been awarded a personal professorship.
Readership: Dr A. Townshend, chemistry department, has been appointed reader in analytical chemistry, with effect from October 1.
Senior lecturers: Dr J Dunning-Davies applied mathematics; Dr A B Blake, chemistry; Mr J M Walton, Drama; Dr M J Wild, geography; Dr A J Lee, history; Dr J E Nichnlls, physics; Dr N K O'Sullivan, politics; Dr N J Cutland, pure mathematics.

WALES
Aberystwyth
Appointment
Dr J Bennett of ICI to be honorary professorial fellow in applied mathematics and physics.

Liverpool
Promotions
Senior lecturer to reader: M T Gibson, medieval history; [illegible] ... sics: A E Mussell, geophysics; K R McLean, education; D J Back, pharmacology and therapeutics; J H Bungey, civil engineering; P A W Walker, electrical engineering and electronics; A Millward, mechanical engineering; K H F Dyson, M J Laver, political theory and institutions; H J Parker, sociology.

Strathclyde
Appointments
Readerships: D J C Forsyth, economics; Dr R B Gray, industrial relations; Dr G Jackson, history; Dr R C Kirkwood, biology; Dr J S Lowndes, mathematics; J T Pender, electrical engineering; Dr T L B Wade, modern languages.

Kent
Grants:
National Environment Research Council: £31,475 to Dr I R Swingland for a study on the ecology of "Testudo hermanni" (Melin). Nato Research Grants Programme: 113,000 Belgian Francs to Dr A V Chadwick and staff at the department of chemistry, University College London, for project entitled Defect properties of fluorite crystals and related materials.
Science Research Council: £135,700 towards a dust impact detection system for the GIOTTO comet Halley mission project under Dr J A M McDonnell; £50,021 for control of tubulin synthesis and microtubule assembly in physarium polycephalum project under Dr K Gull; £25,845 towards lower eukaryote microtubules and their constituent proteins project under Dr A Roobol; £22,634 for cytological studies of haustorial mycoparasite systems project under Dr P Joffries; £24,902 towards control and distribution of resources within the household project by Mrs J M Pahl.
World Health Organisation: $27,656 for investigation of Trypanosoma Cruzi by Dr W E Gutteridge.

Newcastle
Grants
Science Research Council: £40,217 to Dr P J Simmons for a project entitled 'The function of descending brain neurones of the locust'; £55,150 to Professor R I Lewis for a project entitled 'Studies of stalled aerofoils cascades and bluff bodies by a new numerical technique with wind tunnel back-up tests'; £36,300 to Professor B Randell for a project entitled 'Programming decentralized computers'.
Medical Research Council: £41,086 to research into endocrine and metabolic consequences of chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis in chronic renal failure Professor D N S Kerr and Dr D G Johnston.
North of England Cancer Research Campaign: £54,000 to Dr M F Bassendine for evaluation of human liver tumour xenografts as models for the evaluation of cytotoxic therapy and immunotherapy.

Warwick
Appointments
LECTURESHIPS: Charlotte M Brunsdon, lecturer at Sheffield City Polytechnic, film studies; Bryan G Burrows, senior engineer with a scaffolding consultancy service, engineering; Dr James Wallbank, research fellow in industrial metallurgy, Birmingham University, engineering; Michael West, research student, Nottingham University, statistics.
Promotions
Dr Howard Dalton, biological sciences, senior lecturer, to personal readership; Jesus Seade, economics, senior lecturer, to a personal readership; Dr Michael Bell, English and comparative literary studies, lecturer, to senior lecturer; Dr Simon Clarke, sociology, lecturer, to senior lecturer; Dr Simon Frith, sociology, lecturer, to senior lecturer; Dr Robert Hurrion, industrial and business studies, lecturer, to senior lecturer; Dr Duncan Jeffray, science education, lecturer, to senior lecturer; Dr David Washbrook, history, lecturer, to senior lecturer.

Sussex
Appointment
Professor Margaret McGowan, professor of French, has been appointed pro-vice-chancellor (arts and social studies) from September 1, in succession to Professor A D Chalmers.

Open
Grants
Council for Educational Technology: £31,460 to design and develop a package of in-service training materials as part of the microelectronics education programme.
Department of Education and Science: £64,274 to support the schools governors project.
Commission of the European Communities: £35,825 for research into a determination of the factors controlling chromite mineralization with special emphasis on aids to mineral exploration.
National Environment Research Council: £41,544 for research into volcanic and metallogenetic studies in the Andes.
Science Research Council: £28,000 for research in a preliminary study into the making of dental castings by a mixo-casting technique.

OBITUARY

M CHARLES DOLLFUS

Balloonist and historian of the air

M Charles Dollfus, the first Frenchman to fly both ways across the Atlantic, died in Paris on July 3 at the age of 88. At the age of 18 he began his career as an aeronaut, and it was only four years ago that he finally agreed to give up his passion for ballooning.

His whole life was built round this passion. In 1918 he founded the Musée de L'air, of which he became the keeper, having begun his own personal collection of historical aeronautical objects in 1903 at the age of ten.

In 1932 he was the pilot of the dirigible which made a return crossing of the Atlantic. His crossing was on board a German Zeppelin which flew from Lake Constance to Rio de Janeiro and back. His service in the Second World War earned him the Croix de Guerre and the Resistance medal.

Throughout his career he was a prolific researcher and writer. He compiled the 20-volume Année aeronautique and wrote histories of the sea, railways and ballooning and an encyclopedia of speed. For his work he was made a lauréat of the French Academy.

His taste for history derived from his heritage as a member of one of the more famous families in Alsace. He was descended from Jean Dollfus, the Mulhouse manufacturer who became a local hero by his stand against the German annexation of Alsace and who nevertheless served for many years as deputy for the area in the Reichstag.

Charles Dollfus' son Audoin, an astronomer, made the first French ascent by balloon into the stratosphere.

VEN. ARTHUR BEAN

The Ven. Arthur Selwyn Bean, MBE, Archdeacon of Manchester and Canon Residentiary of Manchester Cathedral from 1934 to 1966 and subsequently Archdeacon Emeritus, died on July 4 at the age of 95.

He played a prominent part in the life of the Church of England. He was a Church Commissioner from 1948 to 1968; a director of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, Ltd., from 1949 to 1966; chairman of the Church of England Pensions Board from 1949 to 1965; and Prolocutor of the Lower House of the Convocation of York from 1955 to 1966.

Archdeacon Bean was born at Christchurch, New Zealand, on April 23, 1886, and was educated at Christ's College, Christchurch, Keble College, Oxford, and Leeds Clergy School. He was ordained in Evesham Parish Church in 1910, and after serving seven years as curate of Rugby he moved to the Manchester diocese.

He was vicar of Wrea Green from 1917 to 1922, of St Luke's, Weaste, from 1922 to 1927, and of Astley from 1927 to 1934, during which period he gained a B.D. of Manchester University. He was appointed Archdeacon of Manchester and Canon of Manchester Cathedral in 1934, and became Sub-Dean in 1956.

He was a chaplain to the Queen from 1952 to 1969 and subsequently extra chaplain. He also served as chaplain to the Forces (territorial Army) from 1924 to 1946, and his services were recognized by his appointment as M.B.E. (Military Division) in 1939.

As Archdeacon of Manchester he had to deal with the many diocesan problems arising during the Second World War and the post-war period, and was especially concerned with pastoral reorganization, maintenance of the ministry and the diocesan fabrics advisory committee.

His period as chairman of the Church of England Pensions Board was noted for the passing of the Clergy Pensions Measure 1961, and the considerable improvement in grants paid to clergy widows. He had also been chairman of the committee responsible for the provision of homes and bungalows for retired clergy, widows and dependants since its inauguration in 1947.

In 1912 he married Nellie Lingard Hackwood who died in 1979. They had two daughters. Their son died as the result of service in the Second World War.

ZARAH LEANDER

Zarah Leander, the Swedish singing star of revue, operette and film, has died in Stockholm in her 75th year.

Born Zarah Stina Hedberg on March 15, 1907, in Karlstad, to a businessman father who was also an amateur pianist, Zarah Leander — so called after her first husband, the actor Nils Leander, who married her in 1927 — failed to gain entry into the Royal Dramatic School, where they first met. She went, instead, to live with a Swedish family in Riga, where she was able to play the piano and sing, returning to Sweden in time to make her debut in an Ernst Rolf revue in 1929.

From then on her career, spanning half a century, became legendary. Endowed with flaming red hair, and a deep, contralto voice, a sense of humour that verged on the cynical, and a personality at once fierce and captivating, to say nothing of inches that sometimes daunted her partners and producers, if not the public, Miss Leander rose to become an international prima donna.

By 1936, after starring with Gösta Ekman in *The Merry Widow* in Stockholm and Copenhagen (for which Lehar transposed the score down specially to suit her range), she had made three films, 41 records, and appeared in 12 revues (notably with Karl Gerhard) 2 operettes and two plays.

Her second marriage, to Vidar Forsell, a journalist who met her during an interview, lasted only a few weeks. Later that year she married her Finnish-born accompanist, the band-leader Arne Hulphers, whom she survived by three years.

She moved to Berlin in 1936, and there played in a series of Nazi-made films, opposite a string of leading men, Curd Jurgens, Paul Hörbiger, Gustav Knuth, Leo Slezak, Heinrich George and Willy Birgel among them, under such directors as Detlef Sierck (later to become Douglas Sirk in Hollywood) and Carl Froilich, who won a first prize in Venice for one of them.

She thought better of her association with the Nazis in 1943. Refusing a German passport offered by Josef Goebbels, she returned home; but it was many years before her "political naivety" was forgiven by her countrymen. She eventually made a comeback in 1949, in a revue in Malmö, and Sweden took her back to its heart.

She sang in Karl Gerhard's *Circus Revue* in the same year and never looked back, except when rebutting some of her detractors in a somewhat bitter autobiography in 1972. She made a few films in West Germany in the 1950s, began a second career as a television star in 1957, and even appeared abroad again, when Peter Kreuder wrote *Madame Scandalense* for her in Vienna in 1958.

Deeply saddened when Arne Hulphers died in 1978, she nevertherless went on to honour her contract for what was to be her last public appearance, in the Stockholm production at Olle Kinch's "Folkan" of Ingmar Bergman's *A Little Night Music*, in which she played and sang the aging Madame Arnfeldt from a wheelchair.

SIR PETER HAMPSHIRE

Sir Peter Hampshire, KCMG, late of the Diplomatic Service and High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago from 1966 to 1970, died on July 4 at the age of 68.

George Peter Hampshire, the son of G. N. Hampshire, was born on December 1, 1912, and educated at Repton and Oriel College, Oxford. He was appointed to the War Office in 1935, and after the war served in the Control Office for Germany and Austria and the German Section of the Foreign Office.

After three years in the High Commission in Ottawa he was appointed Deputy High Commissioner, Dacca, in 1953. He passed through the Imperial Defence College in 1956, and the following year went to Buenos Aires as counsellor at the embassy. From 1961 to 1964 he was Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the CRO, and in 1965-66 was at the Diplomatic Service Administration Office.

After his term in Trinidad and Tobago had ended he sat on the chairman's panel of the Civil Service Selection Board until 1977.

He married in 1956 Eve Buhler (nee Rowell), formerly the wife of Robert Buhler, RA, the painter.

Madame Ewelina Zaleska (née Komorowska) widow of August Zaleski, former President of the Polish Republic in Exile, died in London on June 25. He died in 1972.

Lady Wise, wife of Sir John Wise, KCMG, CBE, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, died on July 2. She was Edith, daughter of Lt-Col L. G. Fischer, and they were married in 1918.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

"In a few moments we will be stopping at Warrington. Please make sure you take all your luggage with you. Thank you."

As the guard's voice switched off, David's heart leapt within him. So this was Warrington! This was the place where he would start the fight for a new, decent kind of politics, a kind where humans mattered, not the vested interests of left or right. (He knew the leaflet off by heart now.) As the train drew to a halt, he opened the door and sprang out.

"You could have done yourself a nasty injury," said the fellow passenger who helped pull him back into the buffet car. "Train always stops a mile short of the station. Haven't you travelled Inter-City before? When I'm elected, I shall put a stop to it, believe you me."

"Elected?" said David, buying his rescuer a Scotch.

"Let me introduce myself," said the man. "Roy Jenkins. SDP candidate for Warrington."

David looked at the tall, bearded, slim, sun-tanned youth and ventured the opinion that he didn't look like his photos.

"Good Lord, not that Jenkins. I changed my name by deed poll and formed a party called the Society for Demagoguery and Pecksniffery, so on the ballot sheet I'll be Roy Jenkins, SDP. Actually, I'm really a middle-of-the-road Trotskyist. . . ."

"How can you be a moderate Trot?" said a plump man beside them at the bar. "Load of rubbish. Now, take me. I'm a working class Tory. . . ."

The newcomer turned out also to be called Roy Jenkins, standing for a party called Sunday Drinking Pragmatists. As the half dozen people in the buffet joined the conversation, it became apparent that everyone present was called Roy Jenkins with exception of one small man who had changed his name by deed poll to Social Democratic Party and started a new party called Roy Jenkins. The others felt he was not taking the whole thing seriously.

"This is the guard speaking. We apologise for the delay. This is due to operational difficulties."

David stared out at the factories, the rows of houses, the empty vodka bottles. Round him, the talk raged of political machination and electoral trickery. It was so unfair, he thought bitterly. What chance had his political faith and sincerity against these worldly-wise people? He suddenly felt very lonely.

"You're the only one who hasn't introduced himself," said the girl called Roy Jenkins. "What's your line in this thing?"

"David Owen's the name," said David, "and it's my real name."

"Tell us another," said Roy Jenkins with the straw boater. "And you're really standing for the SDP, I suppose."

"Yes," said David simply. "The Sozial Demokratisch Partei of Germany. Oh, I know it sounds naive, but I just thought if I were elected, I could arrange for a whacking great hand-out from the German economy, for the people of Warrington."

They all looked at him. What they were looking at him with, David realized, was a new respect. And he suddenly felt that he might, just might, have a chance. The guard's voice cut across his reverie.

"This is the guard speaking. During this delay, might I have the attention of those alighting at Warrington? I represent Solidarity of Drivers and Passengers, and my name is Roy Jenkins. In a politically polarised Britain, it is vital that . . ."

With a roar, all the passengers leapt on the loudspeaker and wrenched it from the wall.

(To be continued, perhaps.)

American sets an auction record to buy Rembrandt drawing

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A red chalk drawing by Rembrandt of a naked woman draped in a snake was sold by Christie's yesterday for £300,000 to Robert Light, an American dealer, acting on behalf of the J. Paul Getty Museum of Malibu, California.

The price is much the highest recorded at an auction for a Rembrandt drawing. The previous record was £190,000 for "Joseph recounting his dreams", a pen drawing sold by Christie's last summer. The drawing is thought to be a sketch for Cleopatra: she is of plump, Rubenesque build and holds one breast provocatively in her hand.

The drawing has been extensively published and exhibited and comes from a distinguished English collection, acquired about 40 years ago. It is in almost perfect, fresh condition, embellished with white chalk highlights.

It is the most open purchase made by the Getty museum in recent times. The art market has been waiting anxiously for some years for the family squabble over the Getty estate to be settled and the vast funds promised to the museum to be unblocked.

It is believed that they are still buying out of old endowment funds, but this large new acquisition lends credence to the rumours, hitherto denied, that the estate is about to be settled.

A superb Silesian carved glass goblet and cover became the most expensive item of European glass ever sold at auction when it was bid to £85,000 by the German dealer, H. Hubner, at Sotheby's yesterday.

The goblet was made in the workshop of Friedrich Winter in Hermsdorf in the late seventeenth-century and imitates, in its elaborate three dimensional carving, the rock crystal goblets so prized by the collectors of the day. Such workmanship was too arduous to achieve by hand and Winter was granted a special privilege or patent by Count Christian von Schaffgotsch in 1687 to set up a water-powered cutting works.

His admirable Baroque creations, using that technique are extreme rarities; there has been no other example at auction for almost 20 years.

The goblet was the star item in the first of a series of sales to be devoted by Sotheby's to the glass collection formed by Mr and Mrs Helfried Krug of Baden in Germany. Formed in the 1950s and 1960s, their collection ranges from antiquity to the late nineteenth-century and is already famous in glass-collecting circles.

Yesterday's sales only the first part of the collection, totalled £552,915 with 4 per cent unsold. Other star items included a Potsdam royal goblet and cover with engraved decoration incorporating the arms of Elector Frederick III of Brandenburg at £18,000 (estimate £800 to £1,200) and a Nuremberg portrait goblet by Hermann Schwinger of around 1682—the portrait is that of a Nuremberg council official—at £15,500 (estimate £6,000 to £10,000).

A sale of glass paperweights at Sotheby's proved less successful with 24 per cent of the £95,619 total left unsold. A very rare St Louis radish weight—incorporating multicoloured vegetables—brought the top price as expected at £5,800; Sotheby's had, however, been hoping for £6,000 to £8,000.

Christie's sale of Old Master drawings yesterday proved a rather hit or miss affair: despite the £300,000 comortably taken care of by the sale of the Rembrandt.

Italian seventeenth-century artists, beloved of eighteenth-century British collectors, appeared to have come full circle and fetched some of the highest prices. Three red chalk studies of a putto by Guercino, which had belonged to the Earl of Gainsborough, made £17,000 (estimate (£7,000 to £10,000), an auction record price.

A group of Salvator Rosa drawings also attracted keen bidding. An oval presentation drawing of a youth seated on a bank, which had belonged to John Richardson, man reclining for £5,000.

Cash aid for Welsh youth orchestra

The National Youth Orchestra of Wales is to receive £12,000 a year sponsorship for three years from BP-in-Wales, the company has announced. BP said it was generally considered that the orchestra would have had to close without that aid.

The 140-member orchestra, conducted by Arthur Davison, will be playing in the National Eisteddford at Machynlleth on August 6, and other concerts in the same week will be at Wrexham, Neath and Cardiff.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, July 7, 1956

Ceylon bases takeover

From Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers ended a most satisfactory and indeed successful conference yesterday. At the end there came also publication of an agreement on the Ceylon bases which should lead to satisfactory arrangements for both Britain and Ceylon. The agreement permits the continuation of certain facilities enjoyed by Britain—for instance, naval communications under a continuation of the 1947 agreement—while providing for the development of Ceylon's own forces with British help. The statement on Ceylon bases was as follows: The Government of Ceylon expressed their desire to take over the naval base at Trincomalee and the Royal Air Force station at Katunayake. The United Kingdom Government, recognizing the right of the Government of Ceylon to do so under the defence agreement of 1947 have expressed willingness to agree to suitable arrangements for this purpose. The Prime Minister of Ceylon and the United Kingdom Government have had discussions in London about these arrangements. The discussions have been concerned with: (a) the declared intention of the Ceylon Government to make available to the United Kingdom Government at their request certain facilities enjoyed at present in Ceylon for communications, movements and storage: (b) the declared intention of the United Kingdom Government to provide assistance to the Ceylon Government at their request for the expansion, development and training of the Ceylon armed forces.

Cricket

Botham steps down and opens way for return of Brearley

By John Woodcock

Without knowing that the selectors had already decided to relieve him of the England captaincy, Ian Botham went to the selectors after the Second Test had ended at Lord's last night and told them that in everyone's interests, particularly his own and the side's, he did not wish to continue in the job on a one-match basis. The captain for the next Test, starting at Headingley tomorrow week, will be announced today.

"Ian is a great bloke", Alec Bedser, the chairman of selectors said. "We don't feel inclined to give him an extended period. He's had a rough time, against the toughest sides in the world, and he needs a rest. I think he'll come back as captain one day and very much hope so."

For some days both parties have been agonising over the decision. Botham made up his mind yesterday morning, win, lose or draw, to tell the selectors that he had had enough of doing the job match by match. In theory this is no more than what happens in Australia, where a captain is never appointed for more than a match at a time. There, though, is none of the speculation and little of the publicity that has built up.

Mr Bedser was not prepared last night to name Botham's successor until he had contacted him—and this he was unable to do. The chances are, I think, that it is Brearley, who had in fact been at Lord's during the afternoon without the selectors knowing it.

"Whoever it is, Botham has said he will gladly play under him, and Mr Bedser has said that Botham is as sure as possible to be selected. He must be—in the hope that it has been the cares of captaincy which have caused his game to fall to pieces.

Before becoming captain, Botham had a remarkable Test record. In 25 matches he had scored 1,336 runs at an average of 40 and taken 139 wickets at 18 runs each. Since then, in 12 matches, the corresponding figures are 276 runs at an average of 13 and 35 wickets at 32.

In the 31 months of his captaincy, England have won none of their 12 Test matches, a more barren run than they have ever had before. It would have been a difficult time even for the best and most experienced of cricketers, and when, on the two occasions England did have a clearcut chance of winning, each time at Trent Bridge, they put their catches down.

As the best tactical captain in England Brearley has the players' respect. His record, outstandingly successful in terms of wins and losses, was built, ironically, on the prodigious achievements of Botham.



Spun out: Botham, playing a sweep stroke, is bowled by Bright. It was his second duck of the match.

Test ends with England holding the initiative

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England drew with Australia.

To the surprise of a predictably sparse crowd, but to their delight, too, England suddenly made an effort to win the second Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, yesterday. From lunchtime onwards they were on the attack, but it was too late by then to do more than give the Australians one or two anxious moments.

The best thing from England's point of view was that the game ended with their holding the initiative. Although the ball was turning out of the worn patches, and occasionally lifting when it hit the ridge at the Nursery End, there was never going to be quite long enough for England to bowl Australia out or for Australia to make the 232 they were left to win.

England's best chance of winning might have been to be bowled out in time for Australia to feel obliged to go for a win and, in chasing runs, to run into trouble.

It is all very well to say that now, though. England were pleased enough, early in the day, that Boycott and Gower survived for as long as they did.

It was remarkable how the emphasis changed in the afternoon as soon as Australia realized that England meant to go for them. Whereas on Monday we had seen the ludicrous sight of Dilley bowling to Lillee with five men on the boundary, that is just as it was yesterday when Lillee was bowling to Dilley. In the end, if England had had a top-class leg spinner or a good, orthodox left-arm spinner, or if Bright possessed greater powers of spin, the alarm bells might have sounded sooner *and for longer than they did.*

It was not, anyway, an easy morning for England. Those who batted—Boycott, Gower and Gatting—had to take care. From the nursery end Bright wheeled away, *from over the wicket*, testing the left-handed Gower out of the bowler's footmarks and more than once beating Boycott with balls that turned. There was more left in the game than mere speculation as to Boycott's hundred. With a couple of early wickets we might well have had a finish. In the event, Gower, soon after the start, survived a stumping chance off Bright—an awkward one out of the rough—and three or four times he snicked the faster bowlers just out of reach of the slips.

When Boycott was out, having batted four hours and a half for his 60, England, with seven wickets left, were 144 ahead. If to make them safe from defeat were Boycott's instructions, he had done it. After lunch, taken at 197 for three, word went out to throw the bat, and things began to happen. In an hour England lost five wickets while adding 68 runs.

All kinds of strokes were played —some outrageous, some spectacular, some unavailing. Gatting drove Bright straight for six and was out next ball, to a tumbling catch at slip. Willey hit Lillee with a flat bat over cover point, also for six, before being caught in the covers, swiping. With some stout blows Dilley hurtled along the declaration — and amidst it all, poor Botham was out first ball, bowled round his legs for a "pair". Those whom it did not suit to do so were not prepared to see it as a wicket sacrificed in the cause for runs.

In 50 minutes before tea Australia lost Dyson (in the second over) and Yallop, nicely caught low down at second slip. Wood could have gone as well, had Woolmer been as quick as he once was at short leg. In the second over after tea. Hughes was leg before to Dilley. *Could England pull it off?*

Almost two hours were left and their fielders were crowding the bat. Willey was missing with a muscle strain; perhaps he was missed as well, though I doubt whether his off breaks would have made much difference. Chappell lasted for 70 minutes and Wood until, with two overs left, Botham called it a day. As soon as Lawson had been named Man of the Match, England's harassed captain looked out the selectors and, to all intents and purposes, resigned his commission.

ENGLAND: First Innings. 311 (P Willey 82, M W Gatting 59; G F Lawson 7 for 81).

Second Innings

G A Gooch, l-b-w, b Lawson	20
G Boycott, c Marsh, b Lillee	60
R A Woolmer, l-b-w, b Alderman	9
D I Gower, c Alderman, b Lillee	89
M W Gatting, c Wood, b Bright	16
*I T Botham, b Bright	0
P Willey, c Chappell, b Bright	12
G R Dilley, not out	27
†R W Taylor, b Lillee	9
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, n-b 13)	23
Total (8 wkts dec)	265

J E Emburey and R G D Willis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—35, 3—178, 4—217, 5—217, 6—217, 7—242, 8—265.

BOWLING: Lillee, 26.4—8—82—3; Alderman, 17—2—42—1; Lawson, 19—6—51—1; Bright, 36—18—67—3.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings. 345 (A R Border 64).

Second Innings

G M Wood, not out	62
J Dyson, l-b-w, b Dilley	1
G N Yallop, c Botham, b Willis	3
*K J Hughes, l-b-w, b Dilley	4
T M Chappell, c Taylor, b Botham	5
A R Border, not out	12
Extras (w 1, n-b 2)	3
Total (4 wkts)	90

†R W Marsh, R J Bright, G F Lawson, D K Lillee and T M Alderman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—11, 3—17, 4—62.

BOWLING: Willis, 12—3—35—1; Dilley, 7.5—1—18—2; Emburey, 21—10—24—0; Botham, 8—3—10—1.

Umpires: D O Oslear and K E Palmer.

Assured Hampshire brings Surrey down

By Richard Streeton

HARROGATE: Yorkshire (21 pts) beat Surrey (5) by five wickets.

John Hampshire played an innings in his most commanding manner yesterday to bring Yorkshire victory in this gripping match which changed direction several times from Saturday morning onwards. Surrey's defeat removed them from the lead in the championship, sponsored by Schweppes, and was hardly the preparation they would have chosen before today's cup tie at The Oval.

Hampshire, now on the wrong side of 40, has batted with as much consistency this year as at any other time in his career. He and Hartley shared a match-winning fourth-wicket partnership of 175 in two hours and three-quarters. Then Bairstow and Old hit aggressively and took seven boundaries each as Surrey gambled unsuccessfully on one final attempt by their slow bowlers to get wickets.

It had taken Yorkshire a further 75 minutes earlier to capture the last two Surrey wickets and Smith, at the end, was still undefeated. He batted for two hours all told, often in pain from his back trouble, and without giving a chance. It was an innings he could remember with pride rather than with fondness. Surrey's last three wickets added 17 runs, another indication of how this game seesawed.

Yorkshire were left to make 282 in 275 minutes which, mathematically, was easier than most third-day targets but the dust was starting to fly, and Intikhab and Pocock must have braced themselves for a lengthy stint. As it turned out, the pitch proved something of a triumph for a ground used irregularly for first-class cricket. It was always hard and dry and gave encouragement to bowlers but if anything it played more easily in the closing stages than at any other time.

When Thomas, the left-arm seamer, reduced Yorkshire to 21 for three after 35 minutes, therefore, the Yorkshire crowd went very quiet. Hartley, who was only in the side for the injured Lumb, was nearly leg before to his first ball. He soon settled down, and square cut and drove particularly well. Hampshire was assured from the start, on driving with great power and ruthlessness against anything overpitched.

Surrey's first chance of a breakthrough came just before tea when Hampshire, on 77, might have been stumped off Intikhab. At tea Yorkshire needed 134 in two hours. Afterwards came Surrey's biggest blunder when Hampshire was on 121 and the total 206: the batsman pulled the ball high to mid-on against Intikhab and Jackman and Lynch collided, both going for the catch, which was spilled.

SURREY: First Innings. 192 (G R J Roope 63).

Second Innings

[illegible]

YORKSHIRE: First Innings. 157 (R D Jackman 5 for 47, Intikhab Alam 5 for 65).

Second Innings

M D Moxon, l-b-w, b Thomas	10
C W J Athey, b Thomas	2
J D Love, c Payne, b Thomas	0
J H Hampshire, l-b-w, b Payne	127
S N Hartley, b Payne	[illegible]
D L Bairstow, not out	33
*C M Old, not out	34
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, n-b 2)	10
Total (5 wkts)	283

J Whiteley, A Ramage, P K Hart and S J Dennis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—10, 3—21, 4—200, 5—217.

BOWLING: Jackman, 14—1—50—0; Thomas, 12—3—29—3; Payne, 23—4—64—2; Intikhab, 17.4—2—84—0; Pocock, 10—0—46—0.

Umpires: R Aspinall and J Van Geloven.

Sussex unable to squeeze out last two wickets

By Alan Ross

HOVE: Sussex (7pts) drew with Gloucestershire (6).

Sussex, declaring at 197 for three soon after lunch, set Gloucestershire the task of scoring 217 in just about three hours, an exceptionally generous gesture, it seemed, on so fast an outfield. Gloucestershire, with Zaheer soon putting them on good terms, had every chance, but when two wickets fell at 135 they disappointingly stopped trying. Sussex squeezed out eight wickets but could not quite manage the last two.

Early on, under a cloudless sky, Sussex soon lost Barclay. Booth Jones, sensing the need for quicker runs than is his habit, threw his wicket away at 79, after which Mendis and Parker provided an interesting contrast in styles against the Gloucestershire spinners. Parker, using his feet, hit straight and through the covers. Mendis, firmly anchored, cut, pulled and drove wide of mid-on. Each produced a variety of fine strokes, but there were moments *when the left-arm spin of Graveney* and Childs kept them curiously quiet. Mendis's most imaginative stroke was a hook that went for six over the wicketkeeper's head.

Barclay gave Arnold and Greig a token half dozen overs, gaining the bonus of Sadiq's wicket. With the score 28 Waller was on at the sea end and Barclay at the other, bases they had occupied for most of Monday.

Barclay removed Broad in his first over, Parker taking an awkward catch at cover. Zaheer, however, soon began to put matters in perspective, swinging happily across the line. Barclay was rapidly removed from the firing line but just when Zaheer promised to polish the match off himself he skied Waller, on the stroke of tea, to mid-on.

That, surprisingly, was the extent of Sussex's success for over an hour. Stovold and Bainbridge, with no need to hasten, scored steadily on a pitch of increasing *good nature. The match was into* its last 20 overs, with Gloucestershire needing only 82, when Waller got one to lift and Bainbridge was caught off his glove. At the same score Stovold set off *on what looked like a gentle single* and was thrown out underarm by Waller.

For some reason Gloucestershire now gave up the ghost, though the match was still comfortably there for the winning. One run came off the next five overs from Arnold and Waller, and then, with 10 overs gone, Windaybank was caught at cover. Hignell, wearing what looked like a Prussian helmet of first world war vintage, now slashed lavishly at Barclay and was bowled. So, with nine overs left, Sussex needed three wickets. Barclay got Wilkins caught at the wicket in the sixteenth over, but *Graveney and Childs, caged in by* 10 clawing fielders, hung on.

SUSSEX: First Innings. 304 (G D Mendis 78).

Second Innings

G D Mendis, l-b-w, b Wilkins	95
*J R T Barclay, c sub, b Brain	6
T D Booth Jones, b Graveney	19
P W G Parker, not out	50
I A Greig, not out	3
Extras (b 11, l-b 10, w 1, n-b 2)	24
Total (3 wkts dec)	197

C M Wells, C P Phillipson, †I J Gould, G G Arnold, C E Waller and A N Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—79, 3—175.

BOWLING: Wilkins, 18—1—61—1; Brain, 10—3—24—1; Graveney, 10—3—30—1; Childs, 8—2—27—0; Bainbridge, 5.1—0—31—0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings. 285. (Zaheer Abbas 145; G E Waller 5 for 94).

Second Innings

B C Broad, c Parker, b Barclay	17
Sadiq Mohammad, c Gould, b Greig	5
†A W Stovold, run out	57
Zaheer Abbas, c Booth Jones, b Waller	31
P Bainbridge, c Gould, b Waller	18
A J Hignell, b Barclay	8
S J Windaybank, c Parker, b Greig	9
*D A Graveney, not out	1
A H Wilkins, c Gould, b Barclay	3
J H Childs, not out	0
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 3)	11
Total (8 wkts)	159

B M Brain did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—29, 3—79, 4—135, 5—135, 6—152, 7—152, 8—154.

BOWLING: Arnold, 12—1—24—0; Greig, 8—1—32—2; Waller, 21—6—56—3; *Barclay*, 17—4—45—3.

Umpires: R Palmer and W L Budd.

County championship

		P	W	L	D	Bt	Bl	Pts
Hants	(17)	10	4	0	6	21	28	113
Somerset	(5)	10	3	0	7	31	23	102
Surrey	(2)	10	3	1	6	32	30	100
Sussex	(4)	10	3	1	6	24	35	95
Middlesex	(1)	9	3	1	5	18	27	93
Notts	(3)	11	2	3	6	29	32	93
Essex	(8)	11	2	2	7	30	26	88
Worcester	(11)	10	3	4	3	20	23	87
Yorks	(6)	11	2	3	6	23	31	86
Northants	(12)	11	2	0	9	27	26	85
Glamorgan	(13)	11	1	4	6	22	30	68
Gloucester	(7)	11	1	1	9	25	26	67
Derby	(9)	10	1	1	8	25	25	66
Lancs	(15)	12	1	4	7	28	24	64
Kent	(16)	9	1	2	6	17	21	54
Warwicks	(14)	9	1	3	5	18	20	54
Leicester	(9)	9	0	3	6	18	16	34

1980 positions in brackets.
Worcestershire and Lancashire totals include 12 points for a win in a match reduced to one innings.

Over-anxiety may tell against Somerset

By Alan Gibson

Somerset meet Kent, at Taunton, and Surrey meet Leicestershire, at the Oval, today in the semi-finals of the Benson and Hedges Cup. It is safe to say that, barring a break in the weather, Taunton will be crammed; even the Oval, which nowadays resembles, for the routine county match, a cavernous mouth with hardly any teeth, will look more like the ground which Hobbs and Hayward could recognize.

The Benson and Hedges competition began in 1972. Of the four counties in the semi-finals, all *have won the trophy except* Somerset. Leicestershire have won twice, in 1972 and 1975, and reached the final in 1974, when they were beaten by Surrey. Kent have won three times, in 1973, *1976 and 1978, and were beaten* by Gloucestershire in the 1977 final. Surrey apart from their 1974 win, reached the final in 1979, when they lost to Essex.

Somerset have never reached the final, though this is their third appearance in the semi-final; the last was in 1978, when they lost unexpectedly to Kent at Taunton, by 41 runs. However, since then they have beaten Kent twice in the earlier rounds.

Make what you can of that; this is too young a competition for tradition to carry much weight. Current form is a better guide, *but what is current form, after* the weather we have been having?

Kent and Leicestershire are low in the championship, Surrey near the top, Somerset in the upper half, but that is, as much as anything, a reflection of the number of matches they have been able to finish. In the John Player League, none of them have had much success, which again scarcely means more than they have had much luck.

But these are matters for lengthier consideration. As for today, I incline to the obvious view that the home sides will win. Surrey are a good team all round. Somerset have their eccentricities, as they always have had, but a great deal of talent; and Richards or Garner could win any match in an hour or two. My concern for Somerset is that they may be too anxious to do well, for it was from this competition that they were expelled in disgrace (though for an act of folly, rather than of crime) only a couple of years ago.

SOMERSET (from): *B C Rose, J W Lloyds, P A Slocombe, I V A Richards, P M Roebuck, P W Denning, I T Botham, N F M Popplewell, V J Marks, †D J S Taylor, J Garner, C H Dredge, H R Moseley, D Breakwell.

KENT (from): *Asif Iqbal, R A Woolmer, M R Benson, C J Tavaré, A G E Ealham, †A P E Knott, C S Cowdrey, J N Shepherd, G W Johnson, G R Dilley, D L Underwood, K B S Jarvis.

SURREY (from): A R Butcher, G S Clinton, *R D V Knight, M A Lynch, D M Smith, G R J Roope, Intikhab Alam, D J Thomas, †C J Richards, R D Jackman, P I Pocock, I R Payne.

LEICESTERSHIRE (from): *J C Balderstone, J F Steele, D I Gower, B F Davison, N E Briers, †M A Garnham, A M E Roberts, G J Parsons, P Booth, N G B Cook, K Higgs, L D Taylor.

Today's cricket

(12.0 to 7.30 unless stated)

BENSON AND HEDGES CUP, SEMI-FINALS
THE OVAL: Surrey v Leicestershire
TAUNTON: Somerset v Kent

OTHER MATCH
NOTTINGHAM: Representative XI v Sri Lankans (11.0 to 6.30)

TILCON TROPHY
HARROGATE: Glamorgan v Northamptonshire

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire II v Somerset II
MANCHESTER: Lancashire II v Kent II
HARROW: Middlesex II v Hampshire II
KELHAM ROAD, NEWARK: Nottinghamshire II v Leicestershire II
NAT-WEST, NORBURY: Surrey II v Sussex II
WORCESTER: Worcestershire II v Warwickshire II
ELLAND: Yorkshire II v Glamorgan II

OTHER MATCH
HARLOW: Essex II v Pakistan XI

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
PAPWORTH: Cambridgeshire v Lincolnshire

Under-25 competition

MANCHESTER: Lancashire, 147 (M Johnson 5 for 39); Yorkshire, 150 for 7 (P Ingham 67). Yorkshire won by 3 wkts.

CAYTHORPE: Nottinghamshire 185 for 6; Derbyshire 96. Nottinghamshire won by 89 runs.

HASTINGS: Sussex 197 for 8 (J Heath 73, A Green 60); Kent 198 for 1 (L Potter 109 not out, D Aslett 39). Kent won by 9 wkts.

Kent v Lancashire

AT MAIDSTONE

Kent (7 pts) drew with Lancashire (5)

LANCASHIRE: First Innings. 205 (E Baptiste 5 for 57).

Second Innings

A Kennedy, c Tavaré, b Jarvis	8
†G Fowler, st Knott, b Underwood	41
I Cockbain, l-b-w, b Shepherd	4
*C H Lloyd, c Johnson, b Underwood	58
D P Hughes, c Knott, b Jarvis	54
P J W Allott, c Knott, b Shepherd	6
D Lloyd, l-b-w, b Johnson	32
J Abrahams, not out	39
J Simmons, not out	65
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 5)	11
Total (7 wkts dec)	318

S J O'Shaughnessy and N V Radford did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—34, 3—79, 4—104, 5—128, 6—176, 7—205.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 21—7—62—2; Shepherd, 27—9—58—2; Baptiste, 10—1—39—0; Underwood, 31—12—44—2; Johnson, 21—6—49—1; Asif, 4—0—32—0; Taylor, 4—0—23—0.

KENT: First Innings. 250 for 8 dec. (Asif Iqbal 112).

Second Innings

N Taylor, retired hurt	1
M R Benson, retired hurt	0
C J Tavaré, b Radford	0
J N Shepherd, c Fowler, b O'Shaughnessy	17
A G E Ealham, c Hughes, b O'Shaughnessy	48
E Baptiste, not out	37
G W Johnson, not out	12
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, n-b 2)	8
Total (3 wkts)	123

*Asif Iqbal, †A P E Knott, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—65, 3—78.

BOWLING: Allott, 8—2—30—0; Radford, 4—0—34—1; O'Shaughnessy, 3.2—0—12—2; D Lloyd, 8—1—23—0; Abrahams, 7—1—16—0.

Umpires: P J Eele and P B Wight.

Leicester v Somerset

AT LEICESTER

Somerset (24 pts) beat Leicestershire (4) by 10 wickets.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings. 116 (J Garner 7 for 41).

Second Innings

*J C Balderstone, l-b-w, b Garner	71
R A Cobb, b Garner	37
T J Boon, c Popplewell, b Garner	44
B F Davison, c Taylor, b Moseley	29
N E Briers, c Taylor, b Popplewell	23
†M A Garnham, b Dredge	15
J F Steele, c Denning, b Marks	19
P Booth, run out	21
J P Agnew, b Garner	7
G J Parsons, b Garner	0
N G B Cook, not out	0
Extras (b 11, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 8)	26
Total	290

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—49, 2—157, 3—198, 4—200, 5—235, 6—235, 7—280, 8—282, 9—289, 10—290.

BOWLING: Garner, 28—7—65—5; Moseley, 24—11—49—1; Popplewell, 21—8—34—1; Dredge, 20—8—38—1; Richards, 29—7—44—0; Marks, 27—15—26—1; Lloyds, 4—2—8—0.

SOMERSET: First Innings. 356 (I V A Richards 196, J W Lloyds 73; G J Parsons 4 for 115).

Second Innings

J W Lloyds, not out	43
P A Slocombe, not out	5
Extras (b 4, w 1)	5
Total (no wkt)	53

*I V A Richards, P M Roebuck, P W Denning, N F M Popplewell, V J Marks, †D J S Taylor, J Garner, H R Moseley and C H Dredge did not bat.

BOWLING: Agnew, 3—1—15—0; Parsons, 2—1—6—0; Cook, 4—4—0—0; Briers, 4.2—0—27—0.

Umpires: H D Bird and D J Constant.

Other match

HARLOW: Pakistan Under-25 XI, 396 for 3 dec (Shoaib Mohammed 150 not out, Majid Khan 111, S Malik 75 not out); Essex II, 46 for 3.

Warwicks v Essex

AT BIRMINGHAM

Essex (23 pts) beat Warwickshire (6) by 8 wickets.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings. 289 for 8 dec (T A Lloyd 94).

Second Innings

*D L Amiss, b Acfield	38
G P Thomas, c East, b Lever	41
T A Lloyd, c McEvoy, b Acfield	18
†G W Humpage, not out	119
Asif Din, not out	73
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 2)	7
Total (3 wkts dec)	296

S M Wootton, A M Ferreira, G C Small, W Hogg and S P Perryman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—78, 2—84, 3—124.

BOWLING: Lever, 17—4—67—1; Turner, 13—2—39—0; Pringle, 8—1—56—0; Acfield, 22—11—24—2; McEvoy, 9—0—37—0; McEwan, 8.5—0—66—0.

ESSEX: First Innings. 305 for 7 dec (K W R Fletcher 125 not out, K R Pont 56).

Second Innings

B R Hardie, not out	111
M S A McEvoy, b Doshi	36
*K W R Fletcher, c Humpage, b Hogg	52
N Phillip, not out	65
Extras (b 5, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 3)	18
Total (2 wkts)	282

†D E East, K S McEwan, K R Pont, D R Pringle, S Turner, J K Lever and D L Acfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—62, 2—157.

BOWLING: Hogg, 10—1—62—1; Small, 7—1—44—0; Doshi, 18—2—82—1; Ferreira, 8—1—43—0; Perryman, 7—0—34—0; Lloyd, 1—0—1—0.

Umpires: W E Alley and D G L Evans.

Second XI competition

KNOWLE (friendly): Northamptonshire II, 137 (D M Smith 4 for 26); Warwickshire II, 104. Northamptonshire II won by 33 runs.

Derby v Worcester

AT CHESTERFIELD

Derbyshire (21 pts) beat Worcestershire (6) by 3 runs.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings. 248 (G Miller 81; A P Pridgeon 5 for 63).

Second Innings

J G Wright, st Humphries, b Birkenshaw	141
B Wood, c Scott, b Birkenshaw	153
†M J Deakin, c Patel, b Birkenshaw	8
P N Kirsten, not out	15
*G Miller, c Turner, b Pridgeon	6
A Hill, not out	2
Extras (b 2, l-b 9, n-b 1)	12
Total (4 wkts dec)	337

D S Steel, I S Anderson, P G Newman, S Oldham and M Hendrick did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—283, 2—296, 3—314, 4—324.

BOWLING: Alleyne, 14—1—41—0; Pridgeon, 19—5—31—1; Gifford, 1—1—0—0; Patel, 20—4—78—0; Birkenshaw, 26—2—131—3; Neale, 4—0—54—0.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings. 307 for 7 dec. (D N Patel 100 not out).

Second Innings

*G M Turner, c Deakin, b Oldham	67
M Scott, b Miller	31
Younis Ahmed, c Kirsten, b Hendrick	107
P A Neale, c Deakin, b Woods	42
E J O Hemsley, c Woods, b Hendrick	0
D N Patel, c and b Hendrick	3
†D J Humphries, c Anderson, b Hendrick	7
H L Alleyne, c and b Miller	0
J D Birkenshaw, b Hendrick	8
A P Pridgeon, not out	2
N Gifford, absent ill	0
Extras (b 6, l-b 1, n-b 1)	8
Total	275

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—78, 2—98, 3—205, 4—226, 5—248, 6—258, 7—266, 8—266, 9—275.

BOWLING: Newman, 7—0—66—0; Hendrick, 16.5—4—41—5; Steele, 2—0—22—0; Oldham, 9—0—58—1; Miller, 8—0—82—2; Wood, 4—0—31—1.

Umpires: A G T Whitehead and R Julian.

Glamorgan's crampons go slipping down the slope

By Peter Marson

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire (22 pts) beat Glamorgan (4) by 257 runs.

This was a rewarding victory for Northamptonshire, who had bowled better and batted better. The cumulative effect brought a *decisive advantage* and, yesterday, a second success in the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes.

In the morning it was sunny and blissfully warm again with *only Glamorgan unable to share* in a general feeling of well-being. Facing a daunting total of 470 runs to win, they had batted for 70 minutes on Monday evening, making 59 for the loss of Alan Jones and Hopkins. Ontong and Lloyd tentatively hammered home a couple of crampons.

Cook began with Mallender and Griffiths but initially neither these two, nor Williams, later, found much encouragement in the pitch. Sarfraz was fourth in line, and after Ontong and Lloyd had put on 58 for the third wicket, Sarfraz found that some life, after all, lay dormant in the pitch, and bringing one back Lloyd fell leg before. In Sarfraz's next over he got one to move away from Ontong who, getting an edge, offered Allan Lamb a catch at second slip.

Miandad lived dangerously. He might have been caught at short leg before lunch, when Glamorgan, at 143 for four, stood 268 runs away from their target, and afterwards at slip, off Boyd-Moss's slow left-arm bowling.

In the fifth over of the afternoon, Miandad fell leg before, and this led to another procession that was longer than in the first innings, yet all over in an hour.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings. 243 (W Larkins 57). Second Innings. 351 for 3 dec. (R G Williams 142 not out, A J Lamb, G Cook 59).

GLAMORGAN: First Innings. 105 (B J Griffiths 8 for 50).

Second Innings

A Jones, c Cook, b Williams	42
J A Hopkins, c Willi, b Griffiths	0
R C Ontong, c A J Lamb, b Sarfraz	43
B J Lloyd, l-b-w, b Sarfraz	11
Javed Miandad, l-b-w, b Boyd-Moss	35
N G Featherstone, c Mallender, b Boyd-Moss	35
G C Holmes, l-b-w, b T M Lamb	1
E A Moseley, c Yardley, b T M Lamb	4
†E W Jones, c Yardley, b T M Lamb	4
*M A Nash, c Cook, b Williams	14
R N S Hobbs, not out	5
Extras (b 12, l-b 4, n-b 5)	21
Total	213

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—48, 3—106, 4—119, 5—165, 6—164, 7—182, 8—184, 9—206, 10—212.

BOWLING: Griffiths, 17—4—31—1; Sarfraz, 13—3—42—2; T M Lamb, 14—4—19—3; Williams, 15.5—7—23—2; Mallender, 4—2—7—0; Boyd-Moss, 12—4—23—2.

Hardie clinches Essex win

An unbroken third-wicket partnership of 126 in 85 minutes between Hardie and Phillip gave Essex victory over Warwickshire at Edgbaston after being set to score 283 in 125 minutes and 20 overs. Hardie, unbeaten on 111 at the close, took only 118 minutes to reach his 100. Phillip, who was unable to bowl in the morning because of a rib injury, passed his half-century in just 27 minutes.

Warwickshire's declaration, at 296 for three, came after Humpage and Asif Din had hit 125 in a hectic 45 minutes immediately after lunch. Humpage collected his third championship century in his last four innings to finish unbeaten on 119.

Somerset cruised to a comfortable win by 10 wickets at Grace Road, their third championship victory of the season. Leicester*shire, 157 for one overnight,* slumped to 290 all out as Garner took five for 65 to add to the seven wickets he took before lunch on the first day.

Kent and Lancashire, both with only one win in the championship this season, had to be content with a draw, Kent gaining seven bonus *points*, Lancashire five, at Maidstone.

Hendrick, discarded by England, took five wickets for 10 runs to steer Derbyshire to their first championship victory of the season after Worcestershire had been on course for a comfortable win at Chesterfield. Worcestershire, needing 279 to win in 177 minutes, were 167 for two when the final hour began.

His victims included Younis, who had hit four sixes and 12 fours in a fierce 107 and was so incensed about his dismissal that he knocked over the stumps on his way back to the pavilion, a *gesture of self-annoyance* that earned a stern reprimand from the umpire, Alan Whitehead.

Cycling

Willems rides rocky road to victory by a toestrap

From John Wilcockson
Roubaix, July 7

It is perverse of the Tour de France organizers to force highly-trained athletes, riding machines which incorporate the most modern of metallurgical sophistications, to race helter-skelter along cobbled, rutted, patched and brick-strewn tracks from a bygone age. Yet the annual Paris to Roubaix Classic, of which the tour's 12th stage was a mirror image, invariably results in the victory of a champion.

Today was no exception with Daniel Willems of Belgium narrowly beating Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle (France), who would have won if he had tightened his toestraps. With Agostinho (Portugal), this pair had reached the Roubaix Velodrome just seven seconds ahead of a 40-strong chasing group. Duclos-Lassalle made a sharp acceleration along the track's back straight but, within 30 metres of winning, he pulled *his* right foot from his toeclip, allowing Willems to gain the luckiest win of his 24 years.

On a day when fortune smiled on the brave, the biggest hero was the Englishman, Paul Sherwen, who won the fiercely contested sprint for fifth place although he had previously been in a small breakaway group for almost 70 of the 153 miles stage from Compiègne.

Warm sunshine, tempered by the lightest of zephyrs, made conditions ideal, although sweat mixed with dust and occasionally blood, marked the faces of those who survived this satanic stage. At first all were content to roll along at touring pace, enjoying the bucolic charms of the Oise and Somme valleys.

There were brief accelerations for two intermediate sprints, Graham Jones coming third in the first while Sherwen, who also comes from Manchester, attacked shortly after the second one at St *Quentin* after 43 miles.

Sherwen, aged 25, riding his fourth Tour de France, was joined by a gangling Dutchman named *Adriaan van Houwelingen.* Together they established a lead of four minutes 30 seconds by Solesmes, where the 27-year-old Dutchman led Sherwen over the aptly-named Cemetery Hill.

Six miles later a more realistic cavalry charge began as the Englishman rattled on to the first section of cobbles. Philip Anderson of Australia, still lying second overall, got caught up in the *inevitable mad rush and lost most* of the spokes in his front wheel when another rider squeezed him off the road.

One of his Peugeot team colleagues gave him a wheel and *Jones waited to pace him back*

At the front of the race Sherwen and van Houwelingen were caught, first by Dominique Arnaud (France) and then by the main pack

The French champion, Serge Beucherie, then sparked off a series of abortive attacks, followed by Belgian's Guy Neluens, Guido van Calster and Eddy Schepers and Jean-René Bernaudeau (France), all of whom were stopped by punctures when in the lead. With five miles left, Schepers and Bernaudeau were passed by the three men who eventually fought out the stage victory.

TWELFTH STAGE: 1, D Willems (Belgium) 6hrs 18mins 34secs; 2, G Duclos-Lassalle (France) 6:18.34; 3, J Agostinho (Portugal) 6:18.34; 4, J Sernec (France) 6:18.39; 5, P Sherwen (GB) 6:18.41; 6, J van der Velde (Netherlands) 6:18.41; 7, J Bernaudeau (France) 6:18.41; 8, R Ovion (France) 6:18.41; 9, Y Bertin (France) 6:18.41; 10, L *Peeters (Belgium)* 6:18.41; 11, P Anderson (Australia) 6:18.41. Other placing: G Jones (GB) 6:18.41; S. Kelly (Ireland) 6:28.41.

OVERALL: 1, B Hinault (France) 47:10.27; 2, P Anderson 47:11.08; 3, G Duclos-Lassalle 47:13.55; 4, J Rodriguez (France) 47:14.11; 5, M Laurent (France) 47:14.58; 6, R Claes (Belgium) 47:16.05; 7, L van Impe (Belgium) 47:16.09; 8, G Verlinden (Belgium) 47:16.48; 9, E Schepers (Belgium) 47:17.12; 10, R Clere (France) 47:17.32. Other placings: 13, G Jones (GB) 47:17.52; 69, S Kelly (Ireland); 90, P Sherwen (GB).

Athletics

Coe just fails to beat Ovett record

By Norman Fox

Sebastian Coe missed breaking Steve Ovett's world 1,500 metres *record* by 59/100ths of a second in Stockholm last night. He won *an invitation race in 3min 31.95sec*, which was still the second fastest time ever recorded and remarkable considering that he had recently been ill and ran his first race for a month only last weekend.

The promoters of the meeting at the Stockholm stadium, where 55 world records had been broken since 1912, brought together a talented field of athletes to give Coe the testing competition and the fast pace that he needed to achieve his ambition of breaking through the 3min 30sec barrier. However, Ovett's record of 3min 31.36sec, set in Koblenz last year, survived. No other runner in the *field could challenge or assist* Coe over the final stages of what he said would be his only serious race over the distance this summer.

Coe had felt confident that he could break the record if *conditions were right* and the pace was kept high in the early stages. James Robinson, the second fastest 800 metres runner next to Coe this year, kept them within the world record schedule for the first *1,200 metres. At that point Coe* was two seconds inside Ovett's time but he was unable to maintain the speed once Robinson had let him pass.

Coe may now decide to change his programme of *events this* season to include another 1,500 metres race but before that he is scheduled to compete in a 1,000 metres event in Oslo on Saturday evening. Over this distance he *is already the world* record holder.

Last night he took the lead midway through the race and was far ahead near the end, beating the American, Steve Scott, by nearly three seconds with José Luis Gonzales (Spain) third and Mike Boit (Kenya) fourth. Tom Byers, the American who beat Ovett over 1,500 metres in Oslo recently, finished fifth in 3min 37.96sec.



Coe: a fraction out.

The new holder of the British pole vault record, Keith Stock, continued his outstanding performances by winning with an *improved national record* height of 5.65 metres which was sufficient to beat the former world record holder and current Olympic champion Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, of Poland. Stock had taken the national record to 5.60 metres during the Europa Cup semi-final in Helsinki last weekend.

Tom Wessinghage, of West Germany, failed to beat Henry Rono's three-year-old 5,000 metres world record of 13min 08.4sec and was beaten into sixth place by Christof Herle, also from West Germany. But there was a world record in the discus, Ben Plucknett, from *Nebraska*, adding more than a metre to his earlier record with an effort of 72.34 metres.

Men

100M: 1, D Evans (US) 10.25sec; 2, W Gault (US) 10.26; 3, S Nilsson (Sweden) 10.45.

400M: 1, E Josjoe (Sweden) 45.63; 2, H Henley (US) 45.95; 3, K Hassan (Sudan) 46.24.

1,500M: 1, S Coe (GB) 3min 31.95; 2, S Scott (US) 3:34.17; 3, J Gonzales (Spain) 3:34.41; 4, M Boit (Kenya) 3:34.68; 5, T Byers (US) 3:37.96; 6, E Coughlan (Ireland) 3:38.99.

5,000M: 1, Herle (WG) 13:23.79; 2, M Centrowitz (US) 13:24.92; 3, J Treacy (Ireland) 13:28.45; 5, F Bayi (Tanzania) 13:30.88.

400M HURDLES: 1, F Meir (Switzerland) 50.89; 2, R Kopitar (Yugoslavia) 51.51; 3, K Pettersson (Sweden) 51.62. Pole vault: 1, K Stock (GB) 5.65m; 2, W Kozakiewicz (Poland) 5.60; 3, M Klimczyk (Poland) 5.50.

DISCUS: 1, B Plucknett (US) 72.34m (world record); 2, W Schmidt (EG) 69.06; 3, J Powell (US) 66.16.

Women

400m: 1, J Hoyte-Smith (GB) 52.38sec; 2, L Fritzon (Sweden) 55.60.

800m: 1, M Manning (US) 2min 01.14; 2, S Cruciata (Italy) 2:02.37; 3, F Gendron (Canada) 2:04.63.

3,000m: 1, E Wessinghage (WG) 9:6.19; 2, M Joyce (GB) 9:08.47; 3, O Fitch (Canada) 9:11.33; 5, R Smeeth (GB) 9:13.30.

LONG JUMP: 1, L Wallin (Sweden) 6.03m; 2, L Humlebek (Denmark) 6.00; 3, E Karlblom (Sweden) 5.99.

HIGH JUMP: 1, U Meyfarth (WG) 1.88m; 2, L Ritter (US) 1.85; 3, S Lorentzon (Sweden) 1.85.

Croquet

SOUTHWICK: Open singles, draw, third round: P J Death beat T F Owen +14. Process, third round: W E Moore beat J S H Batuson +8. Level singles, process, third round: G T Coates beat H A Sheppard +10; Mrs E C Tyrwhitt-Drake beat Mrs R E Tucker +6. Handicap singles, third round: G A Hutcheson (4) beat N W T Cox (4) +19; J S H Batuson (2) beat L B Barnes (7) +8; J Death (2) beat E B T Tanner (6) +4.

COLCHESTER: John Foreman Cup (advanced singles): draw, second round: R M Hobbs w/o R D Bowen, scr; M J Coward beat G S Digby +35; J D Meads beat R S Alford +21. Third round: Hobbs beat Coward +3; N J Stanford beat Meads +12; R A Girling beat Lt Col A W Nicholls +20. Process, second round: Hobbs beat Lt Col Nicholls +17; J R Hilditch beat Stanford +10 ot; Girling beat R B Berry +8. Third round: Hilditch beat Digby +2 ot; Alford w/o Bowen scr.

Tennis

Finn bemused by cookery expert's service

By Sydney Friskin

Noel Coward once wrote that *mad dogs and Englishmen go out* in the midday sun. It was in such ennervating heat that the British team moved on at Hurlingham yesterday for the semi-final round of the Britannia Cup for men's tennis, sponsored by Niagara Therapy (UK) Limited. They defeated Finland 2—1.

It was a gruelling experience for players over 65, particularly so for Kenneth Lo, of Great Britain. *He was on court for two and* three-quarter hours before losing in three sets to the tough and unrelenting Finn, Alva Welander. The Finn's boundless energy helped him to win the match on a tie-break.

Lo, apart from his Cambridge Blues for golf and rugby, is a Chinese cookery expert and has written 21 books on the subject. He soon gave his opponent a taste *of his superb service*, a slice of oriental legerdemain. But Welander, despite being bemused a couple of times, thrived on persistence and turned the match into a scorcher after being outclassed in the first set.

What transports of delight were to follow. Lo saved five set points and lost a break point before going down 6—4. In the deciding set he had match point, which the Finn saved after a tense rally. Twice Lo could have won it but his energy was drained and Welander, after levelling at 6—6, went on to win the tie-break 7—2.

Bundi (Raf) Reynolds, who *is* Hungarian by birth, spent an hour and a half beating Reano Ahjopalo in a three-set match

RESULTS: Second round: Australia beat Norway, 2—1 (T Comber lost to J Haanes, 6—2, 6—4; A Matthews beat J Eigaasen, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; R Butler and Matthews beat Eigaasen and M Poulson, 6—2, 6—0). Great Britain beat Finland, 2—1 (B Reynolds beat R Ahjopalo, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; K Lo lost to A Welander, 3—6, 6—4, 7—6; T Anderson and C M Jones beat Ahjopalo and Welander, 6—3, 6—1).

How to string together the racket of the future

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

A more precise rule governing the size, stringing and general specifications of tennis rackets will be considered by the annual meeting of the International Tennis Federation, to be held in Gstaad today during the Swiss championships.

The agenda also includes a proposal to reduce the number of Davis Cup sponsors while increasing the overall figure by £750,000 to about £1¼m, and another to introduce the system of point penalties already used in men's grand prix tournaments.

Specifications for a racket were not needed until 1977, when the sudden popularity of double-stringing (originally tried more than 100 years ago) caused widespread controversy and seemed likely to change the nature of the game. The ITF banned its use and their technical committee have now devised specifications for the guidance of manufacturers.

"This is not aimed at any existing models", the ITF secretary, David Gray, says. "It just sets down guidelines, which are always liable to alteration in the future, so that we can work closely with the manufacturers. It is just a matter of setting down basic specifications so that in future the nature of the game will not be *radically* changed by extraordinary developments.

"A great many new materials are coming onto the market. All these have to be examined carefully for their effect on play. We want tennis to be basically a test of skill. Without being ultra-conservative we think that some of the innovations possible in the next decade or so might spoil the game as a spectacle and as a test for club players."

Briefly, it is proposed that rackets should not be more than 32 inches long or 12½ inches wide, that the strung surface should not be more than 15½ inches long and 11½ inches wide, and that the stringing pattern should be generally uniform. Nor should there be any unreasonable attachments, nor devices enabling players to change a racket's shape. New models would be subject to ITF approval.

The ITF will also consider the progress made towards restoring tennis to the Olympic programme. "We shall discuss changes of rules to iron out difficult points", Gray says, "but basically our rules are regarded by the IOC as stricter than those of most of the Olympic federations—and we police them better."

For the second consecutive day there has been encouraging news concerning the necessary expansion of Britain's indoor facilities so that the game can be played throughout the year. The Grand Prix International Racquet Club, a £2m complex at Coventry, will be opened in October.

The eight indoor courts will have the Swedish-made Bolltex surface and the six outdoor courts, including a "centre court" with seating accommodation, will have the DecoTurf surface notably used for the United States championships.

There will also be 10 smaller indoor courts on which beginners and the very young can learn the game via the easier version known in Australia as "half-court tennis". This will be the first club in Britain with such comprehensive indoor tennis facilities. There will also be eight squash courts, 10 Badminton courts and four table tennis tables.

The Coventry venture will not be one of the regional training centres designated by the Lawn Tennis Association (they already had one in the pipeline for that region) and has been privately financed without the aid of a Sports Council grant.

Racing

Light Cavalry earns the chance of Ascot confrontation with Shergar

By Michael Seely

Light Cavalry, Lester Piggott and Henry Cecil shared the honours on a sun-baked afternoon on the July Course at Newmarket yesterday. Light Cavalry showed superb courage and stamina when resolutely defying the last-furlong attacks of Castle Keep and Centurius in the Princess of Wales's Stakes.

Piggott's mastery of his craft has never been more apparent than in his handling of Jim Joel's 1980 St Leger winner. And Cecil, too, has excelled himself in his training of Light Cavalry, who was out of action for some time after injuring his tendon in the John Porter Stakes at Newbury, back in April.

It was an exciting race to watch. Light Cavalry made the early running, closely attended by Royal Fountain. Two furlongs from home Centurius moved up cantering, and was looking all over the winner, but Castle Keep was in a pocket on the far rails from which Edward Hide had to extricate the four-year-old before delivering their challenge.

Halfway up the hill Centurius struck the front, but in the last strides Piggott forced Light Cavalry back into the lead. Castle Keep stayed on to take second place a neck behind the winner, with Centurius a further neck away in third place. There was then a six-lengths gap to Capstan. The disappointment of the race was the running of the Derby third, Scintillating Air, who finished about 20 lengths behind the winner, in sixth position.

Mr Joel, Light Cavalry's 86-year-old owner-breeder, is quite rightly determined to have a crack at Shergar in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, for which the Brigadier Gerard colt is top-quoted at 16-1 with Corals. However, Cecil, brilliant trainer that he is, is nothing if not a realist.

"That was a fine performance and I was thrilled with my horse," the Newmarket trainer said. "But basically Light Cavalry needs a mile and three-quarters, though I suppose we'll now have to run at Ascot."

Nevertheless, the merit of Light Cavalry's performance has to be underlined as he carried the biggest weight to victory in this long-established race since Colorado defied 9st 2lb in 1927. Lupe was the last classic winner to triumph in the race, the 1970 Oaks winner having defied 9st 6lb in 1971.

It is hard to know what to make of Centurius. There must now be a suspicion that Jim McCaughey's full brother to the 1975 Derby winner, Grundy, does not stay one and a half miles in a truly run race. Both here and in the King Edward VII Stakes at Ascot, Centurius was travelling very easily a quarter of a mile from home.

Walter Swinburn, Centurius's jockey, is to face the disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club at 9.30 tomorrow morning regarding his riding of Hard Fought in the Joe Coral Eclipse Stakes at Sandown last Saturday. The same afternoon, Swinburn is due to partner Marwell in the July Cup. The price of Michael Stoute's brilliant winner of the King's Stand Stakes yesterday shortened to 5-4 with the sponsors.

The other pattern race, the Cherry Hinton Stakes, resulted in one of the biggest surprises for years when Joe Mercer drove Travel On past the post a length and a half in front of Bright View, with Ticklelimes three-quarters of a length away third. The starting prices of the first three home were 25-1, 33-1 and 66-1 respectively. The two most fancied candidates, Lavender Dance and Quest, both ran badly, Quest dropping out soon after halfway and Lavender Dance finishing only fourth.

The feature of this race was the welcome return to form of Peter Walwyn. "This is the first pattern race to have come my way for nearly 12 months", the Lambourn trainer said. "I hope it is a sign of better things to come." Travel On is only the second horse owned by Andrew Patrick, a travel agent who operates in both Swindon and London. Walwyn said: "I'm running a nice filly for Mr Patrick called Travel Blues at York at the weekend."

That always competitive handicap, the Ward Hill Bunbury Cup, fell to the highly-weighted Captain Nick, who showed far too much finishing speed for the runner-up, Tower Joy. "Captain Nick is a funny old horse", his trainer, Jeremy Hindley, said. "He loves Newmarket, and the more trouble he gets in the more determination he shows in a finish." The stewards inquired into the running of Greenwood Star, ridden by Piggott and trained by Gavin Hunter. They accepted the explanation that the horse was lame after the race.

The rest of the day was a triumph for Piggott, who completed a four-timer by winning the Plantation Maiden Stakes on Treboro for Guy Harwood, the Chesterfield Stakes on Custer for Cecil, and the final race of the day, the Hamilton Handicap, on Steel Pass, which gave Hunter some consolation for his disappointment with Greenwood Star. Steel Pass showed a fine turn of foot in the last furlong to dispose of Bold Scuffle and will now attempt to defy his penalty in the Stewards Cup at Goodwood.



Against the odds: Joe Mercer rides Travel On, a 25-1 outsider, to victory in the Cherry Hinton Stakes at Newmarket yesterday.

Football

The coincidences prove happy for Liverpool, but not for Aberdeen

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Coincidence and gentle encouragement attended British interest in yesterday's draws for the first rounds of next season's European football competitions, which will be held on September 16 and 30. In the European Cup, Liverpool, the holders, will play Oulu Palloseura, of Finland, for the second successive season. Also for the second year, Aberdeen's future is threatened by a Football League team, this time Ipswich Town.

Last season Aberdeen were knocked out of the European Cup in the second round by Liverpool. This season, in the Uefa Cup, they are placed in danger by the Ipswich team who last season narrowly failed to stop Aston Villa winning the League championship. Villa themselves begin their first European Cup campaign with what should be a comfortable if cool tie against Valur Reykjavik, of Iceland.

The draw was less kind to other British teams. Celtic, the Scottish champions, must try to overcome Juventus, and in the Cup Winners' Cup, Tottenham Hotspur meet Ajax. Arsenal start their Uefa Cup challenge with a difficult tie against Panathinaikos, and West Bromwich Albion are drawn against Zurich Grasshoppers, who reached the quarter-final round last season.

Unhappily, wherever British teams play they will fear the embarrassment of unruly supporters. Tottenham are unlikely to appreciate the irony of playing a Dutch team on their return to Europe. Their last visit to the Netherlands seven years ago for a Uefa Cup final against Feyenoord resulted in such violence among spectators that Spurs were suspended from Europe for two seasons, a ban that was later lifted.

Bert Millichip, the new chairman of West Bromwich Albion, and now also of the Football Association, is determined to improve spectator control and he may have been concerned to hear that Albion would visit Zurich. In Switzerland last season some England supporters were involved in fights and caused damage. Mr Millichip confidently predicted yesterday that Albion's supporters could be trusted.

In the European Cup, Celtic are clearly at greater risk of early elimination than Villa and Liverpool. The Scottish champions face a Juventus team who have won the Italian title three times in four years. Liam Brady, the former Arsenal player, finished last season as Juventus's leading scorer, though with a total of only eight goals.

Liverpool's eighteenth successive season in Europe begins as it did last year, with what proved an absurdly one-sided tie against Oulun, who were kindly treated in a 1—1 home draw on a somewhat rural pitch before losing 10—1 at Anfield. This season Liverpool are again at home in the second leg. Villa will want to establish a substantial lead at home before going to Iceland to play Valur, where Villa won 4—0 last year.

Despite Liverpool's victory over Aberdeen last season, Ipswich will not be too delighted to begin their defence of the Uefa Cup against the Scottish team, who felt their performances early last term showed them in a poor light. Nor will Arsenal relish a visit to Panathinaikos, who were eliminated in the first round last season by Juventus despite beating the Italians 4—2 in Greece, where the atmosphere for visitors can be intimidating.

Tottenham escaped having to play a preliminary round in the Cup Winners' Cup only when the organisers (UEFA) discovered that their proposed Albanian opponents had been banned for refusing to play a Russian side. Tottenham then found themselves facing Ajax, the former European champions, but as their manager, Keith Burkinshaw, said: "Ajax are a club with a reputation going back some years, but they are not quite so strong as they were". After the last few seasons one concludes that Ajax are not alone in their deterioration.

Full European draws

European Cup

PRELIMINARY ROUND: St-Etienne v Dynamo Berlin. FIRST ROUND: Widzew Lodz v Anderlecht; Winner of the preliminary round v Zurich; Ferencvaros v Banik Ostrava; Glasgow Celtic v Juventus; Hibernians (Malta) v Red Star Belgrade; Oulu Palloseura (Finland) v Liverpool; Aston Villa v Valur Reykjavik; Benfica v Omonia Nicosia; Austria Vienna v Partizani Tirana; Real Sociedad v CSKA Sofia; Progres Niedercorn (Luxembourg) v Glentoran; KB Copenhagen v Athlone Town; Bayern Munich v Ostersund (Sweden); Dynamo Kiev v Trabzonspor; Universitatea Craiova v Olympiakos Piraeus.

Cupwinners' Cup

PRELIMINARY ROUND: Politehnica Timisoara (Romania) v Lokomotive Leipzig. FIRST ROUND: Tottenham Hotspur v Ajax; Eintracht Frankfurt v PAOK Salonika; Botev Vratsa v Barcelona; Dinamo Tbilisi v Grazer AK; Swansea City v Winner of preliminary round game; Valerengen Oslo v Legia Warsaw; Rostov-On-Don (USSR) v Ankaragucu (Turkey); Paralimni Famagusta v Vasas; Ballymena v Roma; Lausanne v Kalmar (Sweden); Jeunesse Esch (Luxembourg) v Velez Mostar; Standard Liege v Floriana (Malta); Fram Reykjavik v Dundalk; Dukla Prague v Glasgow Rangers; Vejle (Denmark) v FC Porto.

UEFA Cup

FIRST ROUND: [illegible] Limerick United v Southampton; [illegible] Arsenal v Panathinaikos; [illegible] Ipswich Town v Aberdeen; [illegible] Grasshoppers Zurich v West Bromwich Albion; [illegible] Internazionale Milan v Adanaspor (Turkey); Hajduk Split v VFB Stuttgart; Dynamo Bucarest v Levsky Spartak Sofia; CSKA Moscow v Raika-Sturm Graz.

Unless permission is granted to clubs seeking changes of date, first round, first legs will take place on September 16 and the second legs on September 30.

There may be another page in Cajun's book

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Thanks to Anglia television sponsorship, today's July Stakes has flourished and blossomed. It is necessary to go back to 1923 to find a field as big as 12. But numbers are not everything in racing. There is no substitute for class and, in this instance, it is pleasing to report that quantity has been matched by quality. Indeed, it looks like being the best race for two-year-olds run so far this season.

The field includes three who won at Royal Ascot (Red Sunset, Cajun and Tender King), two who were runners-up there (Chris's Lad and Prowess Prince) and three who have run once and won once (Solaboy, Diamond Shoal and Zilos). Henry Cecil won this race 12 months ago with Age Quod Agis and he has a good chance of winning it again today, this time with Cajun, who won the Chesham Stakes so comfortably last month.

At the same time, a colleague wrote that he though that Cajun would be remembered only as being the horse upon which Lester Piggott rode his 100th winner at Royal Ascot. I took a different view, because Cajun impressed me as much as any two-year-old seen during the meeting and yesterday our Newmarket Correspondent gave me added confidence when he said that Cajun went well in a gallop there on Saturday.

Cecil has a good line on Red Sunset, and Chris's Lad, who finished first and second in the Coventry Stakes, through one of Cajun's galloping companions, Bronowski, who finished third to them. Today Red Sunset will be meeting Chris's Lad on 3lb worse terms, which should even things out as far as they are concerned. Solaboy, Diamond Shoal and Zilos, the three unbeaten colts in the field, all have much to recommend them.

Solaboy's one of the first crop of the 1977 Derby winner, The Minstrel, and out of a half-sister to Lady Beaverbrook's favourite old sprinter, Boldboy. In the circumstances, it was not surprising that the British Bloodstock Agency were instructed to buy Solaboy on Lady Beaverbrook's behalf when he was sold in the United States last year. By winning the Champagne Stakes at Salisbury towards the end of last month, Solaboy took the first step towards recovering his purchase price of $220,000.

Diamond Shoal, who won at Bath, is the younger brother of Glint of Gold, who won the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamp on Saturday and the Italian Derby in May. Zilos is a particularly handsome colt by Grundy. He won at Newbury last month in spite of looking in need of a race.

No matter how Zilos fares, his trainer, Bruce Hobbs, should not return to his home in the middle of the town empty-handed. A year ago, he won the Child Stakes with Stumped. He should win it again, this time with Tolmi, who bounced back to form at Royal Ascot when she won the Coronation Stakes. On that running, she has the beating of Exclusively Raised, and, through her, Silken Knot on last season's form.

In the 1,000 Guineas, Tolmi finished just in front of another of today's runners, Go Leasing, whose stamina was exposed in the Oaks. It was 12 months ago to the day that Tolmi began her career in such an encouraging manner in the Princess Maiden Fillies Stakes which she won by four lengths. The same race has had to be divided this afternoon.

The second division will be run at 5.15 and those who are prepared to wait could have their patience rewarded by a glimpse of another good filly. Yesterday our Newmarket Correspondent was adamant that Cecil's newcomer, Wintergrace, is an outstanding filly in the making and that she will be hard to catch.

Wintergrace already has much to recommend her. She is by the great American stallion, Northern Dancer, and out of a mare who has already bred one so good as the Eclipse and Sussex Stakes winner, Artaius. Strapless, who is by Bustino and out of Dame Foolish, is one to note for the future in Wintergrace's race.

Padalco could be another two-year-old to win for Cecil and Piggott in the Bernard van Cutsem Stakes. He won his last race at Doncaster so easily that it bordered on the ridiculous and he will be receiving 8lb from both Janndar and Norwick, which should be the deciding factor. It was also announced yesterday that the Jockey Club's disciplinary stewards will hear Walter Swinburn's case that arose at Sandown Park on Saturday when he and Hard Fought were disqualified from second place in the Eclipse Stakes.

STATE OF GOING (official): Brighton: Firm. Newmarket: Good (watering).

Swinburn case hearing fixed for tomorrow

Walter Swinburn will appear before the Jockey Club disciplinary committee in London tomorrow morning. He will not be legally represented. Swinburn's case was referred to the Jockey Club after his mount, Hard Fought, was disqualified from second place in last Saturday's Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park. The Sandown stewards considered him to be guilty of reckless riding.

Swinburn will be pleased his case is to be heard so soon because it means he will almost certainly be clear to ride Shergard in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot on July 25. The most recent precedent was in the case of Greville Starkey, who was banned for 14 days for similar offences. Should the stewards be upheld and Swinburn receive the same treatment, and if, as in Starkey's case, the ban becomes effective the following day, then he would return a day before the Ascot race.

Swinburn is due to ride Marwell in the July Cup at Newmarket tomorrow.

Golf

Norman aims to sharpen up for the Open

By Mitchell Platts

Greg Norman, of Australia, returns to the European golf arena in the £66,000 State Express Classic, which begins on the Brabazon course at The Belfrey, Sutton Coldfield, today.

Earlier this year, Norman, who had finished fourth in the US Masters in April, illustrated his immense improvement when, in a three-week period in this country, he won the Martini International and the Dunlop Masters and finished third in the PGA Championship. It is hardly surprising that he is the favourite to win the £11,000 first prize which is on offer this week, although he is dubious whether his game will be sharp enough to withstand the pressure of tournament golf over the next few days.

Norman has not played a competitive tournament round since the US Open at Merion 18 days ago, when he faltered after having moved into a promising position at the halfway stage. However, he has not wasted his time away from the course. Last week he was married in New York, so he and his wife, Laura, are on something of a honeymoon this week.

Norman did spend two days in Asia, where he played for Australia against Japan, but he is adamant that he regards this week's tournament primarily as an opportunity to sharpen his game in readiness for the Open championship at Sandwich next week.

This, of course, will be the case for several players in a strong international field which includes three more Australians, Graham Marsh, Billy Dunk and Brian Jones, Hugh Baiocchi and John Bland, of South Africa, and Manuel Pinero and Antonio Garrido, both of Spain. Pinero is defending the title he won last season, after which he had to travel north to Scotland in a hurry in order to pre-qualify for the Open. That situation will not be repeated this year, because the leading 10 players among the top 25 this week who are not qualified for the Open will automatically receive entry.

Sandy Lyle, who did not play in the Scandinavian Open last week, is another player to return to action. He was fourth on this course in 1979 and runner-up to Pinero last season and must have a good chance of adding to his wins so far this season in the French Open and Lawrence Batley International.

The Brabazon course, which at 7,182 yards is one of the longest in the country, has had its critics in the past, but it has also provided moments to treasure, such as the time Severiano Ballesteros drove the green at the waterfronted 10th hole (310 yards). Ballesteros, like Nick Faldo and Tony Jacklin, is not playing here.

Sport in brief

Schemes worth £3.9m to aid football in urban areas

A plan to help provide new and improved football facilities in towns and cities has generated schemes worth a total of £3,905,000.

Last January the Football Trust, whose income comes from the spot-the-ball competition run by the Pools Promoters Association, announced that they were offering £2m in grants to local authorities in some of the most densely populated areas of England and Scotland. The Sports Council accepted the job of administering the scheme in England up to grant-offer stage, and a total of £1,854,000 has now been allocated. The rest of the money will be provided by the 36 local authorities to benefit from the scheme.

The areas include Greater London, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, the West Midlands, South Yorkshire West Yorkshire, and Tyne and Wear. Thirty-six new pitches have been offered grants, and improvements to a further 115 are being supported. In addition, new or improved pavilions have qualified for grant-aid in 36 locations serving a total of 125 pitches. Work is now under way on some of the schemes and it is a condition of grant that all are started by June, 1982.

☐ Sue Reeve, Britain's leading woman long jumper last season, is back in training, six weeks after being advised to retire because of a back injury. She has received opinions from two other specialists, including the British Amateur Athletic Board medical adviser. Recently she found she could sprint without aggravating her back and has now set her sights on a place in Britain's teams for net year's European and Commonwealth Games.

Scotland may join England and Wales who are among the 12 countries to have accepted invitations to compete in the Brisbane Mini-Games in September.

☐ The Coventry City defender, Mick Coop, may move to Derby County after 18 years at Highfield Road. He has had talks with Colin Addison, the Derby manager, and more will follow.

☐ Everton have signed Neville Southall, the Bury goalkeeper, for £150,000.

☐ Chelsea's manager, John Neal, will announce his choice as assistant at Stamford Bridge today. The favourite is Ian McNeill, who resigned yesterday after 90 days as manager of Northwich Victoria.

☐ Genoa have signed the Belgian international midfield player, Rene Vandereycken, from Bruges for about £350,000.

Yachting

Protests over Pender's victory

By a Special Correspondent

Although the south-westerly breeze relented a little yesterday for the Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club Regatta of Clyde Week, the incidents afloat continued unabated.

The International Etchells Nina was dismasted just before the start, and the Dragon Meteor lost her stick during the race when a spreader buckled. Captain Mike Henry, RN, had to be landed at Kilcreggan for three stitches in his head wound when struck by the boom of his yacht, which was designed in America as the six-metre Nancy, and a Loch Long sloop was damaged in a collision with one of the smaller handicap yachts.

Patrick Pender's Champignon leads the Etchells, but protests have been made against his early victory yesterday. The protesters claimed that Champignon went round the wrong mark

RESULTS: International Etchells: 1, Champignon (D I Cunningham and R C Hardey); 2, Snipe (C Carnie, J Pelors and F McNellage). International Soling: 1, Shadowfax (C and D Spy). International Dragon: 1, Cracerjack (O S Roberts). Sonata: 1, Maggie May (A J Findlay); 2, Micky Finn II (M J Forbes). Piper: 1, Pibroch (F J Campbell); 2, Piccolino (W A Caldwell); 3, Tass III (A S Galbraith and A Waugh). Gareloch: 1, Thia (Mrs P Venton and R Morrison); 2, Zoe (P J Cocks).

Equestrianism

Royal Fiddler must play a different tune

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The results of the breeding classes at the Royal Show this week are certain to be quite different from the placings of the same animals at the National Hunter Show two weeks ago. Yesterday, once again, it was a case of "how are the mighty fallen" at Stoneleigh when John Castle put the much-garlanded Royal Fiddler, overall champion here for the past two years, in the back row and finally left him seventh behind the overgrown chestnut, Roderick Anthony, who was champion at the Devon County but seems destined for the racecourse rather than the hunting field.

The judging did not seem to follow a consistent pattern, for the championships for geldings and overall went to a well-proportioned, deep two-year-old, the bay, Larkrise, by Goldfella, owned and bred by Kenneth Burton, who has a heating and ventilation business in Birmingham, and his wife.

They started breeding only three years ago and, having won at Newark with Larkrise as a yearling, and at the Royal Cornwall this year, they can hardly believe that they have now won the young horse championships at the Royal their local show. Reserve is Mr and Mrs F. E. Wigley's chestnut filly, the good-fronted chestnut, Yellowstone Park, bred by Miss Margaret Sherrington by Funny Man out of Pact, a full sister to her stallion, Gamekeeper.

Archie Smith-Maxwell, son of the late Colonel John Smith-Maxwell, former hunting correspondent to *The Field*, brought a rugged individualist's eye to the brood mares and demoted Heron, champion at the Hunter show, putting up instead a short-legged, active German mare and her filly foal. The championship went to Mrs David Nicholson's 15-hands two-inch mare, Little Primrose, by Master Owen, bred in County Wexford.

David Nicholson and his wife regard their showing as relaxation from the hard work involved in their race horses. They lost their good mare Royal Nutmeg, who won here three times during the winter, but are well pleased with their successor.

Michael Whitaker won the Everest Double Glazing Stakes on Brackley Way, who, in a six-horse final, was 3.4 seconds faster than Malcolm Pyrah on Towerlands Chainbridge.

RESULTS: Champion young hunter, Mr and Mrs K. J. Burton's Larkrise. Champion filly and reserve overall, Mr and Mrs F. E. Wigley's Yellowstone Park. Champion mare, Mr and Mrs D. Nicholson's Little Primrose; reserve, Wadacre stud's Paprika III. Champion foal, Mrs J. H. Weatherby's Colt by Doctor Wall; reserve, Woodacre Stud's Analiza.

Newmarket programme

[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.5 and 3.35 races]

2.0 PRINCESS STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o Maiden fillies: £2,855: 6f)
102 Champagne Princess (F Wilson), M Jarvis, 8-11 B Raymond 16
104 Corsky (J Richmond-Watson), G Harwood, 8-11 P Eddery 13
105 2 Dame de Fer (Lady H de Walden), H Cecil, 8-11 L Piggott 10
108 0 Emmylis (I Palco), P Haslam, 8-11 C Leonard 19
110 — Flogera (Capt M Lemos), C Brittain, 8-11 Bradwell 5 6
111 Fly the World (R McAlpine), B Hills, 8-11 S Cauthen 3
112 40 Gentle Star (Mrs V Rhodes), K Ivory, 8-11 J Mercer 18
114 Gold Market (Mrs C Philipson), J Winter, 8-11 A Kimberley 1
116 Hit Bits (H Hart), R Armstrong, 8-11 — 12
118 4 Hunt the Thimble (L Gatto-Roissard), L Cumani, 8-11 E Hide 9
123 Jumnesque (J Byng), J Hindley, 8-11 B Taylor 5
124 Kelly's Daughter (L Troke), P Haslam, 8-11 B Jago 11
127 One Degree (G Greenwood), F Durr, 8-11 P Robinson 2
129 Pontin Lass (Pontin Holidays), Thomson Jones, 8-11 P Cook 17
133 Realms Reason (W Campbell), W Hastings-Bass, 8-11 T Ives 7
134 Relkilia (J Fisher), N Callaghan, 8-11 P Robinson 14
137 Russeling (Miss S Evans), W Hastings-Bass, 8-11 J Reid 4
139 Sans Blague (The Queen), W Hern, 8-11 W Carson 8
142 4 Special Pleasure (J Sullivan), R Armstrong, 8-11 — 16
5-4 Dame de Fer, 11-2 Hunt the Thimble, 7-1 Sans Blague, 8-1 Special Pleasure, 10-1 Champagne Princess, 12-1 Corsky, 14-1 Fly the World, Pontin Lass, 16-1 others.

2.30 BERNARD VAN CUTSEM STAKES (2-y-o: £4,698: 7f)
201 31 Janndar (H H Aga Khan), R Houghton, 9-5 J Reid 5
202 41111 Norwick (A Bodie), G Harwood, 9-5 P Cook 4
208 31 Padalco (T Hillman), H Cecil, 8-11 L Piggott 1
209 Shallaal (Sheikh Mohammed), J Dunlop, 8-11 W Carson 2
210 West Falite (J Slater), B Hills, 8-11 S Cauthen 3
11-8 Padalco, 2-1 Norwick, 5-1 Janndar, 8-1 Shallaal, 16-1 West Falite.

3.5 CHILD STAKES (Group III: Fillies: £15,264: 1m)
301 22212-0 Premier Rose (E Badger), P Cole, 4-9-1 J Reid 5
303 11-241 Tolmi (C,D) (G Cambanis), B Hobbs, 3-8-9 E Hide 10
304 011-130 Go Leasing (W Norton), G Harwood, 3-8-6 L Piggott 6
306 412-004 Exclusively Raised (C,D) (Sir G White), M Stoute, 3-8-3 W R Swinburn 9
308 0110-20 Salamina (A Christodoulou), G Pritchard-Gordon, 3-8-3 J Mercer 2
309 102-30 Seasurf (Lady Beaverbrook), M Jarvis, 3-8-3 B Raymond 8
310 0-0 Santa's Girl (D McIntyre), G Huffer, 3-8-3 — 4
311 132- Silken Knot (Sir M Sobell), W Hern, 3-8-3 W Carson 7
312 11-2202 Star Pastures (R Sangster), J Hindley, 3-8-3 P Eddery 3
313 120 Viendra (R Sangster), B Hills, 3-8-3 S Cauthen 1
10-11 Tolmi, 5-1 Star Pastures, 11-2 Go Leasing, 10-1 Exclusively Raised, 14-1 Silken Knot, 16-1 Premier Rose, 25-1 Viendra, 33-1 others.

3.35 ANGLIA TELEVISION JULY STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o: £15,108: 6f)
401 0121 Red Sunset (D) (P Burns), G Harwood, 9-2 B Raymond 1
402 41 Cajun (D) (J Stone), H Cecil, 8-13 L Piggott 12
403 221112 Chris's Lad (D) (M Mouskos), A Goodwill, 8-13 J Mercer 3
404 1 Solaboy (Lady Beaverbrook), W Hern, 8-13 W Carson 9
405 21021 Tender King (Esal Commodities Ltd), J Sutcliffe, 8-13 P Waldron 5
406 1 Diamond Shoal (P Mellon), I Balding, 8-10 J Matthias 8
407 121 End of the Line (R Bonnycastle), B Hills, 8-10 S Cauthen 4
409 2101 Linus Ginseng (D) (Dr M Solomon), M Stoute, 8-10 W R Swinburn 6
411 201 Prowess Prince (S Liem), E Eldin, 8-10 P Eddery 10
413 1 Zilos (D) (G Cambanis), B Hobbs, 8-10 G Baxter 7
415 0 Goeverno (W Zeitelhack), F Durr, 8-7 P Robinson 11
416 02 Match Master (J Stafford), C Nelson, 8-7 P Cook 2
9-2 Cajun, 11-2 Red Sunset, 6-1 Tender King, 13-2 Chris's Lad, 8-1 Zilos, 10-1 Solaboy, Prowess Prince, 12-1 Diamond Shoal, 14-1 Linus Ginseng, Match Master, 16-1 others.

4.10 DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,967: 1¼m)
501 4001-11 Aperitivo (D) (Mrs J Spencer), R Armstrong, 9-7 L Piggott 3
502 0-02242 Show-a-Leg (Eva Lady Rosebery), B Hobbs, 9-0 G Baxter 4
504 130131 Regal Steel (CD) (Steel Plate & Sections Ltd), R Hollinshead, 8-9 S Perks 1
506 3-10 Ardar (H H Aga Khan), R Houghton, 8-5 J Reid 6
507 241100 Sulzano (D Allen), W Hastings-Bass, 8-5 D McKeown 5 7
508 11 Magikin (Lady Beaverbrook), W Hern, 8-5 W Carson 5
509 24-1224 Indian Trail (R Sangster), B Hills, 8-1 P Cook 2
2-1 Aperitivo, 5-2 Magikin, 9-2 Show-a-Leg, 8-1 Regal Steel, 10-1 Ardar, 12-1 Indian Trail, 20-1 Sulzano.

4.45 KENNETT STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £2,847: 1¼m)
601 2-22 Beaux Arts (D Wildenstein), H Cecil, 9-0 L Piggott 15
602 02-00 Bedford (J Moseley), I Balding, 9-0 J Matthias 7
603 0- Besieged (Sir M Sobell), W Hern, 9-0 W Carson 3
604 0 Boda (J Lloyd), H Wragg, 9-0 B Taylor 3
605 0-00 Dioklis (C Karpidas), Thomson Jones, 9-0 P Cook 18
608 00-0 Froglowa (Mrs J Chandler), G Harwood, 9-0 B Raymond 16
609 00222 Irish Keep (Sir P Oppenheimer), H Wragg, 9-0 P Eddery 9
611 024 Karadar (H H Aga Khan), M Stoute, 9-0 W R Swinburn 2
612 4-00040 Kyoto (B Monkhouse), H Collingridge, 9-0 — 8
613 000 Naif (Torki M Saud), F Durr, 9-0 P Robinson 13
614 402842 Rio Deva (Mrs F Morris), R Hollinshead, 9-0 S Perks 11
617 0300 Tajonski (R Tikkoo), R Armstrong, 9-0 P Tulk 4
618 020-002 Wrong Page (F Sahadi), P Cole, 9-0 J Mercer 14
622 00 Goldyke (C d'Alessio), L Cumani, 8-11 E Hide 17
623 000-0 Mianach Oir (Mrs S O'Brien), R Houghton, 8-11 J Reid 12
624 2 Mountain High (R Sangster), B Hills, 8-11 S Cauthen 6
625 0-43 Rubina Park (G Mills), M Ryan, 8-11 P Waldron 10
626 0 Taiwanese (R Sangster), B Hills, 8-11 E Johnson 1
5-1 Mountain High, 5-1 Beaux Arts, 11-2 Karadar, 7-1 Wrong Page, 8-1 Irish Keep, 10-1 Bedford, Besieged, 12-1 Mianach Oir, 14-1 Taiwanese, 16-1 others.

5.15 PRINCESS STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o Maiden fillies: £2,855: 6f)
2 Circus Ring (Snailwell Stud Co Ltd), M Stoute, 8-11 W R Swinburn 3
7 Dione (D Prenn), J Dunlop, 8-11 G Baxter 16
13 0 Gimlia (E Badger), E Eldin, 8-11 A Mackay 5 17
19 0 Ibtihaj (Hamdan Al-Maktoum), Thomson Jones, 8-11 P Cook 4
20 Ital (L Green), P Haslam, 8-11 M Kettle 15
21 Jacquinia (Sir K Butt), B Hobbs, 8-11 E Hide 6
25 Linda Beard (J Bray), T Armstrong, 8-11 P Tulk 7
26 0 My Destiny (Ibrahim Moubrak), M Albina, 8-11 P Waldron 11
28 Oxslip (Mrs M Wyatt), G Pritchard-Gordon, 8-11 M Rimmer 3 19
31 Putt Wood (A Finn), J Winter, 8-11 E Johnson 14
35 Roessa (Lady Scott), R Houghton, 8-11 J Reid 9
36 Royal Affair (W Hastings-Bass), Hastings-Bass, 8-11 P Young 2
38 Sacerdotophrenia (W Gredley), C Brittain, 8-11 W Carson 8
40 Short and Sharp (P Player), W Hastings-Bass, 8-11 T Ives 10
41 Silence Rules (P Mellon), I Balding, 8-11 J Matthias 5
43 Strapless (Ld H de Walden), P Walwyn, 8-11 J Mercer 18
44 Wild Princess (M Oakshott), B Hills, 8-11 S Cauthen 13
45 Windsor Bridge (Mrs C Norris), Thomson Jones, 8-11 G Alcock 7 12
46 Wintergrace (Mrs J Hanes), H Cecil, 8-11 L Piggott 1
7-4 Wintergrace, 3-1 Jacquinia, 6-1 Silence Rules, 8-1 Circus Ring, 10-1 Strapless, 12-1 Ibtihaj, 14-1 Dione, 16-1 My Destiny, 20-1 others.

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Corsky. 2.30 Padalco. 3.5 TOLMI is specially recommended. 3.35 Cajun. 4.10 Magikin. 4.45 Mountain High. 5.15 Wintergrace.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Hunt the Thimble. 2.30 Padalco. 3.5 Tolmi. 3.35 Cajun. 4.10 Aperitivo. 4.45 Beaux Arts. 5.15 Wintergrace.

Newmarket results

2.0 (2.4) PLANTATION STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £3,250: 7f)
TREBORO, b c, by Roberto—Costly Dream (A Ward), 9-0 L Piggott (4-6 fav) 1
Ashendon, b c, by Blakeney—Ravenshead (Lord Ranfurly), 9-0 S Cauthen (16-1) 2
Mailman, ch c, by Malacate—Saliali (Mrs J McDougald), 9-0 J Matthias (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 12-1 Regal Man, 16-1 Master Carl (4th), Lion City, Kenninghall, 20-1 Two Minutes, Uplands Park, 25-1 Sammedam, Orris, 33-1 Deal On, Emma Royale, Heroic James, Marshal Osthoff, Ruby and Sapphire, 50-1 Alla Turca, Jupiter Island, News Barron, St Paddy's Baby, Sweet Andy, Wippin Crust. 22 ran.
TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 15p, 33p, 25p. Dual F: £1.38. CSF: £1.63. G Harwood, at Pulborough. 2l, ½l. 1min 27.89sec.

3.30 (3.33) CHERRY HINTON STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o fillies: £14,910: 6f)
TRAVEL ON, b f, by Tachypous—Chiltern Red (R Patrick), 8-10 J Mercer (25-1) 1
Bright View, ch f, by Hot Spark—Gilliflower (J Turney), 8-10 G Gray (33-1) 2
Ticklelimes, b or br f, by Home Guard—Lucerne (Times Engineering Ltd), 8-7 T Ives (66-1) 3
ALSO RAN: Evens fav Lavender Dance (4th), 13-8 Quest, 12-1 Bahamas Princess, 14-1 Vaigly Star, 20-1 Bless the Match, 33-1 Hello Cuddles, 66-1 Pussdown. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.02; places, 16p, 71p, 68p. Dual F: £23.43. CSF: £55.57. P Walwyn, at Lambourn. 1½l, ¾l. 1min 13.72sec.

3.0 (3.2) BUNBURY CUP (Handicap: £9,059: 7f)
CAPTAIN NICK, b h, by Sharpen Up—Conturne (G Parkinson), 5-9-13 B Taylor (11-1) 1
Tower Joy, b h, by Tower Walk—Great Joy (P De Boer), 7-8-12 W Carson (6-1) 2
Herons Hollow, gr c, by Wolver Hollow—Sunbittern (A Solomons), 4-9-7 B Raymond (9-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 200-30 fav Greenwood Star, 11-2 Steeple Bell, 6-1 Noalto, 11-1 Playboy Jubilee, 14-1 Cajolery (4th), 20-1 Optimate, 25-1 Shaybook, 33-1 Pride and Faith. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.19; places, 24p, 12p, 25p. Dual F: £3.46. CSF: £6.35. J Hindley, at Newmarket. 1½l, ½l. 1min 25.67sec.

3.35 (3.42) PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES (Group II: £20,966: 1½m)
LIGHT CAVALRY, b c by Brigadier Gerard—Glass Slipper (H J Joel), 4-9-9 L Piggott (11-4 fav) 1
Castle Keep, b c by Kalamoun—Fotheringay (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), 4-8-11 E Hide (7-2) 2
Centurius, ch c by Great Nephew—Word from Lundy (J McCaughey), 3-8-2 W R Swinburn (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Scintillating Air, 6-1 Royal Fountain, 14-1 Capstan (4th), 20-1 Son Fils, 25-1 World Leader. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 48p; places, 19p, 17p, 16p. Dual F: 72p. CSF: £11.27. H Cecil, at Newmarket. Nk, nk. 2min 32.11sec.

4.10 (4.12) CHESTERFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: £4,035: 5f)
CUSTER, b c, by Chieftain—La Chunga (C d'Alessio), 9-2 L Piggott (11-4) 1
Torrey, ch c by Torsino—Dellaville (Countess M Esterhazy), 8-11 W Carson (11-2) 2
Shaady, b c, by Habitat—Eaulne (H R Price Y Saud), 8-11 W R Swinburn (8-13 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 20-1 Famous Star, 66-1 Turnberry Isle (4th). 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 37p. Dual F: 43p. CSF: £1.72. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 2½l, 2½l. 1min 0.56sec.

4.40 (4.42) HAMILTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,909: 6f)
STEEL PASS, b c by Steel Heart—Senorita Rugby (R Tikkoo), 9-6 L Piggott (11-2) 1
Bold Scuffle, b c, by Bold Lad—Cloe (G Smith), 8-13 S Perks (10-1) 2
Gabitat, ch c, by Arch Sculptor—Golden Hostess (B Gubby Car & Truck Rental), 9-2 E Johnson (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-4 fav Long Legend, 5-1 Sharp End, 12-1 Kaiyase, Plencourt, 16-1 Pettistree, 30-1 Rhadi Boy, 25-1 Top of the Mark (4th), Easterly Wind. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 58p; places, 21p, 18p, 34p. Dual F: £1.57. CSF: £6.08. G Hunter, at East Ilsley. 2l, 3l. 1min 12.34sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Captain Nick, Custer £27.90. TOTE TREBLE: Travel On, Light Cavalry, Steel Pass £83. JACKPOT: £31,316.66. PLACEPOT: £277.20.

Chepstow

2.15 (2.20) MAPLE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,149: 5f)
SUPER NATALIE, ch f, by On Your Mark—Super Amber (D Kelly), 8-3 S Jarvis (10-1) 1
Street Market R Curant (8-11 fav) 2
Mighty Fly P Eddery (13-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 52p; places, 11p, 10p, 17p. Dual F: 76p. CSF: £1.72. A Jarvis at Royston. 1l, 1½l. Cyril's Choice (5-1) 4th. 9 ran.

2.45 (2.48) FLEUR DE LYS STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £885: 7f)
SEVEN SEAS, b f, by Riverman—Ya Ya (A Oppenheimer), 8-11 P Eddery (1-6 fav) 1
Lethe P Cook (7-2)
Claverton I Johnson (33-1) 3
Reem C Nutter (20-1) d/d heat 3
TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 11p, 12p, Claverton 13p, Reem 20p. Dual F: 19p. CSF: 33p. H Wragg, at Newmarket. 1½l, 1½l. 8 ran.

3.1 (3.18) SHAMROCK HANDICAP (£1,547: 1½m)
CHACHO, b h, by Mickey McGuire—To My Lady (J Boswell), 6-8-3 B Crossley (7-2) 1
Wearmouth P Eddery (12-1) 2
Sunset Wonder R Weaver (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 75p; places, 29p, 60p, 20p, 14p. Dual F: £3.27. CSF: £7.76. L Cottrell, at Cullompton. 4l, 3l. 18 ran. Aberfield (11-2 jt fav) 4th. Sandra Bella 11-2 jt fav.

3.45 (3.48) WELSH DERBY STAKES (3-y-o: £9,913: 1½m)
SIX MILE BOTTOM, b c, by Brigadier Gerard—Bamba (E Moller), 8-10 P Eddery (Evens fav) 1
King's General B Rouse (9-2) 2
Golden Brigadier P Bradwell (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 15p. Dual F: 84p. CSF: 258p. H Wragg, at Newmarket. 1l, 1½l. Admiral's Heir (6-1) 4th. 4 ran.

4.15 (4.22) ROSE HANDICAP (£1,528: 1m)
STRIP FAST, ch m, by Virginia Boy—Light Fall (W Joyce), 8-8-4 B Crossley (8-1) 1
Tower Win B Rouse (10-1) 2
Still Hope A Clarke (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 83p; places, 20p, 14p, 11p, 24p. Dual F: £3.06. CSF: £8.82. D H Jones at Pontypridd. Nk, ¾l. Steel City (12-1) 4th. 17 ran. NR: Swinging Trio.

4.45 (4.51) FLEUR DE LYS STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £891: 7f)
MYRA'S PET, b f, by Auction Ring—Bide Safe (C Gavrnia), 8-11 R Cochrane (16-1) 1
Henrietta Maria B Rouse (2-1 fav) 2
Pini Donna J Lowe (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 2.79; places, 70p, 16p, 40p. Dual F: £7.08. CSF: £4.79. 2½l, 4l. Trelline (7-2) 4th. 12 ran.

PLACEPOT: £1,391.15. Dividend: £13.06.

Brighton programme

1.45 WOODINGDEAN STAKES (2-y-o c and g maidens: £1,035: 7f)
1 00 Crestboy, K Cunningham-Brown, 9-0 W Higgins 1
3 4 Friendly Sparkle, J Sutcliffe, 9-0 R Fox 2
4 High Pitched, R Smyth, 9-0 G Ramshaw 9
6 00 Le Debauchery, P Cole, 9-0 R Curant 8
7 202 Nunsruler, P Cole, 9-0 R Weaver 6
9 0 Pitrasi, M Prescott, 9-0 G Duffield 5
11 0 Red Tuesday, H Collingridge, 9-0 — 4
12 000 Robout, N Callaghan, 9-0 B Rouse 7
17 00 Turl, B Swift, 9-0 M L Thomas 3
6-4 Nunsruler, 4-1 Robout, 5-1 Pitrasi, 13-2 Friendly Sparkle, 8-1 Le Debauchery, 10-1 High Pitched, 16-1 others.

2.15 KINGSTON HANDICAP (Selling: £1,421: 1¼m)
1 004002 Zoro, A Ingham, 6-10-0 G Ramshaw 5
2 00000-4 Mount Parnassus (B), M Pipe, 4-9-8 T Rogers 16
3 4-00003 Luz Bay (B), T Gosling, 6-9-8 M L Thomas 19
5 000000 Kalyana, D Jermy, 4-9-6 D Atkinson 12
6 000-000 Companionship, G Balding, 4-9-6 W Higgins 18
7 00330/0 Trading, W Holden, 8-9-6 J Rowe 6
8 0/00000- Golden Horseshoe, R Akehurst, 4-9-5 S Keightley 7 20
10 000-000 Tudor's Dilemma, D Jermy, 4-9-2 I Jenkinson 17
11 000-0 Sword Prince, A Jones, 4-9-2 A Launchbury 8
12 0320/00 United, R Hannon, 8-9-1 R Wernham 9
13 000401/ Ragusa Imp, R Sturdy, 7-9-1 — 4
14 00-000 American Dancer, P Ashworth, 5-9-0 R Fox 2
15 000 Commander General, T Marshall, 9-9-0 D McKay 15
16 000/00 Amberush, P Ashworth, 4-8-13 B Rouse 10
17 000/000 Pearl's Display, K Cunningham-Brown, 5-8-12 A Clark 5
18 0300/00- Brancaster (D), J Cann, 7-8-12 H Ballantine 7
19 0/0000-0 Partnerplan, Pat Mitchell, 6-8-10 J Blanks 3
22 000-004 Troll Lady, P Feilden, 4-8-10 — 11
24 000/000 Allanstown, H O'Neill, 5-8-10 W Newnes 3 1
25 40030/0- Phred, A Jones, 8-8-10 D Dineley 14
3-1 Zoro, 4-1 Luz Bay, 5-1 Mount Parnassus, 13-2 Ragusa Imp, 7-1 Companionship, 9-1 United, 10-1 Amberush, 12-1 Partnerplan, 16-1 others.

2.45 FRIEND-JAMES MEMORIAL HANDICAP (£2,485: 1m)
2 013411 Traditional Miss (CD), C Hill, 6-9-4 B Crossley 5
4 0-00044 Fernaro (CD), R Hannon, 4-8-11 A McGlone 5 3
5 312-003 Kashmir Blue (D), M Stoute, 4-8-9 B Rouse 4
7 400-000 Haddfan (CD), J Dunlop, 6-8-5 W Newnes 3 1
8 04-4400 Remainder Imp (B), R Turnell, 4-8-2 — 2
9 000003 Monte Acuto (CD), G Harwood, 7-8-0 A Clark 3
2-1 Traditional Miss, 9-4 Kashmir Blue, 5-1 Fernaro, 13-2 Monte Acuto, 8-1 Haddfan, 9-1 Remainder Imp.

3.15 PRESTON PARK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,685: 5f)
1 20-0002 Arch Melody, G Harwood, 9-7 B Rouse 4
2 03-3212 Dansacha, L Cumani, 8-11 R Guest 2
3 31-0400 Banbury Cross, W Wightman, 8-1 R Curant 1
4 200-000 Highcroft (B), G Lewis, 7-10 M L Thomas 5
5 30140-0 Miss Worth (CD), C James, 7-7 R Crossley 5 6
6 42-1130 Bartra (C), M Masson, 7-7 D Brown 7 7
7 0-00000 Young Inca (B), R Smyth, 7-7 R Fox 3
8 3000-00 Champerelle, J Jenkins, 7-7 A Clark 5 8
7-4 Arch Melody, 5-2 Dansacha, 6-1 Banbury Cross, 8-1 Highcroft, 9-1 Bartra, 10-1 Miss Worth, 14-1 others.

3.45 PEVENSEY STAKES (£1,760: 1¼m)
1 300001/ Bushy Bay (D), M Chapman, 7-9-12 D Dineley 6
2 00004-0 Quisisador, M Chapman, 5-9-7 M Miller 11
3 000300 Another Venture, R Atkins, 4-9-0 B Rouse 3
4 00-4200 Bell-Tent, W Wightman, 10-9-0 S Woolley 14
6 000/2 Corrib, G Balding, 8-9-0 R Weaver 1
8 00400/0 Hashofat (D), A Ingham, 6-9-0 J Blanks 5
9 4/4400-0 Indian Pool, M Pipe, 5-9-0 T Rogers 12
10 400032 Swift Kiss, R Williams, 4-9-0 R Cochrane 4
13 0 Great Man, P Walwyn, 4-8-4 I Johnson 13
15 33200 Mawal, M Albina, 4-8-4 N Carlisle 5 7
16 20-000 Pimpernels Tune, J Bethell, 4-8-4 G Duffield 9
17 00-0000 Singing Foal, D Jermy, 5-8-4 D Atkinson 2
18 3/00-000 Victory Hymn, P Cole, 5-8-4 M Malham 7 8
20 0f000-0 Wild Pumpkin, P Ashworth, 4-8-1 A Bond 10
11-8 Swift Kiss, 100-30 Bell-Tent, 5-1 Mawal, 13-2 Great Man, 7-1 Corrib, 12-1 Indian Pool, 16-1 others.

4.15 ROCK GARDENS STAKES (Maidens: £1,035: 6f)
2 00-0004 Byroc Boy, D Jermy, 4-9-3 B Rouse 10
3 000 Crest Windows, T Gosling, 6-9-3 G Ramshaw 5
4 004000 Pykestaff (B), C Austin, 4-9-3 D McKay 13
5 0 Salkh, H Blanshard, 4-9-3 R Cochrane 17
6 000-00 Tartan Boy, R Turnell, 4-9-3 R Curant 7
7 0000 Wild Call (B), J Bridger, 4-9-3 I Jenkinson 14
10 00020-0 Soustra, P Ashworth, 4-9-0 A McGlone 5
11 0 Britavieo, D Dale, 3-8-8 M Miller 21
12 022-032 Casa Esquilina, P Cole, 3-8-8 R Weaver 19
13 002000 Community Star, B Swift, 3-8-8 M L Thomas 1
14 0000 Derring Prince, B Swift, 3-8-8 R Fox 3
15 00-0000 Grylos, O Jorgensen, 3-8-8 A C Rawlinson 16
18 00-00 Partnerplan Too (B), M Masson, 3-8-8 A Bond 8
20 000 Wild Rupert (B), R Atkins, 3-8-8 — 15
21 0-00 Barnlough, M Haynes, 3-8-5 D Atkinson 20
24 00-0400 Demo's Lady, R Hannon, 3-8-5 R Wernham 6
25 0 Free News, D Laing, 3-8-5 B Crossley 5 11
26 444-000 Hill's Realm, B Swift, 3-8-5 — 18
27 2002-00 Mrs Leadbetter, G P-Gordon, 3-8-5 G Duffield 4
29 0-2000 Opal Lady (B), G Lewis, 3-8-5 G Sexton 3
30 00-04 Sleigh Queen, R Akehurst, 3-8-5 J Blanks 12
13-8 Casa Esquilina, 5-1 Mrs Leadbetter, 6-1 Opal Lady, 7-1 Hill's Realm, 10-1 Sleigh Queen, 12-1 Derring Prince, 16-1 others.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Nunsruler. 2.15 Zoro. 2.45 Traditional Miss. 3.15 Dansacha. 3.45 Corrib. 4.15 Casa Esquilina.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Pitrasi. 2.15 Trading. 2.45 Kashmir Blue. 3.15 Dansacha. 3.45 Swift Kiss. 4.15 Mrs Leadbetter.

For the record

Baseball

UTSUNOMIYA: University match: Japan 4, US 4.

Basketball

KIRIN OKAYAMA: Kansas State University 114, China 80; Czechoslovakia 83, Japan 65.

TAIEPI: William Jones Cup, women: US 87, WG 70; S Korea 52, NZ 36; Netherlands 59, Canada 25.

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Combined Services meeting: Long range: Royal Marines 536, RN. Pistol, second stage: CPO T Marsh (Plymouth) 210. SMG, fourth stage: CPO P Hobson (Portsmouth), 301. Army: Minor units, Depot Prince of Wales division, 290. Major units: First WFR, 405. RAF: SMG, second stage: Wing Comm J Dickson (Benson), 235. Air Ministry Cup: Sq Ldr C Hockley (Uxbridge), 91.

Tennis

NEWPORT, Rhode Island: First round (US unless stated): J Sadri beat R Hightower, 6—3, 6—4; C Wittus beat E Edwards (SA), 6—1, 7—6; V Amaya beat M Leach, 7—6, 7—6; J Delaney beat S Menon (India), 7—6, 7—6; J Lapidus beat B Mitton (SA), 7—6, 6—3; H Pfister beat C Dancult (Australia), 7—5, 6—3; C Edwards beat C Mayotte, 7—6, 5—7, 6—3.

OPORTO: Galea Cup: Netherlands 5, Cyprus 0; Mexico 3 Portugal 1.

GSTAAD: Swiss open, first round: P Dupre (US) beat Guenthardt (Switzerland), 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; P Portes (France) beat A Giammalva (US), 7—5, 4—6, 7—6; M Hocevar (Brazil) beat M Ostoja (Yugoslavia), 6—1, 6—0; C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat T Okker (Netherlands), 6—2, 6—0; W Fibak (Poland) beat R Moore (SA), 6—3, 6—3; Y Noah (France) beat J Gauliolle (France), 6—2, 6—3; V Pecci (Paraguay) beat C Freyss (France), 6—1, 6—3; J-L Damiani (Uruguay) beat P Kronk (Australia), 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; M Martinez (Bolivia) beat C Roger-Vasselin (France), 3—6, 6—3, 6—1; H Guenthardt (Switzerland) beat J Borowiak (US), 6—3, 7—6.

Fencing

CLERMONT-FERRAND: World championship. Men's team foil, quarter-final: USSR 9, Hungary 5; WG 9, Poland 6; France 8, US 7; Italy 9, Japan 2. Semi-final: Italy 9, WG 5; USSR 8, France 8 (USSR won on more hits).

Women: Pool winners: A: USSR, B: WG, C: France, D: Poland (GB 11, Spain 5; Poland 12, Spain 1; Poland 13, GB 4), E: Hungary, F: Italy (Italy 14, Venezuela 2; China 13, Ireland 1; China 13, Venezuela 3; Italy 14, Ireland 2; Venezuela 9, Ireland 7; Italy 8, China 8), GB meet Sweden in play-offs. Ireland eliminated.

Athletics

STOCKHOLM: Discus, 1, B Plucknett (US), 72.34 metres (world record).

Lifting the veil on interest rates, page 23

Business News
THE TIMES July 8 1981

Choppy waters over seabed riches, page 23

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 529.5 down 11.3
FT Gilts 64.76 up 0.09

■ **Sterling**
$ 1.9035 up 30 points
Index 93.5 up 0.3

■ **Dollar**
Index 110.4 down 0.2
DM 2.4433 down 69 points

■ **Gold**
$407.00 up $3

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 13⅝-13½
3 mth Euro $ 18¾-18⅝
6 mth Euro $ 17¾-17⅝

IN BRIEF

Full London listing for oil group

The first oil company to be given a full listing on the London Stock Exchange for over a year will be Hamilton Oil Great Britain.

The new company will be the first United Kingdom publicly quoted arm of the Hamilton Brothers, the United States group which developed the Argyll Field. Argyll was the first North Sea field to produce oil in commercial quantities.

Hamilton's 28.8 per cent interest will be put in the new company which will also have a range of drilling and exploration interests in North America and elsewhere in the world.

Only 10 million shares, equivalent to 20 per cent of the equity, are being made available. They are being offered at 140p each valuing the whole company at about £79m. Pre-tax profits last year were £18m and are forecast to be down slightly in the current year.

Kleinwort Benson is the merchant bank handling the issue and the brokers are Cazenove. Full details will be announced tomorrow and application lists open the following Wednesday.

Financial Editor, Page 23.

Collins to challenge Panel on shares sale

An attempt by William Collins & Sons (Holdings) to overturn the ruling of the Takeover Panel executive will go before the full 13-man Panel on Thursday. Collins argues the sale of 9.5 per cent of its stock by Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press to Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International was linked with other deals. The Panel executive and News International say it was not. Collins voting shares closed 5p above NI's offer last night at 230p. The non-voting stock, for which NI is offering 163p, eased to 158p.

Collins has again urged shareholders to reject the £25m bid by NI as unwelcome and wholly unacceptable.

Ford closure halted

A Dutch court has stopped the planned closure of Ford NV's commercial vehicle assembly plant in Amsterdam pending further legal proceedings. It ordered the end of a 12-day occupation by workers in protest against Ford's decision to close the plant by end of September.

£16.5m oil contract

Mobil North Sea has awarded a £16.5m contract to Union Industrielle d'Enterprise, of Cherbourg, France, for the lower production deck and wellhead manifold for the Beryl B oil production platform. The Beryl field, is expected to begin production in 1984.

TV sales boom

Fidelity Radio is taking on about 70 school leavers and more than 30 other workers at its North Acton factory in London, thanks largely to the success of its new 14-inch portable colour television. Production for this year is sold out.

Ford sit-in to end

The Ford Motor Company yesterday won a court order ending the 13-day occupation of its Amsterdam plant by workers opposing its threatened closure. But the judge also ruled that Ford should not lay off workers or end production, pending an inquiry into possibilities for keeping the plant in operation.

Wall Street

On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 954.15, up 4.85. The $=SDR exchange rate was 1.14026 while the £=SDR rate was 0.596214.

Slowdown puts money supply in target area

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

News of significantly slower monetary growth in June went some way yesterday to allay market fears of an imminent rise in the Bank of England's *minimum lending rate.*

But the Bank once again made it clear that it wished to see money market rates remain above 12 per cent by making funds available to the discount market at rates between 12 and 12⅛ per cent.

A decision on whether MLR should be raised in the coming weeks will now depend crucially on the performance of sterling. This in its turn is likely to depend largely on the behaviour of the dollar; and in this respect any change in United States interest rate policy flowing from yesterday's meeting of the Federal Reserve's open markets committee will be of paramount importance.

The pound made something of a recovery in morning trading in London yesterday, reaching $1.92. But once the market had news that the June money supply figures made a rise in MLR unlikely this week, the rate retreated to $1.9035, a net gain of 30 points.

On the face of it, the preliminary indication that sterling M3, the broad measure of banking money, grew by only about ¼ per cent in June is extremely encouraging.

Many analysts took this to suggest that the underlying money supply (after allowing for the inflation of the statistics caused by the Civil Service dispute) actually fell during the month.

The Bank of England, for its part, was making no such claim, however. It said that estimating the effects of the Civil Service *dispute on the figures was increasingly difficult.*

It suggested, however, that it was unlikely that the underlying growth of sterling M3 during the first four months of the present target period had been outside the 6 per cent to 10 per cent range that the authorities are aiming at.

Precisely where the underlying rate of growth falls within that band depends on assumptions of the impact of the dispute on monetary behaviour and the extent to which government finances would have been on target had there been no dispute.

While all assumptions on these two counts must be partly a matter of guesswork, the Government has consistently stressed that "lost" tax revenue would eventually be recouped and that its strategy was not endangered.

The longer the dispute has continued, however, the stronger becomes the feeling that at least part of the tax revenue owing may be lost for good.

So a successful funding programme in the gilt-edged market and through National Savings has become increasingly important. So far, the Government has enjoyed a great deal of success here but an interesting test will come today when investors' applications are due for the new £1,000m issue of index-linked stock.

Although it is assumed that the issue will be fully subscribed, the question that was intriguing the market yesterday was whether or not it would be fully subscribed at a price acceptable to the Government.

Bids aimed at securing a real return of 2½ per cent would be at a price of about £91¾ per cent.

Financial Editor, page 23
Tables, page 24

Fed under pressure to relax tight controls

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 7

The open market policy committee of the Federal Reserve Board met today to chart the future course of United States monetary policy. A slowing of economic growth and a moderate inflation trend could influence the outcome of the meeting.

Brokers on Wall Street hope that the committee will vote for some relaxation in the present tight policy and there are foreign pressures for such a relaxation as well. The committee's decisions might become clear in the next few days in the form of the Fed's open market money operations.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics today stated that wholesale prices in the United States rose by 0.6 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in June, after a gain of 0.4 per cent in the previous month. Wholesale prices of semi-finished goods increased by just 0.3 per cent, after an advance of 0.5 per cent in May.

Meanwhile, as a further sign of the slowing United States economy, car manufacturers here reported that sales in the most recent 10-day period were the lowest for any comparable period in 23 years.

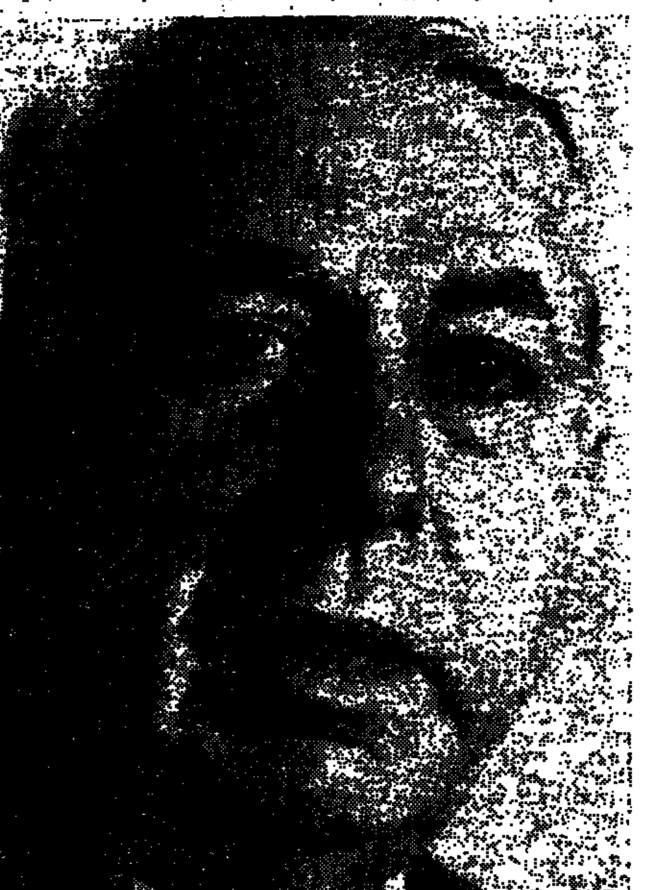
Latest money supply figures show that the narrow measures of the money stock are growing well within the Fed's target range.

M1B is growing at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent, while there has actually been a 4.4 per cent decline in the annual rate of M1A growth over the last quarter-year. There has also been a relatively modest growth trend in bank reserves.

☐ A Brussels report from the EEC monetary committee endorsed by the Community's finance ministers says the United States should change its stance on currency intervention on foreign exchanges, according to diplomatic sources.

British Steel's record £668m loss may trigger more plant closures

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor



Mr MacGregor: EEC production cuts key to BSC survival plan.

British Steel yesterday disclosed a loss of £668m for last year, its largest ever deficit, and said that further plant closures would have to be considered if the government-approved survival strategy began to fail.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman, who will submit a review of the organization's latest corporate plans to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Energy, within the next few weeks, stressed the importance to the success of the plan of measures agreed last month by the EEC to cut excess steel-making capacity.

The financial out-turn for the year to the end of March is close to estimates made early this year by Mr MacGregor in evidence to a parliamentary select committee. Last year's huge loss, which compares with a deficit in the previous year of £545m, was made worse by the slump in demand for steel which sank to a 30-year low. It *excludes the* £352m needed to cover the cost of works closures and 45,500 redundancies.

The loss also reflected the repercussions of the three-month national steel strike at the beginning of 1980 which led to a reduction in the 54 per cent share of the United Kingdom steel market the corporation has traditionally held. The continuing over-capacity in Europe generated fierce price competition and prevented the corporation recovering cost increases despite works closures and the *survival* plan's loss of at least 20,000 jobs.

Mr MacGregor said: "I recognize the social effects of these major manpower reductions in communities where unemployment is already high. But there is no alternative if BSC is once again to become a continuing and viable steel producer, providing an essential *industrial material* at prices which keep our customers competitive, and if the employment of those remaining in BSC is to be securely based."

The survival plan also required workers to accept a six-month pay freeze for the first half of this year. Increases of 7 per cent will be paid from this week.

The key to the corporation's ability to meet its target of halving last year's losses in this financial year will be the effectiveness of the production cuts agreed by the EEC. This should lift steel prices throughout the Community by between 10 and 15 per cent by the autumn.

Mr MacGregor said that success was far from assured and over-capacity remained the biggest threat to achievement of the plan's objectives and restoration of profitability.

Mr MacGregor, who this month begins the second year of his controversial three year term as chairman, has said before that the corporation is broadly on target so far this year. But he has qualified his *forecasts heavily. In his annual* statement he said: "If steel prices improve and market volumes do not fall away, and if the BSC's success in improving productivity and costs continues with full cooperation, the measures now in hand should result in a return to profitability

"But the corporation's efforts will be greatly assisted by a new Bill now before Parliament and due to be enacted before the summer recess. The effect of the Bill will be to reduce substantially the BSC's interest burden and the writing-off of more than £3,000m of debt."

Last year the Government set an external financing limit of £450m but Sir Keith was forced to increase the limit to £1,119m by the year end. This year the corporation has been given a limit of £730m but that could be modifield as a result of rationalization of areas where *the corporation overlaps with* those of private sector producers.

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION'S KEY STATISTICS

The year (April to March)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Liquid steel production (m tonnes)	19.7	17.4	17.3	14.1	11.9
Steel deliveries (m product tonnes)					
Home	11.0	10.2	9.6	8.0	7.2
Export	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.3
Total	13.7	13.4	12.5	10.5	9.5
Number of BSC employees in the UK at end of period ('000s)	207 9	196.9	186 0	166 4	120.9
Total outside turnover (£m)	3.059	3,154	3.288	3,105	2 954
(Loss) before taxation (£m)	(69)	(455)	(327)	(544)	(665)
(Loss) for the year (£m)	(95)	(443)	(309)	(545)	(668)

Fear of MLR rise hits shares

By Margareta Pagano

Leading shares fell to their lowest levels in 20 months in the stock market yesterday as fears grew that higher short-term interest rates are on the way.

Double-figure losses occurred in most sectors and computer calculations showed that £1,428m had been wiped off share values by the afternoon. Although the *FT* Index recovered slightly by the close at 529.5, it fell at one time 12.5 to 528.3. This is the largest day's loss since November 14, 1979, when the index dropped 13.5.

Dealers had marked prices down from the outset of business, but selling and uncertainty over interest rates prompted further falls. There was mixed market reaction to the possibility of a higher minimum lending rate, but enough fears to keep investors away.

Encouraging money supply figures, well within the Government's target, helped to lift the market later with most shares recovering the worst by the close. But amon gthe leaders to drop sharply were Unilever, GEC, Blue Circle—on higher mortgage rate fears—and Glaxo.

BP fell at one time 8p to 290p, the same level of the Government's part of its recent rights issue, but ended at 294p.

Other depressed sectors were oils, building, leisure and foods, and financials and properties on fears of dearer money. Banks escaped with minor falls.

Government securities made a steady start to be further helped by sterling's fresh 1¼ cent gain against the dollar. Gilts firmed up to £¼ but ended unchanged on the day.

Car sales lowest since 1977

By Edward Townsend

New car sales in the United Kingdom in the first half of this year totalled just under 798,000, their lowest for four years. In June alone, the market declined by 14.2 per cent compared with a year earlier.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday that the latest figures confirmed its prediction that total car sales this year will be 1.41 million, 18 per cent down on the buoyant 1979 market of 1.72 million.

The 1981 half-year sales figures highlight the drift away from big-engined, high consumption cars to smaller, more economical models. The main small car protagonists are now the Ford Fiesta, which achieved sales of 61,971 in the six months, and BL's Mini Metro, just behind with sales of 60,172.

Both companies, which together account for more than half of United Kingdom car sales, yesterday issued statements clearly designed to boost customer confidence in their products when the car trade is gearing up for the traditional late summer increase in business.

Ford, whose Cortina and Escort models retain the top two sales positions, said it was planning to raise output of the Fiesta at its Dagenham *plant* in Essex rather than rely on imports of the car from the Valencia factory in Spain. Dagenham's production rate will go up from 200 to 350 Fiestas a day.

The company, whose total market share in the United Kingdom fell from 32.75 per cent in the first half of 1980 to 30.45 per cent this year, said the Dagenham expansion would not create more jobs as the Fiesta lines would be manned by workers no longer needed in other parts of the plant.

Loss-making BL, soon to launch *its* Japanese-designed Triumph Acclaim saloon, said it had now increased Metro production to 4,500 a week to meet European needs and the expected big August sales demand. The state-owned company's six-month market share was 19.96 per cent, against 17.88 per cent a year ago, and it is clearly on target to achieve an end-year penetration of 20 per cent.

Fiesta and Metro: competing for small car market.

Total car sales last month, at 106,087, were the smallest since June 1977, and show that, after the aggressive advertising campaigns earlier in the year which tended to drag sales forward, the market is now reflecting more truly the generally depressed economic situation.

The share captured by imported cars fell by almost 4 per cent in the six months to 53.87 per cent, with total sales of 429,819 units. The main exception to the decline came from Japanese manufacturers, whose combined onslaught on the British market resulted in a share of 11.34 per cent against 10.64 per cent in the first six months of 1980.

Datsun, whose parent company Nissan is planning to build an assembly plant in Britain, sold 50,027 cars in the six months (6.27 per cent) against 46,785 (5.38 per cent) a year ago. Toyota and Honda both saw their market share decline, but Mazda and Colt increased sales and penetration.

The commercial vehicle market in the United Kingdom continues to be severely depressed, with sales down to 17,868 in June, a drop of 20.24 per cent on a year earlier. In the first six months, registrations of trucks, vans and buses fell by 27.56 per cent. Imported vehicles, however, accounted for 29.07 per cent of sales in the six months against just under 24 per cent a year ago.

☐ A high-level British car industry delegation was due to begin two days of talks in the northern Japan city of Sapporo yesterday, and was reported to be seeking voluntary restraints by Japanese car manufacturers for the rest of the year.

The six-member mission of the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders was said to be concerned over Japan's growing car exports to Britain.

Officials at Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association headquarters in Toyko said delegates would exchange views on the economic situation in Britain and prospects for the car industry as a whole.

CAR SALES

Top 10 best selling cars in the UK first six months 1981

Ford Cortina	85,630
Ford Escort	71,574
Ford Fiesta	61 971
Austin Metro	60.172
Morris Ital/Marina	29,813
Vauxhall Chevette	20,759
Datsun Cherry	19,527
Vauxhall Cavalier	18:125
Austin Morris Mini	17,740
Vauxhall Astra	15,302

Reliant cuts 250 jobs at Tamworth plants

Reliant motor group is to cut 250 jobs at its factories in Tamworth, Staffordshire, it was announced yesterday.

Reliant's two factories and warehouse in Tamworth have been on short time for more than a year, and Mr Ritchie Spencer, its managing director, said yesterday that this was inefficient, expensive and demoralizing.

Short-time working was only justified as a temporary measure, he said, and there was no sign of any improvement in trading positions in the foreseeable future.

The group had decided to cut its workforce by 250, leaving 500, but Mr Spencer stressed that Reliant's three models—the three-wheeled Robin, the Scimitar sports car, and the Kitten—would still be made.

He added: "By taking this drastic action Reliant will be in a stronger position to weather the traditionally difficult winter months, and to continue in business as a British motor manufacturer."

The group, which earlier this year forecast losses of £700,000, now says the full year outcome will be worse than the original estimates.

Gallaher to absorb new cigarette tax

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Gallaher, whose Benson and Hedges Special Filter is Britain's top selling king-size cigarette and Silk Cut the low-tar market leader, is absorbing the Chancellor's 3p duty increase on a packet of 20 cigarettes, due to take effect today.

Most other manufacturers are expected to do the same to avoid a further dip in sales just as they are beginning to recover from the 14p duty increase imposed in the March Budget.

An announcement is expected today from Imperial Tobacco, *part of Imperial Group,* and the market leader whose brands include John Player, Embassy and Lambert and Butler.

An initial decline of 15 per cent in sales has now eased to between 10 and 11 per cent in recent weeks. Trade estimates suggest that passing on the new 3p increase would hit sales by at least 2 per cent.

Gallaher, the United Kingdom arm of American Brands, says that the immediate cost of absorbing the extra duty will be more than £2m a month and it will therefore not be possible to absorb the increase permanently. But the company believes that the alternative *could* be a range of consequences including the reintroduction of short-time working in tobacco manufacture which has only just finished, redundancies and the closure of some small retailers.

Gallaher will not be absorbing increases on cigars and pipe *tobacco but,* because of the volume of retail stocks already out of bond it should be at least a fortnight before higher prices appear in the shops.

If all the tobacco companies follow Gallaher's lead the trading war which has already been eroding their profit margins will intensify.

Maritime claims threat

By Richard Allen, Insurance Correspondent

Hard-pressed insurers in the *London marine market could* soon face a flood of war risk claims from owners of ships trapped in the Shatt al Arab waterway between Iran and Iraq.

Altogether 72 vessels are still detained and unofficial estimates of their insured values *range from $200m to more than* $300m.

The ships are detained because of an Iraqi communiqué forbidding merchant ships from entering or leaving Iraqi ports. Most are believed to be undamaged. But a wave of claims could be set in motion as a result of a decision by the *Bermuda-based Hellenic Mutual* War Risks Association to pay out a total of $36m to the owners of 10 vessels.

The association, which provides cover for Greek owners, said yesterday it was paying because owners had been deprived of their vessels and were *unlikely to recover them* within a reasonable time. Many more claims are now expected when war risk policies come up for renewal in September.

Underwriters at Lloyd's and in the London company market are already facing severe competition and soaring claims.

Output recovery fails to dispel CBI gloom

By Francis Williams

Tentative signs of some recovery in manufacturing output will be shown by the Confederation of British Industry's latest industry survey for July, to be published at the end of the month.

Early returns indicate that the proportion of companies expecting output to rise over the next four months will, for the first time since *December 1979,* exceed those expecting output to fall.

The CBI's monthly industrial trends survey has for the past three months been pointing to a flattening out of manufacturing production after the 18 per cent fall between mid-1979 and *the first quarter of* 1981. The balance of companies expecting output to fall rather than rise has shrunk to between 1 and 4 per cent from a peak of 48 per cent last September.

The main reason for improved output prospects is a slowing down in the rate of destocking. The proportion of businesses saying stocks were more than adequate has fallen steadily this year but, on balance, companies still expect a further decline.

Despite the ray of hope, the *CBI economists remain gloomy* about prospects over the next couple of years. They see no sign of a sustained recovery either this year or next.

The CBI is also concerned about industry's ability to respond when demand picks up more rapidly. CBI economists reckon that the recession may have permanently cut manufacturing capacity to some 10 to 15 per cent below the level it would have reached had the previous modest upward trend continued.

Confederation forecasters are not predicting a significant boost to output after sterling's recent slide. They see the effects working through only slowly on exports and home production in competition with imports.

Conoco tells of rival to Du Pont offer

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 7

The American Conoco oil and coal company, which yesterday announced agreement to merge with the Du Pont chemicals group, today revealed it had received another offer, from an un-named bidder, of $85 per share, against Du Pont's $87.50.

Conoco also stated that it had conducted negotiations "with various companies relating to transactions similar to that involving Du Pont".

Meanwhile, Texaco which, if it had taken over Conoco, would have been second only to Exxon as the world's largest oil company, disclosed that it, too, had held merger negotiations with Conoco. But it added: "No merger offer was made by Texaco".

Texaco made it clear that it did not initiate talks with Conoco.

A series of takeover negotiations involving thousands of millions of dollars, has recently been taking place in the United States and Wall Street was alive today with rumours of new oil industry mergers.

There was *talk,* too, that Texaco might still come forward with a bid for Conoco bigger than that of Du Pont. But most brokers do not appear to expect this, because then the battle with Du Pont would be costly and rough and because a Texaco-Conoco merger might well be frustrated by *anti-trust* suits.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Centreway	10p to 130p	*Prestige Grp*	*4p to 145p*
Gen Funds Ord	3p to 325p	SA Breweries	5p to 172p
IC Gas	17p to 195p	SA Land	7p to 174p
Leslie	6p to 101p	Rand Mine Prop	40p to 318p
Mercantile Hse	45p to 883p	W Rand Cons	3p to 101p
Middle Wits	25p to 620p		

Falls

APV Holdings	13p to 273p	Inchcape	22p to 396p
CRA	*22p to 245p*	*Polly Peck*	16p to 340p
Husky Oil	30p to 680p	Tricentrol	12p to 240p
Harrison Cros	25p to 787p	Saatchi	12p to 326p
Lasmo	22p to 527p	Seccombe Mar	20p to 250p

FOREIGN

French seek oil talks with Mexico

□ Cie Francaise des Petroles (CFP), the French oil company which said it was suspending imports of Mexican crude oil during the third quarter of this year because of a $2-a-barrel price rise, has proposed a resumption of negiotiations with Pemex, the Mexican State Oil Corporation, on their oil supply contract.

In New York, the Sun Oil Company, the eleventh biggest in the United States, said that it had stopped buying Mexican and Libyan crude because the prices were too high.

Kuwaiti investments

□ Mr Jassem Al-Marzouq, Kuwaiti Commerce and Industry Minister, has cautioned Kuwaiti businessmen against investing in companies outside the Arab area, the Kuwait News Agency reported yesterday. He gave strong warning against dealing in shares of such (foreign) companies if they wished to ensure the safety of their investment.

Toyota cuts output

□ Toyota Motor Company, Japan's largest car maker, said yesterday that it is to cut back production by 9 per cent in July from a year before to about 12,600 units.

Tokyo trade surplus

□ The International Trade and Industry Ministry predicts that Japan's largest car maker, is to cut back production by 9 per cent in July from a year before to about 12,600 units.

Airline takeover bid

□ Air Florida System has bought 1.29 million shares or 9.9 per cent of the outstanding stock of Western Airlines and has announced that it is now moving to acquire control of Western.

Peru buys from BR

□ Peru has ordered British Rail rolling stock worth a total of $21m (£10.9m) at the end of a five-day visit by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Trade Minister. The order is for 200 mineral wagons and 200 advanced Bogeys to be used on Peru's central railway link with the Andes mountains.

High speed cable

□ American Telephone and Telegraph has awarded a $20m contract to Philips, North America to install what it claims is the world's longest high-speed digital coaxial cable system between Plano, Illinois and Sacramento, California. The system will handle up to 140 million bits of information per second, taking one-tenth of a second to transmit a typical 76-page newspaper. It is scheduled to be in operation late in 1982.

Drug exports give trade a £522m boost

By Nicholas Cole

The pharmaceutical industry made a record contribution to Britain's balance of trade last year, with a 16.7 per cent increase in drug exports. They totalled £745.4m compared with £638.7m in 1979.

With imports 4.4 per cent down at £222.5m, the industry achieved a surplus of £522.9m, a 29 per cent increase on 1979.

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry says in its 1980-81 report that impressive advances were made in most main markets, despite difficult trading conditions in many countries and a strong pound.

Sales to Nigeria, Iran, the European Community and the oil-exporting countries all showed considerable increases over the previous year, when there was a notable decline in trade with Iran and Nigeria.

The industry is continuing its pattern of expansion, as well as equipping itself to meet what it believes will be a steady growth in demand for new and existing products worldwide.

Investment in plant and research by the association's 153 member-companies which produce nearly all medicines supplied to the National Health Service, is running at a maximum estimated £200m annually, including development and modernization programmes worth a total of £46m by Boots and the Sterling-Winthrop Group.

The association hopes that Government proposals to simplify and reduce data requirements for clinical trial certificates will be pursued, and that the proposals will stimulate further research and speedier introduction of new products. These are being launched at the rate of about 20 a year, but commonly take up to 12 years to bring to the market.

"In recent years many major innovating companies have carried out clinical trials abroad rather than in the United Kingdom, because of what they regard as unnecessarily restrictive requirements before a potential new medicine can be used on patients under clinical supervision."

The Government is expected to bring in legislation to control the use of animals in laboratories later this year or early in 1982. The association says the industry would "prefer to use alternatives where viable and acceptable".

Mr David Smart, immediate past-president of the association—he was succeeded in April by Mr Peter Cunliffe, chairman of the pharmaceuticals division of ICI—says that increased costs and the escalating requirements of registration authorities throughout the world continued to cause significant problems of cash-flow. "Most companies are having to seek economies throughout the entire range of their activities."

A survey commissioned by the association revealed that during the year under review, members of the public had an even greater inflated view of the cost of the drugs bill compared with overall NHS spending. But there is positive support for free competition among pharmaceutical companies.

Contractors top list of business failures

New evidence of how the recession is damaging businesses has come from the Department of Trade. It says business failures in England and Wales rose by 15 per cent last year to 3,704.

Most were personal bankruptcies, and the figures exclude limited companies. A report on limited companies is due soon and is expected to show a sharp rise.

Construction companies accounted for 780 failures, the third successive year in which building has topped the list. The estimated labilities of all failures totalled £72m, a decline of £2m from 1979.

But despite the recession the number of failures was well below the peak reached in the mid-1970s. The total in 1975 was 6,821.

The figures cover personal and business failures which led to bankruptcy and deeds of arrangement.

Construction aside, most of the failures were in the service businesses. The numbers were: 566 retailers; 272 road haulage, taxis and hire cars; 223 restaurants, cafes, public houses and clubs; 192 garages, motor dealers and filling stations; and 192 financial, business and professional services.

Call to divert cash from manufacturing industry

Invest in tourism, UK urged

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Government should divert money from manufacturing industry into tourism, according to Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board (ETB).

Presenting the ETB's annual report yesterday, he emphasized the value of diverting as much money into tourism as possible. The tourist industry would provide an increasing number of jobs while manufacturing declined, Mr Montague said.

He pointed out that, in the first quarter of this year, there had been a big jump in tourist spending. But remoter areas were being hard hit by rising petrol costs.

The Government still had to be convinced that money at present diverted into manufacturing industry might be as well spent in service sectors such as tourism where jobs were likely to be lasting. He pointed out that Japan is doubling its investment in tourism between now and 1985, and in the United States there is prospective legislation recognizing tourism as an important job creator.

In Britain, tourism already employs 1.5 million people, while employment in manufacturing industry has declined in 10 years from 8.3 million to 6.8 million.

Mr Montague accepted it might be difficult for an industrial nation to take steps to embrace and encourage the service sector, but it demanded serious thought when tourism offered people, particularly the young, future job opportunities. "Massive funds going into manufacturing industry may only be deferring the inevitable," he added.

Tourism was weathering the recession better than manufacturing industry. The overall value of tourism was nearly £7,000m, although spending on travel in England last year, at £3,525m, represented only a 16 per cent increase in value—below the rate of inflation at that time.

Spending consequently was down in real terms, although nights spent away from home in England rose 4 per cent. But in the first quarter of this year, nights away rose 15 per cent.

A 36 per cent rise in spending was recorded in the first quarter, and this had come as a surprise to the ETB. Mr Montague admitted that, even though London hotels were reporting better trade since April, there was no magic turnround, particularly because foreign visitor trade was static.

The number of visitors from the United States is rising but the number of Europeans declined. British Tourist Authority returns show 12.4 million visitors in from abroad last year, about the same as the previous year. The authority expects this to be repeated in 1981.

The number of overnight occupancies in hotels declined 1 per cent in the first quarter of this year, partly due to a decline in the number of overseas tourists during the period. The growing trend towards self-catering holidays was another factor, according to the ETB.

□ Poor tourist trade in the West Country is largely explained by the rise in petrol costs. Resorts nearer large conurbations have been benefiting: Margate is one example.

But the draw of overseas package holidays is also affecting West Country trade, according to Mr Ronald Butterworth, a leading member of the Federation of Cornish Hotels Associations who is also secretary of the Newquay Hotels Association.

□ Petrol costs could also hit tourism in the Scottish Highlands although the increased number of North American visitors expected this year could benefit Edinburgh in particular. Wales may benefit from car-borne tourists seeking holiday breaks nearer the main cities.



Montague: more jobs in tourism.

$6,000m video sales forecast for 1984

By Bill Johnstone

The total retail value of the Western European consumer electronics market will grow from its level last year of $23,900m (£12,169m) (based on 1979 prices) to $30,000m in 1984, according to Mackintosh Consultants, of Luton.

A substantial proportion of that growth is expected to come from the success of the video tape recorder which is predicted to become one of the most popular consumer electronic products in 1984.

Sales of video cassette recorders are expected to grow from about $1,800m last year to $5,800m in three years' time.

The audio separates market which includes tuners, amplifiers and cassette decks is experiencing a significant growth and is expected to expand at the expense of music centre products, according to the Luton consultants' survey.

However, colour television is still the most popular purchase in the consumer electronics range and although experiencing only a marginal growth from $10,000m in 1979 to $10,600m in 1984 will still account for for than one third of the value of consumer electronic purchases.

Next to television, by 1984, will be video tape recorders followed by audio separates ($5,200m), domestic radios ($2,700m), other videos ($1,600m), other audio ($1,600m, car audio ($1,500m) and monochrome television ($1,00m).

The other video products expected to grow from almost nothing to $1,600m by 1984 principally are the video disc and the video camera.

Nuclear study cash plea

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 7

The European Community has been urged to step up its spending on research into obtaining energy from thermonuclear fusion so that it can remain competitive with the United States and Japan.

The European fusion review panel, a group of 11 scientists appointed by the EEC Commission, want spending on fusion increased to an average of 300m European Currency Units (about £165m) a year between 1982 and 1986 from 230m Ecus a year at present.

Though the panel does not expect commercial fusion power will be in general use within the next 50 years, it argues that the expense is justified because of its long-term potential.

EEC may follow Telecom

By Our Industrial Staff

The European Commission intends to encourage its member states to follow the example set by Britain in liberalizing its telecommunications networks.

The Commission has already completed its initial inquiries into the findings of the British Government study which concluded that the private sector should be allowed to compete with British Telecom in providing telecommunication services.

The study conducted by Professor Michael Beesley of London Business School could be used as a model for the European telecommunication authorities to follow.

Most of Europe has its telecommunications controlled by local post, telephone and telegraph (PTTs) authorities similar to British Telecom.

Viscount Davignon, European commissioner with responsibility for industry, wants the telecommunication monopolies to open up their networks to more private competition.

Almost a year ago, Viscount Davignon made a statement calling for more EEC cooperation in micro-electronic development and manufacture, and suggested that at least 10 per cent of all telecommunication equipment purchases by the European states should be made from foreign suppliers.

Business appointments

New directors named at Schroder Wagg

Mr N. E. H. Ferguson, Mr J. H. Hunt, Mr D. N. D. Netherton and Mr C. T. Pearce have been named as directors of J. Henry Schroder Wagg. Mr A. M. Agrotis, Mr A. J. Bristow, Mr G. C. Harrington, Mr C. J. Jobson, Mr K. M. Niven, Mr J. R. Reynolds, Mr A. M. Richardson and Mr E. A. P. Sells have been named as assistant directors

Mr Rodney Hornstein has joined the board of Gestetner International and the Gestetner group management board.

Mr Phillip A. Lowe is the new commercial director of Yorkshire Chemicals.

Mr Mike Johns has joined Wyman-Harris Research as field director.

Mr Roy Towell has been made managing director of the mechanical engineering division of Beechwood Construction (Holdings). He also becomes chairman of the division's three subsidiaries, Wellfield Engineering, Spencer Harris and Grainger Hydraulics.

Mr A. J. Burley and Mr Harry Scott have joined the board of Henry Bath and Son.

Mr Alan Hobday has been made group financial director of Percy Lane Group.

New senior assistant directors of Morgan Grenfell and Company are: Mr J. Halcrow, Mr R. Highman, Mr J. M. Howard, Mr C. J. Knight, Mr N. H. Livingstone, Mr G. B. B. Scott, Mr J. M. Short, Mr M. J. C. Watts, Mr R. H. Westcott, Mr A. H. M. White and Mr F. E. B. Witts.

Mr Julian H. Brooke is now a director of Odgers and Company, management consultants.

Mr Ronald E. Ferguson has been made a director of Trident General Insurance and Trident Life Assurance.

Mr Francois Neckar has been made a director of D'Arcy MacManus and Masius.

Mr Glyn Williams has joined the board of Wilson (Connolly) Holdings.

Mr F. J. Benton has been appointed managing director of Yorkshire Imperial Alloys following the retirement of Mr A Nixon. Mr Benton has been succeeded as managing director of Yorkshire Imperial Fittings, by Mr N. C. Paul.

Mr M. S. Robinson, co-ordinator supply—oil, has been made a director of Shell International Petroleum.

Mr B. R. Suttill has been appointed chairman of Thomson North Sea. Mr J. Darby, who has been technical director since April 1980, becomes managing director in place of Mr Suttill.

Dr John Lacey has been named by British Gas as programme director, SNG, in the R & D division. He will be responsible for the research and development programme on substitute natural gas (SNG) throughout the division. This follows the retirement of Dr Dennis Hebden.

Mr David Lee has been made director of finance and administration at British Olivetti.

Mr David Llewellyn and Mr Tom M McKaine have been elected to the board of Cape Industries.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The Bank lifts a veil

Money markets remained in a state of considerable uncertainty yesterday, but at least there was no sign of panic. While the Bank of England reaffirmed its interest rate stance of Monday by making funds available to the discount market at rates between 12 and 12¼ per cent, the preliminary indication on June money supply suggested that there was no pressing domestic reason for the authorities wanting to see MLR and bank base rates any higher.

That does not mean that MLR—assuming it survives the scheduled August 20 monetary control changes—may not have to be raised for external reasons before the summer is out. The hope is that there will be no such need, and in this context, the proposed development of United States interest rate policy that emerges from yesterday's meetings of the Federal Open Market Committee's half-year meeting will be of crucial importance.

Given the recent containment of monetary growth in the United States, there is some expectation that the Fed may allow the Federal Funds rate to drop a notch or two over the coming weeks. If it does not, then it is going to be a long, hot summer for sterling and sterling money markets. On the face of it, the news of a mere ½ per cent rise in sterling M3 in the June banking month is encouraging, given that the figure is struck after the inflationary impact of the civil service dispute. But even the Bank has now given up estimating the effect of the dispute on the monetary aggregates and confines itself to believing that underlying monetary growth is unlikely to be outside the 6-10 per cent target range.

But while the Bank and the market are in a haze over where the money supply is going, the Bank is at least attempting to lift some of the fog surrounding its day-to-day operation of short-term interest rate policy. In a sensible and welcome move, it is now to publish twice daily the rates at which it is pushing liquidity into the discount market, stock. The question is whether, if the authori- or drawing it off.

Doubtless this will make for compulsive viewing on all City screens and agency tapes before and after lunch in future. But the magic number that will attract most attention today is the level at which the authorities allot the new issue of index-linked stock. The question is whether the authorities find insufficient tenders at an acceptable price, they will decide to exercise their discretion and reject bids at lower levels?

Oils

Right issues and new issues

The reputation of some of the City's most respected houses—the sextet of merchant banks and stockbrokers involved in British Petroleum's blockbuster £600m rights issue—will be on the line today if the shares fall below the level at which shareholders are being offered the Government's rights entitlement. At one point yesterday, BP shares did, in fact, drop to the 290p mark at which the Government's rights are on offer, but by the end of the day they had recovered, for a net fall of 4p to 294p.

It is a fair bet then that there could be some coaxing of the market today to prevent the price falling to a discount. Even so, underwriters have had an uncomfortable time and they will not be put out of their agony until dealings in the nil paid rights stop at the end of trading today. At this stage, the ordinary rights which are being offered at 275p are still well clear of the danger zone, but the impression remains that BP's advisers underestimated the resistance of City institutions to putting so much money into a company which most analysts recommend staying well clear of at least for the next few years.

Meanwhile, fund managers looking for balance in their portfolios will need to do some rejigging if they take up their BP rights. That seems to have been one of the factors behind the disappointing response to Jackson Exploration in the unlisted securities market where underwriters have had to take up 2.5m of the 4m shares on offer. It may also overshadow the first full listing of an oil company since Charterhouse Petroleum came to the market last year, that for Hamilton Oil Great Britain. Just 20 per cent of the company, which will be the only publicly-quoted part of the Hamilton Brothers worldwide oil empire in the United Kingdom is being offered for sale. But the 10 million shares on offer at 140p put a price tag on the group of £70m. The group's main claim to fame is its 29 per cent stake in the Argyll field but a pot pourri of other oil interests are also being injected including participations in Hamilton exploration ventures in North America. On 1980 profits of £18m, which are forecast to drop a little this year and no more than a nominal dividend, the terms hardly look a bargain, especially as Hamilton is not putting its other North Sea interests like Bruce and Crawford into the pot. But some of the exploration interests are likely to come up trumps and the Hamilton name tag is worth something.

Finance for Industry

Questioning the competition

Finance for Industry has continued to sail through the recession recording a one-tenth rise in pretax profits to £31m—its sixth successive increase—in stark contrast to the corporate sector which draws on its services. However, the signs of recession are evident from the drop in the level of investment from the previous year's record of £278m to £266m. Bad debt provisions last year also rose by 17 per cent to £16m and most interesting FFI has been meeting much increased competition from other suppliers of finance, not just in the field of loan finance where lending spreads have been pared in recent years by the competition in the banking sector, but also in the provision of equity.

In fact, FFI believes the oversupply of funds has reached the point where lenders and investors are now taking uncommercial risks which may ultimately damage the long-term future of the market and breed disillusionment among the recipients. The main culprits in FFI's eyes seem to be not only the host of venture capital organizations which have sprung up in recent years, but particularly those institutions which—with little experience and back-up—have decided to invest slices of their portfolio in unquoted companies. And even FFI's shareholders—the clearing banks—are not excluded from the charge of uncommercial lending.

Of course, few small businessmen would agree with FFI's analysis and arguably the increased competition between suppliers of finance will help to resolve the perennial debate over where the frontiers of risk should lie, although FFI is adamant it won't chase uncommercial business.

Through ICFC, FFI has, however, started using the small firms loan guarantee scheme, to which it was philosophically opposed, and does admit that it has taken on risks it would not otherwise have done. It remains to be seen, of course, whether this turns out for the good or not.

IC Gas

Digesting CompAir

The market had been steeling itself for considerably worse figures from Imperial Continental Gas and the shares rose 16p to 191p after the results, helping to counterbalance some of the slide caused recently by the links with the weak Belgian economy and the oil sector.

All the same pretax profits were down by 13 per cent to £33.2m, a total that falls to £30.3m if £2.9m exceptional profit on the renegotiation of a property lease at Calor is taken into account. At the trading level, profits improved by nearly two-thirds to £29.8m as CompAir made its first full-year contribution. But again, as with Calor, CompAir's stated pretax profit of £3.2m masks reorganization and redundancy costs of £1.86m which, unlike the property surplus, are taken below the line. Moreover, CompAir's near £10m trading profit was dragged down by its £6.5m interest costs and on top of this the inclusion of acquisition costs means that £13m of IC Gas's £14.9m interest charges, against a credit of £1.2m in 1980, was attributable to the compressor subsidiary.

Although interest charges were set to rise sharply last year because of the CompAir acquisition and its North Sea expenditure, where Maureen is set to come onstream in two years, the mild winter prevented Calor from making any marked improvements, so profits, before reorganization costs of £1.2m, were only £1m better at £14.2m. This trend of declining growth, also evident in the Belgian utilities associate where profits were slightly adrift at £11.9m mainly due to the weakness of the Belgian franc, was indicative of IC Gas's inability to show an improved performance for the first time in 25 years. The 14 per cent increase in the dividend to 11.4p gross raises the yield to nearly 6 per cent. But the real excitement will have to await the time when the group's oil side finally comes to fruition. That is still some time off.

The UN Law of the Sea Conference resumes shortly. These two articles examine the long-running quest for a treaty

Why America is making waves over the seabed's riches

Manganese Nodule Mining & Processing System

SURFACE PLATFORM — RAW MATERIAL TRANSPORT — REFINERY — 15,000 FOOT PIPE STRING — BOTTOM MINER

How the metals would be mined and brought ashore for processing.

By Luke Georghiou and Hugh Cameron

As the August session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) approaches, a series of meetings is taking place between representatives of one group of countries involved—the so called "like-minded nations".

These countries—the United Kingdom, America, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy and Belgium—have common interests in the seabed mining provisions of the proposed Law of the Sea Treaty. Companies from the countries form the consortia which have developed the technology to mine and process manganese nodules from the Pacific ocean-bed. The countries depend upon reliable imported supplies of the metals which the nodules contain, including nickel and cobalt as well as manganese.

The long running United Nations conference seemed set to finalise the text of a treaty last March. For seabed mining the aim was to set up an International Seabed Authority (ISA), with overall control of all exploitation of marine mineral resources in the international area. It would issue licences to companies, allowing them to mine nodules only if they provided the technology and survey data to enable a parallel United Nations operation (known as "the Enterprise") to be run. Licensees would also be taxed and subject to overall production limits.

But the new Reagan administration in America, stunned delegates by announcing a temporary withdrawal from the negotiations pending a full review of United States Policy. Those familiar with the views of the American mining industry will have been less surprised to hear the news.

Criticism of the treaty's seabed mining provisions has been publicly voiced in America on several occasions and, although many of the incoming members of the new administration had little knowledge of seabed mining, the issue touched a chord with their ideological views.

Three themes in particular have been worrying the Republicans: first, the prospect of a "resource war" in which the United States could be threatened with interruptions of supplies of strategic minerals as a political weapon; secondly, the fear that the treaty would be a precedent for a "new international economic order", reducing the wealth and influence of the United States; and, finally, that the international regime for the seabed would lead to "bureaucratization" and over-regulation of the oceans by the proposed seabed authority.

Free access to the oceans is seen as the answer to these worries. The issue of strategic metals has been particularly prominent in America lately. Large sums of investors' money are being sought for stockpiles, backed by appeals to patriotic and military themes.

The United States imports more than 95 per cent of its supplies of cobalt and manganese, both nodule metals. Cobalt, in particular, is used in high grade steels for the manufacture of military equipment. Seabed mining would offer a source of supply free from political, though not military, threat.

Up until the review it had been assumed that concessions on seabed mining to the "Group of 77" (as the Third World delegates are collectively known) were one side of a trade-off. In return, the United States and its allies would gain from freedom of navigation through territorial waters in straits and archipelagos.

The joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon had supported the treaty for this reason, but they appear to have been outmanoeuvred in the present round of lobbying.

Behind the specific complaints about the seabed mining provision in the treaty is a range of attitudes among the consortia involved in ocean mining, of which four out of five include American firms. Strongly opposed to the treaty in almost any form is the Ocean Mining Associates group (OMA), made up of subsidiaries of United States Steel, Sun Co of Pennsylvania, the Italian state oil company ENI and the Belgium Union Miniére. This group's American parent companies are particularly influential in the conservative wing of the Republican Party. They also have no significant international interests which could be at risk.

Reformist

By contrast, the Ocean Minerals consortium, which includes Lockheed Missiles and Space and Billiton (Royal Dutch Shell), takes a more reformist line, looking mainly for stability over an expected seventeen-year investment and payback period.

The prime technical requirements likely to emerge from the review are, however, as follows: 1, that the United States should be assured a seat on the council of the seabed authority; 2, that the technology transfer provisions of the treaty, which compel operators to sell their technology, and that of their subcontractors, to the proposed Enterprise, should be altered to protect commercial investment; 3, that the production ceiling formula, which limits the quantity of metals produced from seabed mining by restricting it to a proportion of calculated growth in the demand for nickel, should be removed or altered; and that guaranteed access should exist for firms already investing in seabed mining, subjecr only to technical and financial competence—the so called "Grandfather Clause".

A fifth issue is whether the PLO should be entitled to a share of the royalties paid to the United Nations.

Up until now the review is said to have distilled general objectives. Now they are looking at how well these objectives are served by the existing convention and the final stage, probably in the autumn, will be to survey necessary amendments to the draft.

How thorough the American review will be is open to question. Possibly the central figure in the drama is Leigh Ratiner, a Washngton lawyer. Ratner, who left the Law of the Sea delegation during the Carter administration, but is now back, lobbied hard against the United Nations system of ocean resource exploraton when out of office, But his practical negotiating record is less hard line, many concessons being made during his period at UNCLOS.

As well as, or because of, UNCLOS, some like-minded nations have enacted domestic legislation to regulate seabd minng. It is argud that this legislaton s necessary to cover companies during the period before a Law of the Sea treatry bcomes operative.

Third World delegates see the legislation as at best an attempt to concentrat their minds towards concessions on the seabed mining clauses and at worst as a substitute for the treaty. For the American Act, the first passed, his analysis is supported by the lobby groups, such as the American Mining Congress, which backed the Act.

The American legislation was followed rapidly by action in West Germany and Britain's Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill, now n its final stages n Parlament. Each Act has similar recipprocal recognitioin and taxation provisions, probably agreed upon in the "like-minded" discussions.

The West German position is interesting. Regarded by the United States as its staunchest supporters at the conference, the Germans are certainly the most hard-line European nation. This position results from their heavy consumption of materials, which is almost completely dependent upon imports. Ocean mining in international waters offered an attractive supply option when the Federal Government was considering the establishment of strategic stockpiles.

German companies form the most active part of the Ocean Management Inc consortium, involving Preussag, Metallgesellschaft and Deutsche Schachtbau.

The Germans have pressed the United Kingdom to take a firmer position at UNCLOS. They themselves originally were concerned with details of the treaty, but now seem to share American worries about the precedent for a "New International Economic Order.

This could, they believe, irreversibly give away new supply sources and tie them up with bureaucratic regulation, unworkable, and undesirable production limitation and virtual compulsory transfer of technology to competitors.

Bilateral deals

Where the Germans differ from the United States is that theey are also following an alternative strategy. They are forming bilateral agreements with several countries to cooperate in the exploration of marine minerals.

The best known of these is the work done by Preussag for the Joint Saudi-Sudanese Red Sea Commission to develop the technology for recovering and processing silver, zinc and copper from the depths of the Red Sea. Joint work with New Zealand is in progress on the phosphorus nodules of the Chatham Rise and with Australia for deposits off its East coast.

Recently, Germany has cooperated with India, supplying a research vessel and finance to follow through recent Indian nodule recovery in the Indian Ocean.

At present the joint-venture option is not available to Britain, as technical effort has been at a low level. Besides the Shell connexion, three British companies are involved in seabed mining—Consolidated Goldfields, RTZ and BP, all in the Kennecott consortium. British Government policy stresses the importance of agreements at UNCLOS, but also the need for interim legislation and improved treaty terms.

Where, then, does the present activity point to for the future of seabed mining and the Law of the Sea? Looking simply at the shopping list of American needs, there could be scope for slight optimism. As regards United States representation on the council of the seabed authority, western industrial countries are assured of at least six seats with each interest group nominating its representatives.

United Nations diplomats regard it as inconceivable that the United States will not get a seat, as it is both the largest likely investor and consumer for seabed mining. As the seat is guaranteed in practice, it would not be a great negotiating step to make this gurantee explicit.

Again, on technology transfer, many conditions relating to the transfer of technology to the Enterprise are theoretical, since it is unlikely that this body could ever operate outside a joint venture with a company.

A further clause calling for a mandatory technology transfer to developing states could be dropped, as a concession, according to informed sources.

As for production ceilings—designed to protect the markets of developing country metal exporters—it has belatedly been recognized that they do not do the job that they were intended to do. This is because they are specified in terms of nickel production only. If the allowed quantity of nickel is produced seabed mining may be restricted, but at the same time coproduction of cobalt would flood the world market.

Most parties seem to agree that some form of direct compensation of genuine developing country producers would be preferable.

The fourth sticking point—Grandfather Clauses—has yet to be negotiated. If production ceilings are removed there should be sufficient mine sites for all technically and financially qualified applicants so long as there is no absolute geographical or political criterion.

From this analysis it appears that a technical compromise is attainable. If agreement is not reached this will be because of a clash of ideologies. Much will depend upon the style of negotiation. Lofty declarations of principle by either side will make it difficult for concession to be made.

Should the conference fail, two alternatives remain. To proceed on the basis of reciprocal domestic legislation will be possible, at the expense of possible harassment of operations or a measure of economic retaliation, as well as loss of standing with the Third World.

Alternatively, arguments about international waters could be shelved while development proceeds within countries' 200-mile economic zones, as with the German projects. The next few months will see a careful weighing of priorities in the "like-minded" nations.

The authors are research associates at the Marine Resources Project, University of Manchester.

Companies putting money on the search

At least six consortia are preparing to bid for operational licences which will mark the foundation of the deep sea mining industry. The main British interest is represented by Consolidated Gold Fields, Rio Tinto-Zinc and BP, which have together spent more than £8m as their share of the work in the Kennecott Consortium.

Government advisers estimate that an integrated seabed mining and nodule processing operation on a commercial scale would cost about $1,500m (£800m). That covers the cost of the vessel recovering the mineral, a small fleet shuttling between the mining site and the coast, and an on-shore mineral processing plant.

Before that can be justified, however, any consortium would have to invest £50-£100m in "scaling up" and testing the efficiency and reliability of the technology.

Mr Conrad Welling, one of the most experienced researchers into the technical aspects of deep sea mining, says that the Glomar Explorer, an experimental vessel of about 35,000 tons, is the only ship with lengthy experience in this field. Operational vessels would need to be 10 times as big.

Only about 1,000 nodules have been recovered so far from the seabed. Another 10,000 to 20,000 will be needed for testing the components of a complete mining system.

These nodules, which look like knobbly seed potatoes, are described formally as polymetallic nodules. They comprise black or dark brown concretions, consisting mainly of manganese and iron oxides and varying in composition and shape. They range in size from "micro-nodules" to more than 15 cms across.

For practical purposes they can be regarded as occurring in a layer one nodule thick, lying on, or partly embedded in, the sediments on the sea bed. Manganese nodules have a high porosity, so that even when "drip dry" they contain about 30 per cent by weight of water.

Large nodules have taken several million years to grow by the slow accumulation of manganese and iron minerals, making a concentric structure around a nucleus. Other minerals like copper, nickel, cobalt and molybdenum are incorporated in the process.

The nodules are not spread over the ocean floor, but are found over about 15 per cent of the area. Their quality, in terms of metal content, also differs widely, with the high grade ones found only at depths of more than 4,000 metres and far from land. The area of Pacific is about midway between Mexico and Hawaii.

Mr Alan Archer, head of the mineral resources division of the Institute of Geological Sciences, says that the first generation of deep sea mines will be based on nodules with an average abundance of about 10,000 tonnes to the square kilometre, containing an average at least of 1.2 per cent nickel, 1.1 per cent copper and 0.25 per cent cobalt. These belong to the high grade category, which also have 25 to 30 per cent of manganese and small, but possibly recoverable, amounts of other metals, such as molybdenum

Pearce Wright

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

Business Diary: TUC and CBI, only 22 yards apart

The thud of leather upon willow, the gentle patter of composite motion upon pampered management palm. Can this be anything else than the annual TUC-CBI cricket match?

This year's grand battle between the forces of reaction and the legions of progress (decide for yourself which is which) takes place tomorrow evening near Alexandra Palace, north London. The CBI's captain Doug McWilliams, the man responsible for the employers' association's increasingly gloomy economic reports, is positively brimming with enthusiasm for his team's prospects.

"We usually win the cricket matches and the TUC normally beat us at football." McWilliams confessed. "At least our cricket matches are not as violent as some of the football games."

There are those who would say that the two sides' infrequent meetings on sports pitches are now their only forms of informal contact, though McWilliams would only sidestep that particular issue. "I know no more of that than what I read in the paper," he said rather coyly.

But who would begrudge the two sides of British industry a little off duty fun, even if, as happened with the last football game, it has to take place outside Wormwood Scrubs prison.

McWilliams is clearly a sportsman of the most pristine character. He is even trying to arrange a match with Fleet Street's illustrious corps of industrial correspondents, with some difficulty. "They all seem to work rather late," he complains with an admirable innocence.

Bark and bite

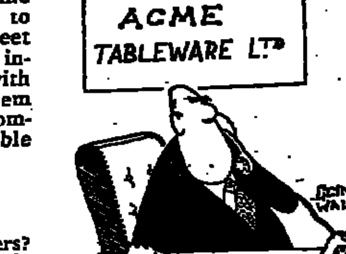
A nation of animal lovers? Never! Anyone who truly wants to put his finger on the pulse of Britain should get hold of the latest copy of the Advertising Standards Authority's complaints report.

There, in black and white, stands the apogee of our national sensibilities. Was it sex, race or politics which headed the top of the ASA's complaints list?

Not any of them. What most filled the authority's postbag was a veritable flood of complaints about an advertisement from the Clairol hair care people which bore the headline "Renew his interest in carpentry" and included a photograph of initials carved into the bark of a tree.

The letters of complaint poured into the ASA, from Alloa and Ashford, Harrow Weald and Barnsley. The ASA's considered judgment: "Although there was no evidence to suggest actual damage to trees, the authority nonetheless recognized the complainants' concern for the countryside and thought it unfortunate that the advertisers had chosen to use this particular theme as the subject of an advertisement."

Comforting, eh?



"I've just had an idea for sustaining the sales momentum generated by the royal wedding memorabilia—ask the designsre to come up with a Noelle Gordon souvenir mug." ....

Tax evasion

I learn that a lecturer at an establishment of learning in north London is so implacably opposed to the principle of value-added tax that he refuses to buy anything with VAT charged on it.

Colleagues a while ago were surprised to see him stomping around the corridors in studded football boots. After several months one of them tentatively broached the subject. "When I went to the Oxfam shop this was all they had in my size" came the recondite reply. It transpires that second-hand goods are free of VAT.

His Oxfam wardrobe is supplemented by apparel purchased on occasional jaunts to Jersey (where the pernicious tax is unknown). Another essential supplied by the Channel Isle is razors—when blades run out our hero does what he can with a paid of scissors (inherited, no doubt, from the pre-VAT era).

Those inclined to scoff should pause to wonder whether this lonely VAT boycotter is not setting a trend. Last year government revenues from VAT fell nearly 10 per cent below forecast. Yet consumer spending, despite the recession, was buoyant, falling less than ½ per cent below forecast.

The inevitable conclusion is that a higher share of consumer spending went on things which do not carry VAT. If this pattern continues the Chancellor's budget calculations would be seriously upset.

City limits

Miles Collinge, an accountant who deserted the private sector to become director of development for the English Tourist Board, is planning a stomp round the City, particularly the pension fund managers. He wants to brainwash them about the latest idea for rescuing Britain's ailing resort towns, both by the sea and inland.

Collinge has been struck at the success abroad, particularly in Holland, of large entertainment and leisure developments where patrons are insulated from the vagaries of the weather.

Great Yarmouth has just opened one, £8m-worth of pools with a wave machine, sports facilities and conference space for about 1,000 delegates. The town fathers realized they needed to bring in the experts, recruited a merchant bank (which interested the National Coal Board pensions fund in the project) with Trusthouse Forte's leisure division as the professional operators.

Although a few resorts have made attempts to provide groups of facilities under one roof, probably the only other sizable scheme in Britain is the rebuilt Summerland complex at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Such developments can be a contemporary-style holiday draw to revive old, tired resorts, says Collinge, but basic to the concept is to place them in spots with a big enough population catchment area to make them economic all through the year. Even so he has a list of more than 100 areas where such schemes might be got off the ground with the right financial backing.

Mal mot

Outright panic at the latest meeting of European textile and clothing trade unionists. The head of the European Commission's textiles section had no sooner finished saying his piece in French when the English translation came over the headphones.

"Our economic policies stink," said the translator blithely. The British trade union delegation immediately erupted into spontaneous guffaws, much to the distress of the speaker. "The United Kingdom may laugh," he fumed, "but . . ."

And the translator hurriedly corrected her mistake. "Sorry, he did not say stink." But what did he say? Lengthy inquiries by the representatives of the British working class failed to resolve the mystery.

Is there no end to the agonies endured by travellers on the Central Line of London's Underground? A colleague swears his 30-minute wait for a train the other night was interrupted by the station announcement: "We apologize for the late arrival of this train. This is due to a delay."

David Hewson

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980, 81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	67	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	195xd	—	9.7	5.0	9.5	11.5
104	88	Deborah Services	100	—	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4
126	88	Frank Horsell	102	—	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	66	—	1.7	2.6	28.7	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	113	—	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
57	50	Scruttons "A"	57	—	5.3	9.3	8.8	8.1
224	196	Torday Limited	195	—	15.1	7.7	7.5	13.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
263	181	W. S. Yeates	248	—	13.1	5.3	4.7	9.5

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Banking figures halt fall

Encouraging banking figures that were well above expectations helped to halt the steep fall in share prices in the market yesterday.

Fears of an increase in the Minimum Lending Rate on Thursday, accelerated by the Bank of England forcing discount houses to borrow above the market rate, still persist. Equities were sent reeling at the outset but they recovered on the news that money supply growth was kept to ½ per cent in June.

An estimated £1,428m was wiped off stock market values, leaving total capitalization at £97,240m.

The news had little impact on Government securities which had opened steady, taking confidence from sterling's fresh 2 per cent gain against the dollar. Longs stayed at overnight levels before drifting £⅛ to £½ on selling, but went better on the day to end unchanged. Top levels were up to £⅛ firmer. Shorts, in thin conditions, eased to finish unchanged on the day, but were up to £⅛ higher in some cases.

Morefollows

At 10 am the *FT* Index was down 9.7 to 531.1 and by 1 pm it had dropped to 528.3, but after the rally in the afternoon it closed 11.3 down on the day at 529.5.

Jobbers in most sectors had marked prices down at the outset and selling prompted further falls. There were big falls in electricals, where investors are still taking profits after last week's gains, in buildings, on concern that mortgage rates could well be higher, and in properties and financials, on dearer money. Oils were a dull market.

Leading equities were extremely depressed. ICI, at one time down 6p at 270p, ended at 272p, but Unilever led the way with a 15p fall to 576p. Blue Circle Industries gave up 12p to 484p and GEC, after recent figures, fell 13p to 730p. Pilkington eased 10p to 311p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 330p and Glaxo 10p to 376p.

Tube Investments, with figures next month, gave up another 6p to 132p and Beechams fell 5p to 218p.

Sharply increased profits and a higher dividend from Ropner saw the "A" shares put on 17p to 211p and ordinary shares 18p to 216p. But poor trading news lopped 2p from Highgate Optical at 28p while Intasun gave up 2p to 74p. Also among leisure stocks, Horizon Travel was 7p lower at 256p, reflecting the outlook for trading in the holiday season.

Closure of the Gloucester foundry clipped another 3p from Babcock International at 117p, while Chloride hardened 1p to 31p on the CRA stake announced on Monday. Fidelity Radio added 3p to 46p after optimistic words from the chairman at yesterday's annual meeting.

Mercantile House rebounded with a 45p rise to 883p, after revealing plans for a rights issue. But comment on the results from Mercury Securities left the shares down 28p at 260p.

Rights issue rumours are on the table for snooker specialist E. J. Riley. Although recovering well from a profits setback word is the group would like to reduce borrowings and expand further. The shares have risen 16p to 78p since the May interim results.

After recent profit-taking, Saatchi & Saatchi eased 12p to 326p and Polly Peck lost 16p at 340p.

International trading group Inchcape, with results soon, dropped 21p to 395p after a mixed rumour that it had either lost a Toyota franchise in Sri Lanka, or that a former director had left to set up a rival car franchise. The company says: "We know nothing about that. We were told the price fell on renewed rumours of a rights issue and we never comment on market rumours."

Bid speculation saw British Benzole add 2½p to 23½p.

Banks and insurances came off rather more lightly than other sectors but still showed falls. Of the clearers, Lloyds eased 2p to 393p and National Westminster 3p to 395p. But Arbuthnot Latham, still awaiting bid news, fell a further 7p to 328p.

Equity turnover for July 6 was £114,335m (bargains 15,611). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ropner "A", British Aerospace, Mercury Securities, RTZ, and IC Gas and Inchcape.

Traditional options: Dealers reported active conditions yesterday. Calls were made in ICI, Boots, Brent Walker, Tomatic, Tube Investments and Grindlays.

Traded options: A total of 982 contracts were completed. BP attracted 96, Racal 8, Comm Union 26 and RTZ 12.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
B'ham Mint (F)	10.79(10.8)	0.92(0.911)	44(35.8)	7.5(7)	4/9	10.5(10.0)
Highgate Opital (F)	1.91(1.72)	0.027* (0.018)	0.64*(0.23)	—(1.8)	—	—(1.8)
I C Gas (E)	402.9(227.7)	33.2(38.3)	18.6(21.5)	5.3(4.3)	21/8	8(7)
Intasun Leisure (F)	101.6(30.6)	10.2(1.82)	14.6(8.5)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Lincroft Kilgour (I)	5.58(6.92)	0.06(0.02)	1.1(0.01)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Lonsdale Uni (I)	19.6(21.8)	0.16(0.71)	0.81(5.86)	0.5(1.85)	13/8	—(1.85)
Dnld Macpherson (I)	42.5(40.7)	0.82(1.3)	2.4(4.5)	1.5(1.5)	1/9	—(4.2)
Marstn Thompsn (F)	33.2(30.3)	5.15(5.5)	6.05(6.68)	1.1(1.0)	—	1.8(1.62†)
Ropner Hldgs (F)	28.8(23.4)	5.9(4.3)	28.2(16.1)	4(2.5)	21/8	6.5(4.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and and earnings are net. *=Loss; †=Adjusted for scrip issue.

Union Int plunges to £5m loss

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Union International, the cold storage and transport company which is part of the Vestey empire, tumbled into losses in 1980 but is still paying an unchanged dividend of £100,000 to the family shareholders.

The Vesteys, whose empire also includes the Dewhursts butcher chain—a subsidiary of Union International—attracted controversy last year over tax avoidance running into millions of pounds. Changes were introduced in the last Budget to plug the loopholes

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Union International lost £5.5m before tax compared with £7.3m pretax profits in 1979. Sales were slightly down from £1,053m to £1,018m.

Mr Henry Synge, chairman, said that prospects for 1981 were not good. He said the board believed that the bottom of the cycle had been reached and probably passed in some of the group's businesses.

Engineering side lifts Ropner

By Richard Allen

Ropner Holdings' involvement in defence electronics continued to keep group profits moving ahead in the year to March 31.

Although progress slowed in the second half, Ropner closed the year with a 37 per cent increase to £5.9m pretax. A final dividend of 5.7p gross takes the total payment for the year up by 44 per cent to 9.3p gross.

The main growth came from Airtech, which supplies telecommunications equipment to the Royal Navy and other armed forces and which now accounts for three-quarters of profits in the engineering division. This division raised its contribution by almost £1m to £3.6m last year and a spokesman said yesterday that cutbacks in defence spending so far had not affected the order books.

The engineering rise offset dull performances from shipping, which lifted profits by less than 10 per cent to £1.4m, and insurance broking, where profits plunged by 60 per cent to £123,000 in the face of increased competition and sterling's strength last year.

Mr David Ropner, chairman of Ropner Holdings.

The group's expanding property division turned in profits up by two-thirds at just over £1m although this total reflects an exceptional number of completions.

Ropner made a profit of £630,000 before capital gains tax on the sale to Hunting Gibson of its near 30 per cent interest in Stag Line.

The proceeds are reflected in an extraordinary credit of £293,000 that also reflects deficits, including a currency loss on loans to finance the building of a new ship. Although freight rates remain weak, Ropner is still benefiting because three of its five vessels are locked into long-term charters.

Total earnings per share have risen from 16.1p to 28.2p, or from 14.2p to 23.7p in accounts prepared under the current cost convention.

D Macpherson slumps despite higher sales

By Peter Wainwright

Continuing recession did not stop Donald Macpherson Group from raising sales from £40.7m to £42.6m in the 26 weeks to April 26. In the United Kingdom it all but held its ground with sales dipping only from £33.5m to £33.2m, while exports and sales abroad went ahead.

However, interim pretax profits fell from £1.29m to £820,000, with most of these coming from a sparkling performance from Cover Plus, the paint sold exclusively to Woolworth since 1969, and overseas. Cover Plus benefited from Woolworth's Crackdown campaign, but even so, it represented only 17.5 per cent of total sales. The interim dividend is kept at 2.14p gross a share even though earnings fell from 4.5p to 2.4p.

The group has cut interest charges by lowering borrowings, and the worst of the recession appears to be over. But Mr Rex Chester, the chairman, adds: "Looking ahead it is impossible to foretell when the upturn will come—there is certainly no sign of it at present."

The group is bent on expansion overseas, and news of acquisitions could come in about three months. The group stresses the strength of its balance sheet, which points to cash purchases rather than issues of paper. The shares eased 1p to 61p yesterday. This

Birmingham Mint unchanged

By Philip Robinson

Inflation normally is good for Birmingham Mint, which earns half of its profits from producing coins for other countries.

But demand from the 50 countries it supplies dropped in the year to March 31 and only £1.4m of capital spending and a cutback on costs managed to keep pretax profits static at £921,000 on turnover that was virtually unchanged at £10m.

A lower tax charge and £235,000 of deferred tax written back doubled retained profits. The dividend is raised from a gross 14.2p to 15p

Mr Colin Perry, the managing director, says that although coinage demand this year is likely to continue low, most of the other divisions continue to prosper.

He says that the falling pound will help the group to compete against its principal rivals for foreign coinage, Canada and West Germany. Birmingham Mint, which tenders for contracts as a consortium with the Royal Mint and IMI, is reckoned to have about half the world market.

Intasun ahead of forecast

By Rosemary Unsworth

Intasun Leisure Group, the tour operator which joined the unlisted securities market in April, has produced pretax profits slightly over the forecast figure made three months ago.

Profits in the year to March 31 jumped from £1.8m to £10.25m, compared with the £10.1m advertised in the prospectus. If finance costs of Air Europe, which contributed £2.9m pretax, were charged as incurred, pretax profits would have been £8.2m.

Turnover more than trebled from £30.6m to £101.6m, although the 1989 figure is not inclusive of some subsidiaries acquired during the 12 months.

The cost of the issue was £359,000 and the group sold 15 per cent of the equity at an 86p offer price. Since then the shares have fallen, although yesterday they gained 2p to 74p. There was no dividend last year but the first payment will be made in January as an interim.

Mr Harry Goodman, the chairman, said that bookings were 6 per cent better than last summer, with 85 per cent of holidays in Spain, Italy and Greece.

Bank statements for June

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made up to June 17 are summarized in the table below.

£ millions

	Total Outstanding	Change in Month	Barclays Outstanding	Lloyds Outstanding	Midland Outstanding	National Westminster Outstanding	Williams & Glyn's Outstanding
Total deposits	95,609	+3,456	27,397	17,038	19,8[illegible]	27,394	2,916
Cash and balances with Bank of Eng	1,400	+27	425	246	279	415	31
Market loans: UK banks and discount market	35,093	+1,608	6,409	7,605	3,490	8,307	705
Other	21,5?9	+878	6,617	3,618	[illegible]	3,654	720
Bills	2,178	+520	511	611	570	419	67
British Government stocks	2,671	−48	861	469	724	537	74
Advances	46,580	+641	13,693	8,189	10,583	13,758	1,371
Parent banks Reserve ratio (%)	11.1	+0.9	10.5	11.2	10.9	12.3	10.8

Briefly

Winterbottom Energy Trust: Gross investment income for half year to May 31, 1981, £295,000 (£439,000 for half-year to May 31, 1980). Total net assets at market value at May 31, 1981, £19.84m (£21.59m at November 30, 1980). Asset value per ordinary share: 74.6p (82.3p).

Marston, Thompson & Evershed: Turnover for year to March 31, 1981, £33.23m (£30.32m). Pretax profits: £5.15m (£5.5m). Total payment effectively increased from 2.32p gross to 2.57p gross. Board reports that trade in recent weeks has shown a small improvement, but it would be unrealistic to expect any major upturn in the near future.

Hargreaves Group's subsidiary, Hargreaves Holdings (USA), has contracted to purchase Bralley-Willett Tank Lines, a Virginia corporation, engaged in road tanker transport activities within the Eastern States of the United States. The initial purchase price is $6.04m payable in cash, with a further consideration payable in the event of profits from the business in 1981, 1982 and 1983 exceeding stipulated profit levels which are greater than the profit profit earned in 1980.

International Tin Agreement: Kuala Lumpur.—The Sixth International Tin Agreement (ITA) will be open for signing by ratifying countries from August 3 at UN Headquarters in New York. Tin exporting and importing countries agreed at a UN conference in Geneva late last month on the text of the new agreement. Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, the three leading producers, have all accepted the agreement.

Lincroft Kilgour, the cloth merchanting and menswear manufacturing group, has returned to profitability with a pretax profit of £65,966 for the six months to end-March, 1981, compared with £23,943 for the corresponding period last year which ended with a pretax loss of £425,406. The chairman, Mr Tony Holland, expresses hopes of a higher profit for the second half. No interim payment (no payment for year, 1979-80). Turnover was reduced from £6.92m to £5.58m.

Highgate Optical & Industrial: Turnover for 1980: £1.91m (£1.72m). Pretax loss, £27,000 (profit of £18,000 last time). No dividend (2.57p gross last year).

Espley-Tyas Property Group has agreed to acquire from Thalia Ltd three modern, fully let, investment properties for £2.95m, satisfied by £1m cash and the issue of 2.51m ordinary shares, which will be placed by Carr Sebag to raise £1.95m cash.

BANK FIGURES

The following are the figures for eligible liabilities and reserve asset ratios of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England yesterday.

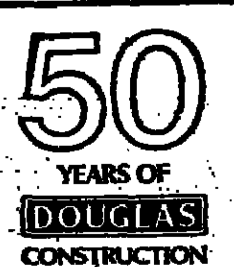
	Eligible liabilities £000m	Rose over 3 months at annual rate	Reserve asset ratio
1980			
May	56,216	19.0	13.1
June	59,455	30.9	13.0
July	61,457	64.6	13.2
Aug	63,127	71.0	13.2
Sept	63,441	59.5	13.4
Oct	65,275	27.3	13.0
Nov	65,003	19.4	13.8
Dec	67,455	27.3	13.5
1981			
Jan	62,041	10.4	11.1
Feb	68,502	14.7	11.1
March	67,938	2.7	9.8
April	70,008	12.9	9.7
May	71,270	16.5	10.9
June	72,260	28.2	11.5

Stock Exchange Prices

Shares Plunge

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
98¹⁵⁄₁₆	85½	Exch	5% 1981	98⁵⁄₁₆	..	3.032	11.591
100¹⁵⁄₁₆	93¹⁄₁₆	Exch	2½% 1981	99⅝	-⅛	2.782	13.094
98⅞	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	97¼	-⅛	8.697	13.025
95⅝	81⅝	Treas	3% 1982	95¼	-⅛	3.153	11.545
102¾	90½	Treas	14% 1982	100⅞	-⅛	3.897	12.741
96½	85⅝	Treas	8¼% 1982	95⅝	..	8.616	12.936
96	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1982	96¼	..	9.724	13.690
95¼	84⅞	Exch	8¾% 1983	94½	..	9.259	12.878
89⅛	76½	Exch	3% 1983	89	..	3.372	10.528
99⁷⁄₁₆	85¾	Treas.	12% 1983	96⅞	..	2.387	14.106
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼% 1983	93	• ..	9.946	13.304
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	99	..	3.636	13.969
94¹⁄₁₆	84½	Exch	10% 1983	92⅝	..	0.790	13.788
87¼	76⅝	Fund	5½% 1982-84	87¼	• ..	6.312	11.500
97³⁄₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	93⅝	+⅛	12.016	14.238
104¹⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14% 1984	99⅝	-⅛	14.088	14.245
81	68¼	Exch	3% 1984	81	..	3.703	10.665
99⅞	86	Treas	12% 1984	94½	..	12.699	14.143
109¼	97⅝	Treas	15% 1985	102	..	14.706	14.282
98⅞	93⅛	Exch Cv	12% 1985	93⅛	..	12.851	14.333
75¾	68¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas	3% 1985	75¼	-⅛	3.988	11.017
96¹⁄₁₆	91½	Treas	11½% 1985	92⅝	-⅛	12.482	14.090
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	93½	..	13.102	14.271
97⅛	91	Exch	11⅛% 1986	91⅛	..	12.859	14.352
69¹³⁄₁₆	68⅞	Treas	3% 1986	69¼	-¹⁄₁₆	4.332	11.397
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12% 1986	92⅛	..	13.026	14.270
MEDIUMS							
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½% 1984-86	83	• ..	10.232	13.226
105⅝	90⅝	Exch	13¼% 1987	95⅛	• ..	13.814	14.333
81⅞	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	76¾	..	8.660	12.681
99⅝	90⅝	Treas	12% 1987	91	..	13.503	14.742
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	75⅞	• ..	10.227	13.416
65⅞	54⅞	Trans	3% 1978-88	60⅛	..	4.992	11.459

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
A—B							
208	117	AAH	183	-3	12.6	6.9	6.4
200	96	AB Electronics	186	+4	1.8	1.3	
79	39½	AE PLC	42½	..	..e	..	..
237	132	AGB Research	229	-9	7.9b	3.4	24.5
29	12	AI Ind Prod	24	..	0.0	..	..

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
150	58¾	EIS	138	-3	5.7	4.2	8.1
808	413	Electrocomps	788	-10	13.9	1.8	20.3
17¾	7	Electrolux 'B'	£10⅞	-¼	73.4	6.7	11.4
122	86	Electr'nic Rent	114	-3	6.2	5.4	10.2
276	160	Elliott B.	171	-5	11.4	6.7	5.0
144	108	Ellis & Everard	132	..	9.3	7.0	13.3
29½	13¾	Ellis & Gold	26	-½	3.1	11.8	7.9
103	20	Elson & Robbins	23	..	..e	..	..
182	90	Empire Stores	90	-4	7.3	8.1	8.6
38	22½	Energy Serv	35	..	1.1	3.1	13.4

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
70	28	Medminster	61	..	4.4	7.3	
250	96	Menzies J.	236	s -2	5.4	2.3	
320	156	Metal Box	166	-4	15.3	9.2	
54½	35½	Metalrax	42	..	3.1	7.4	
38	14	Mettoy	20	..	0.1	0.7	
121	65	Meyer M. L.	67	-3	6.9	10.4	
110	48	Midland Ind	86	-2	3.7	4.3	
185	133	Milletts Leis	140	-5	9.9	7.1	
180	76	Mining Supplies	167	-4	2.9b	1.7	
53	37½	Mitchell Cotts Gp	47	-1	5.2	11.0	

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
938	627	Guthrie Corp	737	-13	42.9	5.8	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	211	-2	11.4	5.4	..
91	45	Highlds & Low	77	-2	3.0	3.9	..
537½	248⅝	Hongkong	525	s ..	27.1	5.2	..
775	363	Killinghall	756	• -12	20.0	2.6	..
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	375	b ..	11.4	3.0	..
130	68	Majedie	96	-2	3.2	3.3	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	196	..	14.3	7.3	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	300	..	21.4	7.1	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6	1.7	..
156	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	..	3.2	3.3	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	218	-2	14.3	6.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
45	25	Calcutta Elec	36	..	6.8	18.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
29½	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£21	-½	250	7.1	2.9
363	170	Imp Cont Gas	195	+17	10.1	5.2	9.2
185	93	Milford Docks	113	• -2	0.7	0.6	..
183	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	25½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (55)	39-1
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£101¾-½
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	87-2
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£94¼-½
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£105¾
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£92¾
Mid Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 (†b)	£9⅞
Mid Southern Wtr 9% Rd Pf 1986 (†b)	£7⅞
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	163
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95¼
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	115-1
Sund Sth Shields Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1987 (†)	£92½
Utd Computer Technology 50p Ord (£1‡)	2 prem-1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	35 prem
BP (275‡)	Dec 16	18 prem-8
Do NMG (290‡)	Dec 16	5 prem-6
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	605-25
Crouch D (165‡)	July 20	185f
English Association (375‡)	Aug 3	26 prem-2
European Ferries (30‡)	July 7	43 prem
Geers Gross (90‡)	Aug 21	20 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Lonsdale Universal improves

Pretax profits of Lonsdale Universal, an industrial holding company, slumped to £165,000 in the six months to March 31, compared with £712,000 in the six months to end-March, 1980. However, this is an improvement on the half-year to end-September, 1980, when pretax profits were a dismal £117,000.

An interim dividend of 0.71p gross is being paid.

For 1979-80, shareholders received an interim of 2.64p gross, but no final. Mr N G Ramseyer, the chairman, says the outlook for the second half remains uncertain and in that period he cannot see more than a continuation of present trends.

Endeavour in bid for Northern shares

Endeavour Resources has made a bid for the outside shares in Northern Mining, owner of a 5 per cent interest in the Ashton Diamond joint venture, valuing the company at more than $A50m (about £30m).

Endeavour, which is 42 per cent controlled by Bond Corporation, already owns 19.76 per cent and has bought a further near 20 per cent share from National Mutual Life for $A10.5m, or $A3.64 per fully paid share and $A3.44 per partly paid ordinary share. This brings Endeavour's total shareholding in Northern to 39.58 per cent. Endeavour is now making the same offer to other shareholders, subject to a 90 per cent acceptance.

GFSA results dip in second quarter

Mines in the Gold Fields of South Africa group, 47 per cent-owned by Consolidated Gold Fields, saw their collective second-quarter profits, before tax but after State's share of profit, fall by 8.7 per cent to R304m (£179m). Gold production was down from 35,114 kilogrammes to 34,633 and the average price received was 4.6 per cent less at R12,954 a kilogramme. Capital expenditure almost doubled to R45m, leaving a profit after tax and state's share of profit of R165m, an increase of 4.4 per cent.

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £869-70 a metric ton; three months, £894-94.50. Sales, 5,375 tons. Cash cathodes, £863-63.60; three months, £884.50-85.00. Sales, 125 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £865-65.50; three months, £889-89.50. Settlement, £865.50. Sales, 8,800 tons. Cash cathodes, £858.50-59.50; three months, £79.50-80.00. Settlement, £859. Sales, 600 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,640-50 a tonne; three months, £6,735-40. Sales, 300 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,640-50; three months, £6,735-40. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,630-35; three months, £6,720-25. Settlement, £6,635. Sales, 520 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,630-35; three months, £6,720-25. Settlement, £6,635. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, SM39.20 a picul.

LEAD was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £386-87 per tonne; three months, £386-86.25. Sales, 2,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £383.50-84.00; three months, £383.50-84.00. Settlement, £384. Sales, 4,400 tonnes.

ZINC was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £451-55 per tonne; three months, £454-54.50. Sales, 3,900 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £450.80-51.00; three months, £451.80-52.00. Settlement, £451. Sales, 3,200 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £210 ($400) a troy ounce.

SILVER was very steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 442p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 847.30); three months, 456p (885.10c); six months, 470.80p (919.50c); one year, 502.40p (988.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 446-48p; three months, 460-62p. Sales, 23 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 445.2-45.8p; three months, 458-59p. Settlement, 445.8p. Sales, 47 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £607-608 per tonne; three months, £626.50-37.00. Sales, 2,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £607-608; three months, £626.50-27.00. Settlement, £608. Sales, 3,225 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,222-28 per tonne; three months, £3,246-50. Sales, 48 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,215-20; three months, £3,235-40. Settlement, £3,220. Sales, 72 tonnes.

RUBBER was slightly steadier (pence per kilo): Aug, 59.90-60.50; Sept, 60.90-61.30; Oct-Dec, 62.40-62.50; Jan-March, 64.90-65.00; April-June, 67.90-68.00; July-Sept, 70.70-70.80; Oct-Dec, 73.70-73.90; Jan-March, 76.80-76.90; April-June, 79.80-79.90. Sales: three at five tonnes; 478 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot 58-60.50. Cifs: Aug, 60.75-61.25; Sept, 61-61.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 737-743; Sept, 768-769; Nov, 768-770; Jan, 760-763; March, 757-762; May, 756-770; July, 755-770. Sales: 4,923 lots including 50 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 1.645).—All positions unquoted. Sales: nil.

COCOA was firm (£ per metric ton).—July, 1026-1039; Sept, 1046-1047; Dec, 1078-1079; March, 1095-1096; May, 1106-1108; July, 1120-1121; Sept, 1125-1136. Sales: 7,045 lots. ICCO prices: daily (July 6) 88.37c; indicator price (July 7) 5 day average 83.20c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 higher at £210; the "whites" price was £3 higher at £235. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 210.50-310.70; Oct, 211.50-211.60; Jan, 211-211.50; March, 213.75-214.20; May, 215.30-215.75; Aug, 216.25-216.75; Oct, 217.50-218.50. Sales: 5984 lots. Firm.—ISA prices (July 6): daily 15.93c; 15-day average 15.75c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was firm (£ per tonne).—Aug, 133.70-134.00; Oct, 138.20-138.30; Dec, 143-143.40; Feb, 146-147; April, 145-150; June, 146.50-151.00; Aug, 147-155.00. Sales: 177 lots.

WOOL.—New Zealand crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 391-410; Oct, 400-407; Dec, 405-406; Jan, 404-407; March, 412-418; May, 423-425; Aug, 430-438; Oct, 430-455; Dec, 456-457; Jan, 437-439. Sales: 103 lots. Steady.

GRAIN (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2 14 per cent: July, £115; Aug, £112.75 transshipment east coast; US hard winter 13½ per cent: July, £116; Aug, £116.75 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct-Dec, £107.50 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—US/French unquoted. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £94.75.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct-Dec, £103.50; Jan-March, £109.25; April-June, £103.50 east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was barely steady: Sept, £95.25; Nov, £99.15; Jan, £103.10; March, £106.35; May, £110. Sales: 237 lots. WHEAT was steady: July, £109.60; Sept, £99.85; Nov, £103.25; Jan, £107.85; March, £111.40; May, £115.10. Sales: 186 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£109.60	£107.80
S West	—	£111.00	£108.00
W Mid	£112.00	—	£106.10
N West	—	£114.10	£104.40

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 7: GB cattle, 91.08p per kg lw (−1.87); UK sheep, 146.75p per kg est dcw (−7.34); GB pigs, 74.64p per kg lw (−0.28). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 8.6 per cent, ave price 90.57p (−1.89); Sheep nos up 21.2 per cent, ave price 146.10p (−8.58); Pig nos down 5.6 per cent, ave price 74.80p (−0.04). Scotland: Cattle nos up 11.1 per cent, ave price 92.84p (−1.56); Sheep nos up 22.8 per cent, ave price 137.62p (−4.97); Pig nos down 3.3 per cent, ave price 73.52p (−2.00).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—July 288.78-90.00; Aug 289.75-90.00; Sept 290.75-91.00; Oct 294.50-95.00; Nov 299.50-99.75; Dec 303-03.50; Jan 307-07.50; Feb 311-12.50; March 315-17. Sales: 1,451 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov £77.50; Feb £86.70; April £97.70; Sales: 617 lots of 40 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—In home-produced a good market exists for all available supplies. In imported markets continue firm with forward asking prices being higher.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thurs/Fri	Mon/Tues
Brown		
1's	5.70 to 6.10	6.00 to 6.20
2's	4.60 to 4.90	4.80 to 5.20
3's	4.20 to 4.40	4.40 to 4.70
4's	3.70 to 4.00	4.00 to 4.20
White		
1's	5.60 to 5.80	5.50 to 5.80
2's	4.60 to 4.70	4.65 to 4.80
3's	4.10 to 4.20	4.20 to 4.40
4's	3.70 to 4.00	3.80 to 4.20
5's	3.40 to 3.60	3.40 to 3.75
6's	3.10 to 3.30	3.15 to 3.30
7's	2.60 to 2.70	2.60 to 2.70
Imported prices (in £):		
French brown		
1's	5.85 to 6.05	
2's	4.70 to 5.00	
3's	4.20 to 4.30	
4's	3.90 to 3.95	

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

TEA.—Demand continued fairly good for the 30,754 packages on offer at the weekly auction. Bright Africans were well supported at fully firm levels while others were irregular but on balance little changed. Better liquoring Ceylons sold well at irregularly dearer rates, but other descriptions were about steady except plainer bop fannings which declined about 2p per kilo. Dusts continued to meet limited inquiry.

Wall Street

New York, July 7.—The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 954.15, up 4.85. There were 698 issues advancing, 813 declining and 391 unchanged. Volume totalled 53,850,000 shares compared with 44,590,000 shares yesterday.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index was 74.39, up 0.40. Average price per share was up 17 cents.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 360.77.

Discount market

Another big swing in the credit pendulum brought an easy finish after a very tight start.

Houses were bidding up between 11½ and 12 per cent during the morning, and in some cases losing money to the clearers. Rates came tumbling off during the afternoon so that final balances were picked up between 5 and 8 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling retreated from a very firm opening position of $1.9200 which stemmed from optimism that MLR might be increased in the short term. However, when mid-June bank lending figures indicating a small ½ per cent rise in next week's money supply proved to be better than expected, there was a sharp reversal in money trends and a consequent retreat in sterling. At the close the pound could only manage a 30-point gain at $1.9035 compared with $1.9005 overnight. The trade weighted index ended at 93.5 against 93.2 overnight.

An unchanged prime rate by Citibank at 20 per cent helped to stabilize the dollar which had weakened earlier. The Deutsche mark ended the session higher at 2.4433 (2.4502), while the Swiss franc hardened at 2.0867 from 2.0942. French francs were dearer in dollar terms at 5.7750 (5.8050), along with the yen at 228.55 (229.95).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 7	Market rates (close) July 7	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8975-9210	$1.9030-9040	1.05-1.15c disc	2.45-2.55c disc
Montreal	$2.2845-3050	$2.2875-2885	1.30-1.40c disc	3.35-3.50c disc
Amsterdam	5.16½-21½fl	5.17¼-18¼fl	¼c prem-¼c disc	1½-¾c prem
Brussels	75.90-76.90f	76.00-10f	30-40c disc	80-90c disc
Copenhagen	14.53¾-71k	14.56½-57½k	560-665ore disc	1350-530ore disc
Dublin	1.2705-2860p	1.2720-2735p	20-40p disc	80-100p disc
Frankfurt	4.64½-69½m	4.65-66m	¾pf prem-¼pf disc	2¾-1¾pf prem
Lisbon	122.15-123.40e	122.35-55e	65-130c disc	150-315c disc
Madrid	184.60-186.90p	184.90-185.10p	105-135c disc	265-315c disc
Milan	2308-29lr	2311-13lr	26½-28½lr disc	74-77lr disc
Oslo	11.52-68k	11.54-55k	35 prem-90or disc	350-210ore prem
Paris	10.98-11.11f	10.99½-11.00½f	8-9c disc	21½-23c disc
Stockholm	9.81-92k	9.82½-83½k	125-205ore disc	255-350ore disc
Tokyo	434-40y	435-36y	2.30-1.95y prem	6.60-6.15y-prem
Vienna	32.70-33.10sch	32.73-78sch	1 prem-2gro disc	7 prem-1gro disc
Zurich	3.96-4.01f	3.97-98f	1¼-¾c prem	3¾-3¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 0.3 at 93.5.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6655-1.6805
Bahrein	0.7215-0.7245
Finland	8.5750-8.6150
Greece	113.40-115.40
Hongkong	10.7550-10.7950
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5415-0.5445
Malaysia	4.4790-4.5090
Mexico	48.2-47.7
New Zealand	2.2575-2.2775
Saudi Arabia	6.5270-6.5570
Singapore	4.1220-4.1520
South Africa	1.7230-1.7380

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	93.5	−30.6
US dollar	110.4	+3.6
Canadian dollar	88.4	−17.0
Schilling	110.6	+21.1
Belgian franc	104.6	+8.4
Danish kroner	85.3	−12.0
Deutsche mark	115.6	+37.5
Swiss franc	136.2	+83.5
Guilder	107.3	+14.1
French franc	82.5	−11.5
Lira	57.1	−55.8
Yen	141.7	+35.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4945-1.4965
+ Canada	1.2024-1.2037
Netherlands	2.7170-2.7200
Belgium	39.95-40.00
Denmark	7.6510-7.6560
West Germany	2.4428-2.4438
Portugal	64.30-64.50
Spain	97.15-97.25
Italy	1214-1215
Norway	6.0620-6.0670
France	5.7725-5.7775
Sweden	5.1625-5.1675
Japan	228.45-228.65
Austria	17.19-17.22
Switzerland	2.0860-2.0875

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8314-0.8317

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted?*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.4036	+1.48	+1.57	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.94512	+0.33	+0.42	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53339	−0.46	−0.37	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.99891	+0.06	+0.15	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81796	+0.17	+0.26	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.693930	+1.28	+1.37	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1260.21	−0.21	−0.12	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¾-19¼; seven days, 18⅞-19½; one month, 18⅞-19; three months, 18¼-18¾; six months, 17¾-17⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $403.5 (an ounce); pm, $405 close, $407.
Krugerrand (per coin): $417-420 (£219.25-220.75).
Sovereigns (new): $100-102 (£52.5-53.50).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 5

Week Fixed: 11¾-11⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12½	2 months	12¼
3 months	12⅜	3 months	12⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⅞₁₆-12¾	3 months	13½
3 months	12⅞₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆	4 months	13½
4 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12½	6 months	13½
6 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14-13½	7 months	14-13½
2 months	14-13½	8 months	14-13½
3 months	14-13½	9 months	14¼-13¾
4 months	14-13½	10 months	14¼-13¾
5 months	14-13½	11 months	14¼-13¾
6 months	14-13½	12 months	14¼-13¾

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	12⅞-12½	6 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	13¼-13	12 months	13⅝-13½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅞	3 months	13½
7 days	12½	6 months	13½
1 month	12¾	1 year	13¾

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 12-11⅞ Close 5

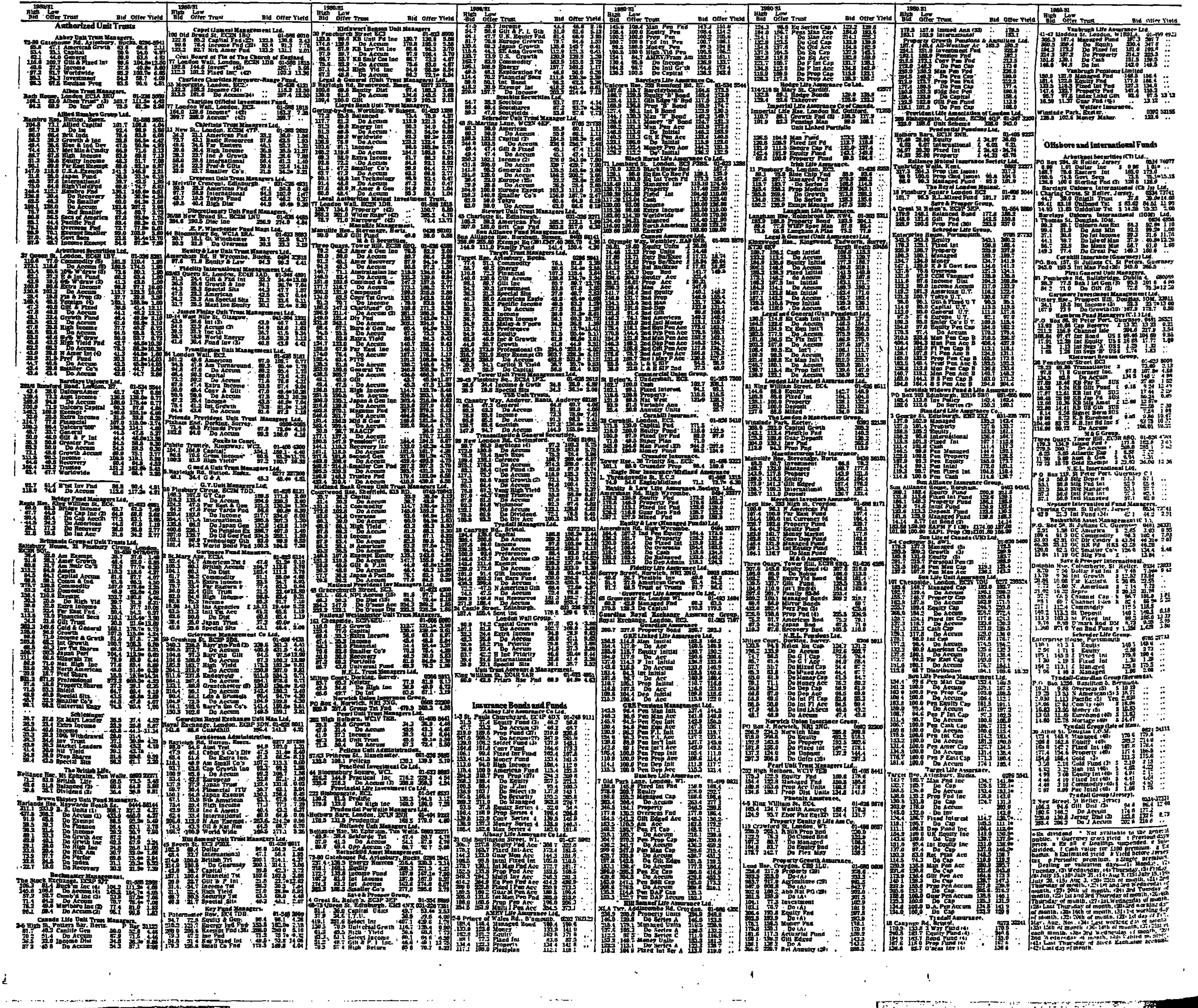
1 week	12½-12	6 months	13⅞-13½
1 month	12⅞-12¾	9 months	13⅞-13½
3 months	13⅝-13¼	12 months	14-13⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¾ 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 12%

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds



مكرر من الأصل

RUN THE SHOW £6,500

My client is the European Representative for an American mining enterprise. He requires a self motivated assistant to cover the whole spectrum of office admin together with a minimum amount of secretarial duties. If your forte is organising, ring Kim Russell on 01-629 7262, to hear more!

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This successful man requires an equally successful right hand person! Are you able to cope under pressure? If you are "main board" minded, mature and have excellent secretarial skills, call me now! Claire Roberts 629 7262.

HAVE CAR MIGHT TRAVEL £6,250+CAR

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PERSONNEL PEOPLE £6,500+BENEFITS

Assist the Personnel Director of this consumer goods company. Deal tactfully with Personnel Data, liaise at all levels and use your good secretarial skills. Interested? Phone Veryan Young on 01-629 7262.

AUDIO £7,000+

This is a unique opportunity to get involved in the world of finance assisting the MD of this prestigious company in W1. Deal with company admin and usual audio skills. Ring Patricia Allbiston on 01-629 7262.

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Does 3rd world welfare interest you? The Director of this international charity needs a secretary with good shorthand + typing. Phone Mary Anne Nash on 01-629 7262.

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7 Princes Street, London W1R 7RB Tel: 01-629 7262

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£9,000

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to Managing Director
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It is also essential to possess good administrative skills and the ability to organise in the absence of the Managing Director or Personnel Controller. A working knowledge of French or German may be an advantage.

Together with an attractive salary, the company offers generous terms of employment including 23 days holiday, pension scheme and free life insurance.

Please reply with full career details to Terry Duddy, Personnel Officer, Letraset Ltd., St. George's House, 195/203 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XJ or phone Jo Cafferata on 01-928 7551 for an application form.

Letraset

Top Calibre Secretary
To the Director of Marketing
c.£6,500 West End

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Colgate-Palmolive

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Must be sufficiently flexible in outlook to meet needs of working in a small team. Salary c £6,750 p.a., 85/day L.V.s, free BUPA.

Apply Ian Anderson on 01-839 7601 or to Noranda Sales Corporation of Canada Limited, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TH.

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The Bursar, whose office is responsible for all matters of accommodation, furnishing, catering, playing fields, maintenance, rates, etc., both for the School and its Halls of Residence, is looking for an experienced secretary to cope with a varied and busy job. The person appointed will have a variety of secretarial duties and will need good organisational skills to handle queries and paper work on all related issues and a firm but diplomatic manner in dealing with all levels of staff. This is an ideal post for an experienced secretary with good shorthand and typing skills, who enjoys work involving scope for personal initiative.

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BASED IN ST ALBANS, HERTS

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Duties include managing the MD correspondence and communications, running his office during frequent periods of absence abroad, dealing with overseas visitors and the supervision of junior office staff.

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Company Secretary/Financial Controller of U.S. subsidiary requires a Confidential Secretary for office in Harley Street area. Very varied and busy position, dealing with many aspects of company administration together with the usual secretarial functions. Flexibility and ability to work under pressure essential. Salary £6,000 plus LVs and annual season ticket loan.

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- Courteous and helpful telephone manner.
- Typing ability.
- Some experience in accounts/book keeping.
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- A sense of humour.
- Age preferably 25-35.

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Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung,
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Tel.: 01-235 7982

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c £6,000

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AIDGRADE AGY. 439 8251

PEOPLE WHO PUBLISH

An opportunity to break into the world of books. A super job for a young educated secretary with very good speeds, *both shorthand and typing,* working for Advertising Marketing Manager. Quick wit and intelligence needed with the ability to administrate. Salary £5,750, age mid-20s. Phone Mrs. Byzantine 222 5091.

NORMA SKEMP PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.,
14 Broadway, S.W.1.

SECRETARY-PA WITH KNOW-HOW

will enjoy demands of working with young MD of Commodity Investments Company. You will combine social administrative and shorthand/typing skills. Knowledge of airline timetables and a clean driving licence are essential. We offer attractive working conditions in quality West End location. Good holiday and fringe benefits. Salary negotiable according to experience.

Write, enclosing cv to Mr Richard Adkins, Grosvenor Commodity Investments Ltd., 4 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HF.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
c. £7,000

MD of International Finance House needs numerate/literate paragon with impeccable secretarial skills, who is as fast-thinking and hard-working as he is. A background in finance, banking or company law will be an advantage as well as a high standard of education/experience. The job has great potential with scope to apply knowledge and qualifications.

MORE INFORMATION ON 01-836 4761 EXT 65.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY
£6,300+
mortgage subsidy

An international organisation requires a competent numerate secretary (25-35) to act as a right hand to one of their key young directors. Very admin/PA orientated, though good secretarial skills are important. Excellent fringe benefits.

01-408 1611

MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

WHERE JAMES BOND SHOPS

PA required for busy Mayfair Office and show-room of American security company. Experience must include bookkeeping, customer contact, own correspondence. Must be responsible, cooperative individual with minimum five years' work experience and accurate typing/telex skills. Salary commensurate with experience.

01-629 0223

GOOD PROSPECTS
for career-minded Secretary

Small but fast-growing W.1 business offers £6,000 p.a. and unusual career opportunity for self-motivating all-rounder.

Do you have good skills, excellent English/organising flair? If so,

Maurice Minzly wants to hear from you on 434 2791.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

GERMAN/FRENCH/ENGLISH Admin PA. £9,000. 27+. Language Staff Agy. 455 8922.

BUSY YOUNG architect requires PA/secretary, Victoria. 828 8355.

SMALL export company in Knightsbridge are looking for a well spoken experienced Telephonist/Typist. Typing approx. 50 w.p.m. Languages useful, preferably s/h., and non-smoker. Exp. PABX 3 x 12 essential. Salary dependent on experience. £4,500-£5,000. Telephone 235 6367. Alshaikh.

PROPERTY PA sh/sec. 25-45 to £7,000. The top P.A. with excellent skills required for Senior Partner of Estate Agents. For further information call Jackie Globe Appointments, 935 2089/312 0725.

SUPER SECRETARY with shorthand required by Kensington Chartered Surveyors to join busy sales team. Opportunity to assist in all aspects of selling houses and flats but typing should be fast and accurate. Salary according to experience.—Telephone T. Coe, 581 3623.

ARE YOU BI-LINGUAL? (French). This week's offer is for a PA/Executive Secretary who wants to earn from £7,000-£8,500. Interested? Call Sandra Gibbons on 01-439 0376 now. BIS Recruitment Consultants.

GERMAN SPEAKING P.A. with good experience, wanted for General Manager of an International City Bank. Excellent salary and conditions. Ring Caroline on 491 7168 (Agy).

AMERICAN BANKERS, City area, require Executive Secretary in a key position on confidential banking side. Age 22+. £6,500. Ring Cathy Liddle, 437 9411, C.P. Exec Appointments.

OPPORTUNITY in P.R. work, after trial period as a secretary using shorthand and typing (80/50). Age 20-25. £6,100 to start. "A" level calibre. Ring Cathy Liddle, 437 9411, C.P. Exec Appointments.

W1 property £6,500 + bonus. Join our clients, a prestigious firm of Chartered Surveyors, as P.A. Sec. to a Partner. Plenty of involvement for an experienced P.A., with 110/60 skills. Salary reviews twice yearly. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868, Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

MATURE SECRETARY, £6,400. Become P.A./Sec to a Main Board Director of this International Construction Company. You should be a good organizer with senior level experience. 100/60 skills needed. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

ADMINISTRATOR £6,600, to join our clients, a busy W1 Charity. You should be numerate with 2 years admin exp and "O" levels in Maths and English. Good typing ability essential. For more details telephone 499 2921/491 8868. Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency, 01-734 0532.

TRADE ASSOCIATION in Holborn. Clerical Assistant (over 30) wanted for interesting and varied work, some typing ability. Telephone The Secretary, 242 9588.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

THE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER INSTITUTE

SEEKS PART-TIME ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR

With shorthand and typing. Salary £3,750 per annum.

Please ring 01-935 0756

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY with good formal skills to work in relaxed atmosphere, Regent's Park. 3 days a week but flexible hours. Competitive pro rata salary. C.V. to Box 0459 G, The Times.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

EDITOR OF SPECIALIST AGRICULTURAL TRADE MAGAZINE

needs part-time Secretary to handle office administration, deal with correspondence and liaise with advertising companies. Qualifications needed: good typing and shorthand, good command of the English language and good telephone manner. Position would suit a mature person willing to work hard and take responsibility. Please send a detailed c.v., marked confidential to The Editor, AgriTrade, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2EQ.

PART-TIME FOR RESEARCH OFFICER

An intelligent typist is required to work for 3 days a week at the London School of Economics. Typing speed should be 50 w.p.m. and a knowledge of shorthand and basic German and/or French would be useful. Salary pro-rata on scale rising to £6,006. Please telephone:

SHEILA McKENZIE ON 01-404 4769

FOR AN APPLICATION FORM OR WRITE TO HER AT: L.S.E., HOUGHTON STREET, WC2A 2AE

TEMPTING TIMES

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

WIN £25!

Write a sparkling temps advertisement for Stella Fisher and win £25. Describe, in about sixty words (including headline) how we have a wide selection of West End jobs at top rates, for people with good secretarial skills ready to start tomorrow. The Creative Director of our advertising agency will be asked to choose the most original and most persuasive entry. Your effort must reach us by second post on Wednesday, 15th July 1981.

P.S. If you're interested we really do have those marvellous temporary jobs.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

COUNCIL for National Academic Awards for several Temporary Clerical Assistants and Clerk/Typist. See Recruitment Opportunities today.

NON-SECRETARIAL

ANTIQUARIAN bookseller city requires young intelligent assistant for general office and shop duties. Good educational background and interest in books essential, some typing useful. Thomas Thorp, 47, Holborn Viaduct, EC1. Tel. 353 8852.

NON-SECRETARIAL

WE ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXPERIENCED RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

If you would like to join a busy Advertising Agency at Marble Arch and you are 19 or over, with a good telephone manner and able to deal with people at all levels, this could be the job you've been looking for. Training will be given to operate our brand new Premier Call Connect Switchboard and there will be some typing involved although accuracy is preferred to speed. Salary is £4,100 and if you are interested, telephone Sue Peters on 01-402 9361.

ALL-ROUNDER?

Busy Administration Manager of small, active and very successful U.K. sales office of International combine, urgently *requires confidential* clerk, with good references, to deal with book-keeping, petty cash, correspondence and invoice typing. An excellent telephone manner is essential. We offer a good salary and pleasant working conditions just off Park Lane.

Please telephone Michele Tayler on 409 0017.

COLEFAX AND FOWLER

Seek outgoing showroom assistant with minimum one years' professional decorating experience to join busy team, involving lots of contact with both private and trade clients, advising on all aspects of decorating. A sense of humour and adaptability essential in this constantly hectic department. Age early 20's, salary negotiable, 4 weeks hol. and good benefits. Write with c.v. to

Miss J. Gilbert,
Colefax and Fowler,
39 Brook Street,
London, W.1

RECEPTIONIST

Mayfair Publishing House need well groomed and well spoken 30+ receptionist with typing. A willing person with the ability to help when needed with telex and telephone. To £5,000.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 FLEET ST. EC4.
01-353 7696.

RECEPTIONIST/Assistant Manager/ess. Top London hairdresser seeks bright and efficient receptionist with managerial ambition. Call Tom on 352 4514 or 352 0606.

EXPERIENCED RECEPTIONIST for W.1 showroom. Must be 25-55 with at least 5 yrs reception experience. £5,500 + clothes allowance + LV's—Please phone Susie Freeman, 499 5881, Alfred Marks Staff Consultants, 16 Lansdowne Row (off Berkeley Square) W.1.

JOHN SLADE OF SLADE HOLIDAYS
is looking for a
New Secretary/ P.A.

The work is always demanding, sometimes exciting and never dull. We are one of the largest tour operators in Britain involved in the low cost air holiday market. Excellent working conditions in new air-conditioned offices at Slade House in Hendon. Good salary and appropriate benefits. Experienced secretaries are asked to call

01-202 0110

TOP SENIOR SECRETARY

with excellent skills and a sense of humour required for Banking Director of international financing company in super West-End offices. Lively atmosphere and all the usual benefits. £7,000+ p.a.

Temporary Measures Employment.
731 6916/6326

Secretary/ P.A.

23+ with good secretarial skills for small prestigeous financial consultancy in W1. Experience and interest in financial environment useful. Sense of humour and initiative a positive advantage. Salary circa £5,750. Telephone 01-486 6886 for details.

No Agencies



AMERICAN COMPANY IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Seeks mature, responsible trilingual PA/Secretary to Managing Director to start August 17. Knowledge of French and Spanish essential. Competitive salary.

Please write with c.v. to: R. Parkes

CM (London) Inc.,
20 Hans Road, London SW3 1RT
01-584 3710

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
University of London
PART-TIME APPEALS ASSISTANT

required to assist in launching the College's 1984 centenary appeal. Duties to include compiling lists of past students and staff, contact with industrial, commercial and professional institutions, production of publicity material. Appointment for 1 year in first instance. 25 hours per week. Applicants should be able to work on own initiative, with minimum supervision, and be able to type. Salary pro-rata on full time scale (under review) £5,972-£6,851 p.a. Applications by letter, setting out age, education, experience and name/address of a referee, to Personnel Officer, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, by 20 July.

MARKETING TRAINEE
c£7,000

Bright, ambitious, graduate with a few years working experience is pref. advertising or similar, for young, go-ahead promotion co.

01-730 5148 (24 hrs)

Consultants

DAYGAR

FILMS AND MARKETING £6,000

A world famous Film Company seeks a PA/Sec to their Vice-President. You'll enjoy contact with record producers and merchandisers of the latest film releases and promotional products. This is a very exciting position as he is keen to delegate a range of interesting duties to his PA. Own modern office. 100/50 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

PR £6,000 + bonus

Shorthand Sec. for two Executives at W1 company.

ADVERTISING £6,250 + bonus

Shorthand Sec. for busy media director large W1 agency. Plenty of involvement. No schedules.

Ring Maggie Shook
938 1978
JUST JOBS
Recruitment consultants

EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR
required

to head furnished letting department of well-known Chelsea estate agency; should be bright and cheerful and able to work on own initiative which will be well rewarded. Pleasant working conditions, Company car available.

PLEASE TELEPHONE
01-581 2216

£9,000–£10,000

Privately educated French and Spanish speaking bright PA, with good skills for Exec. Director of City Bank. *Send c.v. plus photograph to* J. Doniger, Seconded Assignments, 44f Elystan Place SW3.

PRIVATE BOND STREET ART GALLERY

Requires intelligent, hard working secretary/receptionist. Shorthand and a sense of humour essential, good under pressure, languages an advantage. Salary negotiable according to age and experience. Please apply Box 0365 G, The Times.

CONSULTANT SURGEON

requires competent and *cheerful* secretary to work in his efficient and happy private consultancy rooms (staff—one secretary, 2 nurses, housekeeper etc). 9-5, Monday to Friday, lunch provided, 5 weeks holiday. Previous medical experience not essential.

Please write or telephone, 3 Upper Harley St, London NW1 01-935 5843.

SAIL AWAY TO £7,000

Join the Managing Director of a City based Shipping Company as PA/Sec. You should be a good Organiser *Administrator able to handle* a full PA function plus staff recruitment. There will be a minimal amount of secretarial work, although 80/50 skills are required. Modern offices and a very friendly atmosphere.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

Production Company Film and A/V

requires secretary/PA, 20s-30s, to assist producer/MD and to run busy young West End office. Good typing essential, languages desirable.

Call Dori at 01-439 7904

LITERARY AGENCY

Foreign rights manager seeks young secretary for busy department. Fast and accurate audio typing essential. Write to A. P. Watt, 26-28 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1., or ring 01-405 1057.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
AUDIO SEC.—£6,500

Our clients are a well-known firm of Management Consultants in Mayfair. They need someone with excellent typing skills who is used to coping with a heavy workload. An interest in computers and office equipment would be a considerable advantage and would give you an added interest in the job.

Ring 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

Right Hand Gorilla M/F

needed to get to grips with both the Managing Director and the Company Secretary working as PA Secretary. The position is both varied and interesting. *Involving liaison* with overseas visitors and as the heading indicates—you'll need a sense of humour! Do you have good shorthand? Do you have word processing experience? Are you between 30yrs-40?

If so, don't hesitate to call Sue Guthrie on 997 0387
S.G. Secretarial Services.

SECRETARY IN TRADING TO £6,500

Join this extrovert group of traders and assist them with travel arrangements, diaries, lunch appointments and client liaison in Germany and Austria. The environment has a real "team spirit" and the offices are amongst the most luxurious in London. If you have a minimum of three years secretarial experience call Amanda Newell on 387 0621.

Drake Personnel (Consults.)
Someone to believe in.

FILMS, £8,000

Travel, use initiative, sec. skills, French, enjoy variety in international film world.

P.A./ADMIN., £8,000

Use initiative, P.A. abilities, be involved and responsible.

J.F. CONSULTANTS
01-493 6212

Secretary Receptionist

with good audio typing skills required for 2 young partners in small firm of Chartered Surveyors in W1. Age immaterial but must be well spoken, have smart appearance and good telephone manner and be prepared to hold the fort in partners' absence. Plenty of client contact. Salary £6,500. Please ring Clare on

499 5281

MOTIVATED SECRETARY/PA

is sought by the Executive responsible for marketing and distribution in a renowned film company, SW1. This is a challenging appointment needing someone with sound skills (shorthand), an informed and intelligent mind who can cope competently with routine administration, the day-to-day running of his office and generally act as his right hand. Age 28-35. Salary £6,000.

Career plan
Ring 734 4284
Recruitment Consultants

SAILING ENTHUSIAST

Secretary with average skills to work for a sailing club. Good Education plus nautical enthusiasm. Good salary.

LONDON TOWN STAFF BUREAU
01-836 1994

SEC./P.A. £6,500 + Liverpool Street.

Exp. Administrative Sh./Sec. to assist Co. Sec. of large insurance brokers. Must be conscientious person to assist in smooth running of this large organisation. Mrs Hayes Acme Appts, 158 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 01-247 9701.

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

Lotus Eclat

T Reg. 15,000 miles. 5 speed gearbox. Metallic blue, fawn leather upholstery. Phillips quadraphonic radio/cassette. Very carefully maintained by original owner. £7,250.

Phone Reigate 43614

MERCEDES 280CE

1976, automatic, 12,000 miles, sunshine yellow, black leather interior, electric windows and sunroof, air conditioning, 4 speaker stereo and short wave radio. Owner going abroad. £11,000 o.n.o.

Telephone 235 2828

LHD SUPER MINI 1000S, 1980 W REG.

1,500mls. Silver/black, extras, £2,100.

01-736 6429 eves.

GRANADA L 3.0, R reg. £1,650. 846 4559.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE GRADUATE, 31, single, w/car, would like to find a home and family to stay with over Christmas, anywhere in the U.K., in exchange for domestic services; possibility of permanent relationship as family member/housekeeper. Please call 01-487 4071. Richard Thompson.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER (freelance) available for company books daily. Wages especially.—404 0055.

C. ENG. M.I MECH. E. seeks post in sun. S. France preferred but flexible. Experience: plant and product design. Tel. 063543 2330 evenings.

ENGLISH Husband and Wife Team. 1st class butler/cook, good driver and wife 1st class experienced PA/Sec., seek position with accommodation. Highest references. Available Nov. '81.—Box 0526 G, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

SW7. Mews flat, two own rooms, male and female: £35 p.w. and £30 p.w.—581 3450 after 5 p.m.

WANTED. Own room, central, for solicitor, male, 27. 06077 5981.

N.W.2. Female, own room. £25 p.w. excl. 459 8220 (eves.).

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

SHARE A FLAT (est. 1968) for profs.—175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

KENSINGTON W8. Share penthouse apartment, double room; £40 p.w. —Daytime 239 8186 ref DNB.

ST. JOHNS WOOD. Own room in furnished maisonette, 2 mins. public transport. C.H., H. & C. elec. incl. 01-328 0157. 01-586 2335.

W.1. Own room. Prof. female £150 p.c.m. 402 4456.

S.W.5.—3rd prof person. Own double room in luxury flat. £160 p.c.m. incl. Tel. 373 9485 eves.

W8. Available in large flat own bedsit: phone, kitchen & dining room. Suitable 5 days p.w. & occasional weekends. £140 p.m. incl. Mrs Mop & phone & some electricity. Call 737 2976.

SURBITON. Girl for shared house own room. £83 excl. p.c.m. (01) 398 5147 (eves.).

W1. Own dble room in spacious flat with 1 other. £43 p.w. Day 370 6773. Eve 499 8600.

ROYAL WEDDING. Double room & breakfast in lovely central flat. 27th-31st July. 373 9389.

DENMARK HILL. 3rd prof. person wanted. £60 p.c.m. excl. own room. 733 2491 evenings.

FULHAM. 4th person. own room in house. £27.50 p.w. 731 6153 after 6.

NW10. Girl 25+ own room s/c flat. £100 p.c.m. excl. 968 6460 (eves), 438 7315 (day).

SW15. Girl. own room. £25 p.w. incl. 789 6181 (after 6).

SW6. Luxury flat, own room. Close to tube. £40 p.w. excl. 736 3634 after 6 p.m.

W. HAMPSTEAD. Female. own 2 rooms. gdn flat. Share 1 other. £165 p.c.m. excl. 437 5491 day.

MARBLE ARCH. Lux flat. 3rd person. own double room. £40 p.w. incl. 01-402 7499 (home). 01-487 4135 (office).

SW11. 2nd male to share house with owner. £25 p.w. Tel. 223 3510 evening.

THIRD MALE for luxury house Wimbledon. Own (small) room. cat lover; £120 p.c.m. incl. bills. 01-946 4956.

S.W.6.—Large flat. Double room. Close to Tube. £81.25 p.c.m. excl. 01-256 3979 daytime.

BATTERSEA.—Overlooking park. Own room: £99 p.c.m. inc. 672 1356 x 4758 day 622 6308.

S.W.5.—Prof. male, 25+. Nice large Flat, O/r, £83 p.c.m. 370 3492.

GIRL to share 2 roomed self contained garden flat, Holland Park area: £27.50 p.w. inclusive heating. 737 7611 or 4570.

KENTON HARROW. Unique offer. 1 person to share, comfortable, CH, 3 bedroomed house with only 1 other (lots of space), own large bedroom and share the remainder of the house which consists of spare room (study), bathroom, separate toilet, large lounge, kitchen and garden. £38 p.w. incl. Please telephone 907 4845.

S.W.6.—Man to share house, own room, prefer non smoker 20s: £112 p.c.m. exc. 736 9720 or 731 7247 eves.

N.8. Own room, C/H. 35 mins. City. £65 p.c.m.—341 2941 (eve).

CHELSEA. Beautiful maisonette, every luxury, garden, girl. £50 p.w.—930 8013 day, 352 5603 eves.

WANTED. Professional male, (27) seeks own room in shared house/flat.—Please telephone 540 0529 (after 6 pm).

CHELSEA. Luxurious house. Own room. £38 p.w.—730 9492.

RENTALS

SW19. Mod. luxury 2 bed penthouse flat. £135 p.w. VAD 543 2885.

WIMBLEDON. Exceptional house nr transport. 3 recep, kit. 3 beds. 2 baths. gdn. Company let 6/8 months. No small children. £125 p.w. Lofts 223 5557.

BAKER ST. Luxury flat. 3 bed. c.h. from £140 p.w. 952 0819.

MARBLE ARCH / HYDE PARK luxury 1/2/3/4/5-bed. flats and houses. Long/short lets. West Trend. 262 6204.

MARBLE ARCH bright large 3-r k. & b. flat. Ideal business people. Long/short let. £115 p.w. Tosa Estates. 580 6871.

GILLAND & CO. have a large selection of luxury furn. accommodation in N.W. London. Call 01-586 8001.

NEW CAVENDISH STREET, 1 dble. bed, dble. recep., kit.—all appliances, bath., balcony. £90 p.w. Crouch & Lees. 493 9941.

KENSINGTON. 3rd floor studio flat in new block. C.H., lift, porter, parking. Rent £85 p.w. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665.

URGENTLY REQUIRED. Mr. W. American sols., desperately needs 4-bed. apart. in N.W. area. £300 p.w. Co. let. Pemberton & Clark. 586 8006.

S.W.3. 3 bed., 2 bath., lift. C.H., C.H.W., Co. let. £175 p.w. Willett. 730 3436.

2 PROFESSIONAL MEN seek 2-bedroomed rented accommodation in N. London. 01-883 8770 after 6 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8. Superb 3-bedroom in mod. luxury block, lift. 24 hr. porter. 2 bath., dble. recept. f/f kit., parking. £230 p.w. Pemberton & Clark. 586 8006.

KEW. Spacious & tasteful 3-bed. house, quiet location. Priory. 940 4555.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3. Newly dec. 1st floor flat avail 2 bed., recep. kit., bath. £110 p.w. Company let only. 930 0261.

MAYFAIR/S.W.1. Luxury furn/unfurn 2/4 bedroom flats/house. £350 p.w. neg. 402 0170.

CHELSEA.—Luxury 2 bed. 2 bath. 1 large recept. short/long let. £330 neg. 581 3766.

HAMPSTEAD. Large quiet flat to let for 1 yr. or agreement. 3 bedrooms, c.h., fully furnished. £150 p.w.—794 4612.

HAMPSTEAD, NW3.—Pleasant flat in block with porter and lifts. One double bedroom, large reception K & B. £80 pw. to include C.H. & CHW. 722 0126.

MODERNIZED Georgian family house in elegant street. Gas c.h. fully furn. 5 beds. 2 baths. recept. kitchen/diner. small garden. close City/West End. £150 p.w. Apply Box No 0199 G, The Times.

RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

UNFURNISHED flats wanted f & f purchased. 602 4671 Dixon & Co.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flats, lounge, 3 bedrooms, k. & b., C.H. Tel. Long let. £100/£145. 730 8932.

KENSINGTON. Large Luxurious Rooms with cooking facilities. Serviced daily. Ideal businessman's Pied a terre. £35-£60 pw incl. Tel. owner 370 5599.

KENSINGTON. Bright, spacious top floor flat in quiet tree-lined avenue. 3-4 beds., 2 baths, lift, porter. Avail. now. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665.

PIMLICO, S.W.1.—Luxurious spacious flat. 1 double bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, lounge/dining room, balcony & hall. Complete with c.h., phone, stereo, TV, linen, cutlery, etc. Long or short let. £100 p.w. 01-393 0622 after 6 p.m.

MILL HILL, NW7. Lovely new luxury furn. flat, 3 bedrooms, superb area, nr. Northern Line. £80 p.w. neg. 01-959 5232 (eves.).

WEYBRIDGE.—Exclusive Burwood Park residence, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, oak panelled drawing room, large dining room, Billiard room / lounge, kitchen, utility, breakfast room, patio, 1 acre. Maintained & secluded garden, garage block with staff flat. 1 year min. let. Company or Embassy let. No agents. £350 pw. Weybridge 42707.

RENTALS

OXTED. Attractive well-furnished 3 bed s/c garden flat. In expertly converted fine house, semi-rural, garage, 12 min walk station. London Bridge and Victoria 35 mins. £240 p.c.m. 1 year +. Bere Regis (092 97) 300.

FRENCH LYCEE SCHOOL. Lexham Gdns.; spacious family maisonette in very good order. Lovely sun room and terrace. 3 dble., 2 sgle. beds., 2 receps., kit., £300 p.w.—Aylesford & Co., 351 2383.

VIEW TODAY! Move in Tomorrow. 6/12 months. Wimbledon, Chiswick & town. Superb s/c 1/2/3 bedrms., mod. lux. exec. homes. Complete teaspoons to TV. From only £75-£135 p.w. incl. Street Group, 643 8181/586 0729.

HAMPSTEAD. Superb luxury, spacious apartment in sought after location. 3 double beds., 3 bath., 2 recept., fully fitted kitchen with all appliances, communal garden. £300 p.w.—Luxury Lets London Ltd., 328 9846.

NATHAN WILSON specialise in long/short residential lettings in N.W. London, prices from £50 p.w. to £500 p.w., and offer a friendly and expert service to both tenants and landlords—Call us now on 794 1161.

BRONSBURY PARK Cul-de-sac, well furnished, modern town house. 4 beds., 2 bath., large reception, kitchen, all appliances, garage. £275 p.w.—Luxury Lets London Ltd., 328 9846.

SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES available and required for diplomats, executives. Long or short lets in all areas.—Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albermarle Street, London, W.1. 01-499 8334.

CHELSEA, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Belgravia.—Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please Ring for current list. Cootes, 828 8251, 69 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

PRINCE'S SQUARE, W.2. Attractive newly decorated 3 bedroom flat with access to garden. £100 p.w. (neg.). Incl. full c.h. Refs. required.—Tel. (0793) 782 331.

THE COLLONADE, W.2. Superb house: 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, elegant recep, fitted kitchen, garden: £250/£350 p.w. Short/long let. —Enhanced Properties, 930 5306.

N.21. Charming renovated cottage: 2 double bed. recept, pine kitchen and bathroom: gas c.h., garden: £70 p.w.—Nathan Wilson, 794 1161.

CHARACTER cottage, Chobham. Inglenook fireplace, 4 beds., 4 recept., full c.h., all equipment. Easy commute London. Long let. Pilgrims Ltd. Byfleet 48620.

KENSINGTON, Church Street, W8. Furnished 3 beds, recept, k & b, luxury redecorated flat, lift. £115 p.w. ono. 937 0079 or 09905 8113.

CHEYNE PLACE. Third floor, 2 bedroomed flat. Gas C.h. £350 p.c.m. Suitable married couple or single person. Co or holiday let only. 01-946 4896.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

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(continued on page 30)

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2 NNEB. Nannies, good references seek posts now. Fry Consultants Aldershot. Tel.: 0252 315369.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEMES providing for appropriating the redundant church of Upper Tulse Hill, Saint Matthias for religious and social purposes by the Gospel Tabernacle Church (Southwark diocese) and containing provision for vesting the redundant church of Inglesham, Saint John the Baptist in the Redundant Churches Fund (Bristol diocese), and for the demolition of the redundant church of Saint Michael and All Angels Smethwick, (Birmingham diocese). Copies of the draft schemes may be obtained from the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Proceedings under Section 23 of THE PATENTS ACT, 1949. (As amended by the Patents Act, 1977). Notice of intention to present a PETITION to the Court in the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Patents Court In the Matter of The Patents Act 1949 and in the Matter of LETTERS PATENT No. 1,107,738 Dated 1st February 1966 and entitled "Substituted Benzoic Acid Lactones having Estrogenic Activity" granted to Commercial Solvents Corporation a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maryland, United States of America of 260 Madison Avenue, New York, State of New York, United States of America. Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation a corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of New York United States of America of IMC Plaza, Libertyville, State of Illinois, United States of America and Crown Chemical Company (Holdings) Limited whose registered office is at Southampton House, 317 High Holborn, London WC1V 7NL and Crown Chemical Company Limited whose registered office is at Southampton House aforesaid to present a Petition to the Patents Court, High Court of Justice, praying that the term of the said Letters Patent be extended under Section 23 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended. And Notice is further given that on the 5th day of October 1981 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard the said Petitioners intend to apply to the Court for fixing a date of hearing of the Petition and other Directions. Notices of Oppositions to the Petition must be lodged not less than seven days before the date mentioned at the Chancery Registrar's Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL. Documents requiring service upon the said Petitioners pursuant to Order 103 Rules 3 to 7 of the Rules of the Supreme Court 1979 may be served at the offices of the Solicitors of the said Petitioners. Dated this 3rd day of July 1981. Hopkins Fuller Solicitors for the said Petitioners of and whose address for service is 30 Cursitor Street, London EC4A 1LT.

In the Matter of JOHN SHEFFIELD'S STUDIO Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 12th day of August, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Keith David Goodman, F.C.A., of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1981.
K. D. GOODMAN, Liquidator.

ALFIE CLOTHING LIMITED. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS OF Alfie Clothing Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Thursday, the 16th day of July, 1981, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated the 30th day of June, 1981.
By order of the Board.
A. D. HOFFMAN, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 IN THE MATTER OF GLOBE COMPUTING Limited by Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 12th day of February 1981
I, GEORGE ALBERT AUGER of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward and Partners, 44 Baker Street, London, W.1. have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.
Dated this 1st day of July 1981
G. A. AUGER
LIQUIDATOR

Classified Advertising Ring 01-837 3311

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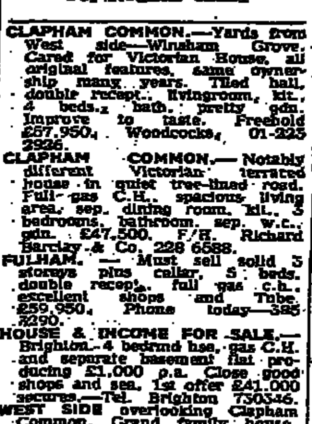
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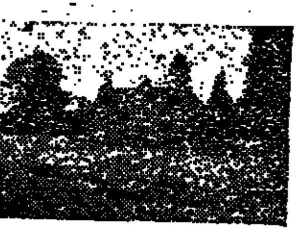
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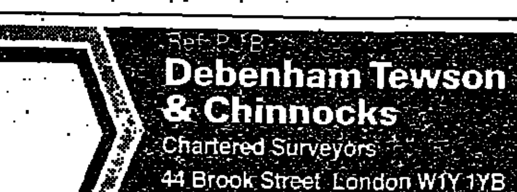
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JOHN D WOOD

CAMBRIDGESHIRE – KIMBOLTON
Kings Cross 58 minutes.
A CHARMING THATCHED HOUSE DATING FROM 1820, SCHEDULED GRADE II.
3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room. Guest Suite of bedroom and bathroom. Master Suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom. 3 further bedrooms, bathroom and shower room. Bungalow Cottage ideal for relatives or guest. Staff Bungalow. Outbuildings. Delightful Gardens and Grounds with Heated Swimming Pool and Hard Tennis Court. Parkland. IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES.
Freehold for sale.
Joint Agents:
Ekins, Dilley & Handley, 37 Market Square, St. Neots, Huntingdon, Cambs. Tel. 56171, and John D Wood, Berkeley Square Office (Ref. DCM)

WEST SUSSEX – NEAR CHICHESTER
Chichester 4 miles. (Victoria 90 mins.) Arundel 6 miles.
A FINE SECLUDED FAMILY HOUSE SURROUNDED BY ITS OWN GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
Hall and 4 reception rooms, good domestic offices. Suite of bedroom and bathroom, 4 further bed rooms and 2 bathrooms. Oil-fired central heating. Attractive Coach House (suitable for conversion). Lovely Gardens and Grounds with Lawn Tennis Court, Orchard and Paddock.
IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.
Freehold for sale.
Joint Agents:
Messrs. Whiteheads, 52 South Street, Chichester West Sussex. Tel. (0243) 785181, and John D Wood, Berkeley Square Office (Ref. PDCE)

HAMPSHIRE – WEST STRATTON
Winchester 8 miles. M3 Motorway 3 miles.
A CHARMING PERIOD COTTAGE ADJOINING FARMLAND ON THE EDGE OF THIS ATTRACTIVE AND ACCESSIBLE VILLAGE.
Hall, cloakroom, drawing room, dining room, cellar, kitchen. 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Oil-fired central heating, garage. Attractive Garden.
ABOUT HALF AN ACRE.
Freehold for sale.
Winchester Office: 3 St George's House, St George's Street. Tel. (0962) 63131. (Ref. MLD)

HAMPSHIRE – ALRESFORD
Winchester 7 miles. Alton 9½ miles.
A FASCINATING PERIOD TOWN HOUSE.
Hall, inner hall, 4 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 attic rooms. Outbuildings. Garage and Barn. Garden.
Freehold for sale. £95,000.
Joint Agents:
Messrs Whiteheads, Petersfield, Tel. (0730) 2691, and *John D Wood, Winchester Office:* 3 St George's House, St George's Street. Tel. (0962) 63131 (Ref. SSTA)

23 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AL
Telephone 01-629 9050 Telex 21242

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Throwing stones at timber-frame housing

A surprising attack has been launched against builders of modern homes who do not use traditional materials. It appears that for some time there has been increasing concern over the lack of consumer information available on modern homes, especially those using timber-frame construction.

Last week Mrs Pat Lambert, member of the National Consumer Council and Chairman of the Consumer Standards Advisory Committee of the British Standards Institution, launched the Campaign for Traditional Housing.

In addition to launching the campaign, a House-Building Advisory Bureau (HBAB) has also been established which is broadly aimed at giving advice to anyone who is buying a house.

On the face of it, this is fine. But the Bureau also aims to promote the activities of Britain's more traditional builders who construct brick and block homes. The Bureau feels that with the advent of many modern building materials, the traditional builder is being left out of the great promotion and sales race.

Intentionally or not, the campaign is throwing doubts on the long-term durability of timber-frame houses — which may or may not be brick-clad. The Bureau says that many in the softwood-framed house industry itself are already voicing concern about certain aspects of the sudden rate of growth in this form of construction.

The HBAB raises a number of *key problems with houses* made in this way. Firstly, it states that some builders and developers possibly do not realize that softwood-framed construction is an engineered form of building that employs *some materials they may be* using for the first time in this way.

Using this form of construction, says the HBAB, also requires special expertize, and a builder must have a specially trained workforce to ensure *proper and safe erection of* houses.

As well as these key points, the Bureau is keen that potential buyers should be made aware that the home they are about to purchase is of timber-framed construction. It believes that the majority of ordinary house buyers are totally unaware from its outward appearance of how a building has been constructed.

In her speech, entitled "The Right To Know", Mrs Lambert says buyers must be given a clear indication of what sort of house it is they are purchasing. She points out that some of the modern methods have not yet stood the test of time — even when traditional materials are used in a new way or in new combinations. "We can't be absolutely certain that faults will not show up over a period of time.

"I can no longer assume that the house I buy will be made of *bricks or blocks in the traditional* manner. I don't mind that — one may be just as good as the other. What I do mind is not knowing what I am buying." Here Mrs Lambert has a point. However, some of the same doubts were expressed *during the 1950s and early* 1960s, when the big housebuilding drive was on and traditional methods had to be speeded up to meet demands — and those houses are still standing today.

There is, of course, in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries, a tradition of using timber in housing construction. And this has been extremely successful, especially in the form of the "kits" imported to Britain over the past few years. But the answer is to have buildings properly surveyed. Although Mrs Lambert raises the question of whether a mortgage can be obtained on timber-framed houses, it is highly unlikely any builder would erect such homes *if he did not believe they were* mortgagable.

House prices could start rising by the end of this year, says Mr Chris Hardwick, the Leicester Building Society's chief valuer. He believes the *low level of new housebuilding* witnessed last year, and hardly alleviated so far this year, will begin to force prices up as demand outweighs supply.

"We have seen an improvement this year", he comments. "But this will not make up for the houses 'lost' in 1980. There were only 97,700 private sector starts last year — that's very low and well down on the figure needed for a stable housing market."

The building society is sticking to the forecast it made at the beginning of the year, when it predicted faster price rises than those we are currently experiencing. As recent surveys have indicated, there is generally very little movement in house prices.

But Mr Hardwick admits that the uncertainty of interest rates will influence house sales, and therefore prices. Although mortgage interest rates are still high, we have become used to them and as prices are stable at the moment, it appears a good time to buy.


This six-bedroom house dating back to the fifteenth century is on sale through Strutt & Parker and John Hogbin & Son for around £98,000. It is located on the edge of Bedgebury Forest at Goudhurst in Kent.

□ A fifteenth-century, timber-framed, *six-bedroom* period house in Goudhurst, Kent, is on the market through Strutt & Parker and John Hogbin & Son for £98,000. Grounds extend to one acre and include a detached, three-bedroom cottage.

□ The former home of novelist Dorothy L. Sayers, Bluntisham House, near St Ives, Cambridge shire, is being sold through the Newmarket office of Jackson Stops & Staff for around £120,000. The fine Georgian house has six reception rooms, four principal bedrooms and is set in two acres of grounds.

□ Knight Frank & Rutley are looking for offers in excess of £130,000 for Drumtochty Castle, Auchinblae, Kincardineshire. Built in the early nineteenth century, the castle stands in around 47 acres, although it once formed part of a huge 12,000-acre estate.

□ In Surrey, Hampton & Sons and Bernard Thorpe & Partners are offering the listed South House at Broadham Green, Old Oxted. This five-bedroom Georgian house with four acres of land is on sale for £250,000.

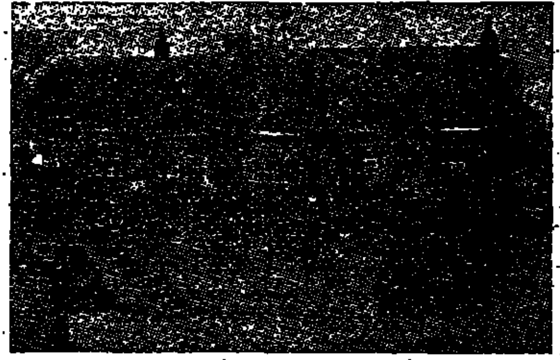
Humberts

Devon **148 Acres**
The coast 5 miles. Honiton 6 miles.
A commercial Countryside Park occupying a remarkable elevated site in a prime tourist location with further off-lying land.
Lot 1: About 90 acres of grazing land, superb owner's house, cafeteria and shop, superb modern *timber-barn*, associated buildings and car parks.
Lot 2: About 50 acres of grazing land.
Lot 3: Useful paddock of about 8 acres.
In all about 148 acres. Freehold for sale as a going concern as a whole or in 3 separate lots.
Details: Humberts Landplan (Leisure Sales & Consultancy Division). Tel: 01-242 3121. (01/37390/NTP/RAHS)

Somerset **3½ Acres**
Exmoor National Park. Minehead 12 miles.
A spacious country residence standing in parklike grounds.
4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, oil central heating, kitchen/breakfast room, stabling, outbuildings, garden, grounds, paddock. Second floor is self-contained flat with bedroom, kitchenette and studio. £115,000 freehold with about 3½ acres.
Details: 17 Hammet Street, Taunton. Tel: (0823) 88484 (17/56801/SAH)

Hertfordshire
Little Hadham
A delightful period property in fine elevated position.
2 reception rooms, 4 *bedrooms*, bathroom, *gas central* heating, kitchen. Outbuildings including barn, stables & garage, garden.
In all about ¾ acre. For sale by auction 13th August, 1981—(unless sold previously).
Joint Auctioneers: Swordens, 19 North Street, Bishop's Stortford. Tel: (0279) 52441. Humberts, 4 Romeland Hill, St Albans. Tel: (0727) 61226. (05/A.3008/SFNH)

Wiltshire
Ramsbury. Marlborough 5 miles. M4 6 miles.



A traditional modernised village house constructed in brick, flint and thatch materials.
4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, gas central heating, garage, garden. Many period features including exposed beams and open fireplaces. Situated in quiet position with southerly aspect. £57500.
Details: 19 High Street, Pewsey. Tel: (06726) 3265. (15/16196/JJW)
6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2. Tel: 01-242 3121

Hampton & Sons

SUSSEX


On the edge of Hartfield village

An historic 15th century brick built listed castle in a peaceful elevated setting with broad views over its own private lake. 4 principal reception rooms, modern kitchen, full oil-fired central heating, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms (including master bedroom suite), sauna. *Attractive wooded setting with the benefit of paddock* land. Hard tennis court. In all about 30 acres. Substantial offers invited for Freehold.

OXFORDSHIRE
A charming Queen Anne listed Vicarage on the edge of the Chiltern *hills*, in a quiet village setting. 4 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, solarium/sauna, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, heated swimming pool. Hard tennis court. Well stocked kitchen garden. Greenhouses. Garaging for 3 cars. 3 loose boxes. In all the garden and grounds extend to approximately 4 acres.
Offers are invited for the Freehold in excess of £185,000.
Detached 17th century cottage with 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and small garden available in addition.

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDERS


East Grinstead 5 miles

Residential and agricultural estate with impeccably modernised 15th century residence. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Great hall with minstrels' gallery, superb reception rooms. Guest cottage. Ample garaging. Swimming pool. Modern farmhouse. Valuable farm and agricultural land with excellent buildings. In all about 161 acres.
By Auction (unless previously sold) in September 1981 as a whole or in 3 lots.

SUFFOLK, LONG MELFORD
On the River Stour and between Cambridge and Ipswich
A charming Georgian mill house and lodge in a lovely and secluded waterside position on the edge of the village. Principal house with classically proportioned reception hall, drawing and dining room, 3rd reception room, modern kitchen and breakfast room, 5 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Delightful riverside gardens. 3 garages and stabling. Lodge with 2 reception rooms and kitchen, 2 *double* bedrooms and bathroom. All thoroughly refurbished. Magnificent 60ft. barn. Lawned gardens. To be sold by public auction either as a whole or in 2 lots unless prior terms agreed.

SOUTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE


In the Chalfonts

An outstanding and beautifully equipped modern country residence with 10½ acres of mature gardens, grounds and paddocks, 2 first-class cottages, swimming pool and stable block. Master suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom. 4 further bedrooms and 3 bathrooms including guest staff flat. 4 reception rooms, modern offices. For Sale Freehold. Joint Sole Agents: Hampton & Sons, 01-493 8222 and John D Wood & Co. Berkeley Square, 01-629 9050.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE
Adjoining Sunningdale Golf Course
A superb contemporary style residence of quality with generous accommodation. Principal suite with dressing room and bathroom, 4 guest bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, ground floor suite of bedroom and bathroom, 3 *reception rooms, sun room*, luxury kitchen Gas central heating. 2 garages. Beautiful gardens of 1 acre.
Offers in the Region of £200,000.

6 ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON SW1A 1RB TELEPHONE 01-493 8222

Cluttons

By Direction of The Buccleuch Estates Limited.
DUMFRIESSHIRE
Between Lockerbie and Langholm
A First Class Hill Farm, with afforestation potential, comprising Attractive 6, 8 Bedroomed Farmhouse. 4 Cottages. Useful range of Stockbuildings. **70 ACRES** dedicated Woodland. **405 ACRES** Planting Land with Basis III Approval. Productive Arable and Pasture Land. In all nearly **2,200 Acres.** For Sale as a whole with Possession at Entry.
Selling Agents:
Cluttons, Edinburgh Office, 11 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DR (Tel.: 031 225 8602), or Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

By Direction of the Exors. of the 5th Duke of Westminster.
SHROPSHIRE/STAFFORDSHIRE BORDERS
A Top Quality Commercial Farming Estate comprising
Home Farm of 551 Acres with modern dairy unit for 250 cows.
Tyrley Farm of 333 Acres with excellent stock and corn buildings.
Mainly Grade II Land. 2 Attractive Lakes.
In all about 884 Acres.
For Sale Privately as a whole or in 2 lots with Vacant Possession on completion.
Joint Agents:
Denton Clark & Co., 4 Vicar's Lane, Chester (Tel.: 0244 312771).
Cluttons, Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

HAMPSHIRE
Odiham 3 miles. M3 5 miles. London 46 miles.
A Small Residential and Agricultural Estate comprising An Attractive 5 Bedroomed Period House. Farmhouse with 3 Bedrooms. A Pair of Cottages could be available. *Excellent Modern and Traditional Farmbuildings.* Productive Arable and Grassland. **In All About 227 ACRES.** For Sale Privately as a Whole or in 2 Lots with Vacant Possession.
Sole Agents:
Cluttons, Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

OXFORDSHIRE
Sutton Courtenay
An Impressive Listed Grade II Jacobean Village House for Sale as a Whole or in 3 Lots
Lot 1: Hall, 4 reception rooms, kitchen, utility room, cloakroom, 7 bedrooms, *dressing* room, 3 bathrooms. Gas fired central heating. Garage/Stable block. Extensive outbuildings including tithe barn (suitable for conversion to a residence, subject to planning consent). Swimming Pool. Tennis Court. Garden and Paddocks extending to 3¾ ACRES.
Lot 2: Detached 3 bedroomed centrally heated bungalow.
Lot 3: Single building plot with outline planning consent.
Details from Oxford Office, 23 Beaumont Street, Oxford. Tel.: 0865 48611

Part of The Cobham Hall Estate
KENT
Near Cobham (London about 30 miles)
An Interesting and Attractive Period House in need of renovation with Wooded and Secluded Grounds
Hall, 2 reception rooms, study, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Garaging and outbuildings. Garden and mature woodland, including chestnut and oak. In All About 5 ACRES.
Offers in excess of £75,000.
Details from Canterbury Office, 35a St Margaret's Street, Canterbury. Tel.: 0227 57441.

WEST OXFORDSHIRE
Little Tew
Victorian Country House in Secluded Setting on the edge of a charming rural village
Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, shower room, 2 attic bedrooms. Cellarage, ancillary offices, oil central heating. Range of useful outbuildings including former Coach House suitable for conversion (subject to Planning Consent). Garden and Paddocks. In All About 16¾ ACRES.
Details from Grosvenor Street Office as below or Oxford Office, 23 Beaumont Street, Oxford. Tel.: 0865 48611.

NORTH HANTS
Near Newbury. Kingsclere 3 miles.
A Charming Georgian House with Picturesque Courtyard and Barns amidst Open Farmland
Reception hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Oil central heating. Detached bungalow. Traditional range *of outbuildings* with stabling bordering courtyard. Hard Tennis Court. Gardens and Paddocks. **About 4¼ ACRES.**
Details from Grosvenor Street Office as below or Oxford Office, 23 Beaumont Street, Oxford. Tel.: 0865 48611.

74 Grosvenor Street London W1X 9DD Tel. 01-491 2768
and Westminster Edinburgh Bath Wells Canterbury Harrogate Oxford Arundel Kensington Chelsea Middle East

BURROUGH & COMPANY

KINGSCLERE (London 58 miles)
An immaculate and outstanding 17th Century listed Grade II manor house with over 10 acres and a separate, beautifully convetred barn cottage. Reception hall with galleried landing, cloakroom, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, utility room, kitchen/breakfast room, boiler room, drying room, separate w.c., playroom, cellar, master bedroom with dressing room and bathroom; guest wing with bathroom, dressing room and bedroom; 3 further bedrooms and a *third* bathroom; central heating, garaging, substantial outbuildings, stable block and paddocks, superb gardens, swimming pool, *small lake*. Barn cottage: 21ft sitting room, kitchen/dining room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom. Offers invited for the freehold. Apply to the Sole Agents, Hungerford Office.

2 George St., Kingsclere, Newbury, Kingsclere (0635) 298185 and at Kennet House, Hungerford, Berks. Hungerford (04886) 2349

John German Ralph Pay

WILTSHIRE NR. COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON
Andover station 11 miles. Waterloo 66 minutes. Pewsey station 8 miles. Paddington station 1hr 37mins, Salisbury 20 miles. London 80 miles.
FINE LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE WITH A CLASSIC SYMMETRICAL FACADE IN A SECLUDED AND SHELTERED POSITION.
Hall, 3 reception rooms, staff sitting room, 5 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, additional attic rooms, oil central heating. Stabling, garage block, garden including walled garden. Paddocks and spinney. **About 14 acres. Cottage additionally available if required.**
JOHN GERMAN RALPH PAY, London: 01-499 9671. Ramsbury: 06722 691.

Humberts

Leisure/Chalet Park—Lancashire
Morecambe 2 miles. Blackpool 45 mins. M6 8 miles. Close to Lake District
A CHALET LEISURE PARK ADJOINING BEACHES WITH SCOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT
76 Self catering units, Bars, Night Club/Discotheque, Restaurant, Events Hall, Swimming Pool Complex, Offices, Gardens, Go-Kart track (let). About 20 Acres.
Humberts Landplan
Leisure Sales and Consultancy Division, 6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DB.
Telex: 27444. Tel: 01-242 3121 (01/36900/NTP/RAHS)

TIMESHARING LOCH RANNOCH
Luxury purpose built holiday lodge adjacent loch and hotel. *Indoor pool, ski slope, solarium,* all facilities and peace in 250 acres. 2nd week in October in perpetuity.
Special price £4,000
Phone after 7 pm (0908) 510416

EAST DEVON
4 mls M5. Superb unspoilt rural position: RESIDENTIAL FARM of Period home (Hall, 3 recept., kit., 4 beds., bath, study), many buildings and choice of 15, 29 or 41 acres. Auction Sept.
Details Thorne & Carter, Ch. Survys., 29 High Street, Cullompton. Tel: (0884) 33333

Sussex Cottage
Suitable second home/weekend retreat. Charming village aspect. Fully modernised to high standard while retaining original character. 2 receptions, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, fully fitted kitchen, C.H., secluded garden. £39,500.
Tel. (029384) 511

Peacehaven, East Sussex
New spacious block of 33 luxury flats. Prestigious development of one and two Bedroom Apartments with views of the Sea and *Downs. Large rooms, with fitted* wardrobes and all modern facilities including rubbish disposal chutes. Intercom system, large underground residents' car park and separate visitors' private parking area. Close to large indoor shopping precinct, bus routes and schools. Most flats overlooking integral landscaped courtyard.
Mortgages of 80% available to suitable applicants. Ideal for first time buyers, retirement or investment.
This outstanding development is available at prices ranging from £19,750 to £21,950.
Phone Peacehaven (07914) 81655

FOX & SONS

PLYMOUTH
£110,000 PLUS
A superbly restored country house incorporating 15th Century dwelling (listed grade II). Storm porch, magnificent ent./recep. hall, din. room, sitting room, studio lounge, fully fitted kit./breakfast room, utility, master bed suite (dressing room, bath), 2 further beds, bath. Range stone/slate outbuildings, garaging, formal gardens, paddock, abt. 2 acres. Peaceful rural setting. Price in excess of £110,000 F/H. Ref. P.8197/GDU.
Apply:
8 Wimple Street, Plymouth
Tel. (0752) 260011

KENT/SY/SX BORDER. Chiddingstone. Beautiful black and white cottage in quiet rural position. 4/5 bed, 3 rec, kit, 2 bath. ½ acre. £150,000 ono. R718.
FOREST ROW. Quiet private park situation. Contemporary luxury bungalow, 3 bed, 2 bath, 2 rec. Gas CH. 1½ acres private garden. £125,000. R593.
FOREST ROW. Quiet private road. Excellent det 1930s res. 4/5 bed, 2 bath. Dressing room. 2 large rec. Dble garage. 1.8 acres with 40ft x 15ft pool. (Paddock available). £112,500. R574.
BUXTED, SX. Quietly sited country house to be sold in 5 interesting wings for conversion. Price guide £25,/35,000. R207. Auction July 23, 1981.
NR FOREST ROW. Detached properties for conversion in rural position with 1 to 6 acres. Price guide £36/65,000. R550. Auction July 23, 1981.
POWELL & PARTNER LTD
Forest Row, Sussex
Tel: 2261

SHILLINGBURY TALES
A select development of new town houses in this historic and pretty village as seen on television—Aldbury, Hertfordshire. Euston 30 minutes.
Location unrivalled, overlooking the 'tinkers' field. Features included—3 beds, shower room en suite Lux bathrm. Fabulous fitted kit. Lounge/diner. Downstairs clks. C.H. A really quality finish. Ggr. pd gdn.
10 year NHBC guarantee. substantial incentives for early completion.
For brochure call Farmrose 0442 84 2421 (ansafone).

PROPERTY FINDING SERVICES
IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND We have local knowledge and can supply you with details of all types of residential and commercial properties. Send an S.A.E., for further details to 33a Kirk Gate, Ripon, North Yorkshire or phone 0765 2054.

IVER HEATH
Set in most beautiful 2 acre garden with swimming pool. Immaculate property with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen/breakfast area, lounge room & dining room. To include all newly fitted carpets. £145,000.
Iver (0753) 655359

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Beautiful undulating countryside and unspoilt mediaeval villages. Properties from about £15,000 to £...,000. Please state requirements. H. J. Turner & Son 51a ... Street, Sudbury, Suffolk ... 6AE. Tel. 72833.

OXFORD 4 MILES—BOARS HILL. Edwardian house of character in very select area. 4 beds., 2 baths., 3 large, sunny recep. rooms, kitchen, utility, breakfast room. 2 rooms s/c flat above double garage. Full gas C.H. Beautiful secluded grounds with tennis lawn, 1 acre. Freehold about £110,000.—Apply: Dixon Gray & Co., 91 High Street, Oxford, (0865) 724724.

HANTS/SURREY BORDER. Main A.30 between Basingstoke/Camberley. Delightful cottage style house standing in approx 2 acres. New renovation to a very high standard. Poggenpohl kitchen, breakfast room, drawing room, study. Master bedroom en suite. 3 double bedrooms, bathroom, shower room, sep wc. gas c.h. Further land available. Must be seen to be appreciated. 025126 2228. £139,000.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

LAMBOURN VALLEY.—Thatched period cottage modernized, ideal retirement, riverside in quiet lovely village. 3 beds. 3 miles M4, Exit 14. Offers over £60,000 F.H.—048839 534.

HARPENDEN, HERTS
in 6 acres
Delightful period Farmhouse, situated edge of golf course and common 5 double bedrms., 2 bathrms., 3 receptions, dining rm., kitchen, cloakrm. Cottage, outbuildings and stables. Garage for 5 cars. 4-acre paddock. 2 acres of landscaped gardens. Building permission for conversion on barns.
Offers around £250,000
Tel. Harpenden 60110

Kingsgate, Broadstairs
Tudor style detached house of character backing onto N Foreland golf course. 3 mins sea, close Kingsgate Bay. 4 bedrooms, study, 2 reception rooms, entrance hall, breakfast room, modern kitchen, garage, conservatory, matured garden. £66,000.
Tel (0843) 64857 for viewing

LAND FOR SALE

SOUTH DEVON COAST
An extremely fine building plot set in just under two acres of land on the South Devon coast between Dartmouth and Salcombe. Detailed planning permission has been obtained for a unique modern stone and slate house. Mains electricity and piped tested *spring water available.*
Details on request from:
WHITEWAY, CHANT & CO.,
56 FORE STREET,
SALCOMBE,
SOUTH DEVON.
Tel. Salcombe (054 884) 3578/2241.

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

Westminster/Pimlico, SW1
Compact flat in quiet p.b. block, c.1900. Lounge, double bedroom, small fitted kitchen, bathroom, newly decorated, gas heating, 96 yr. lease. Low rates. Service £100 p.a. £29,000 to include carpets, curtains, fridge & cooker. 01-821 0568 all today, eves. and w/ends.

NEW HOMES

TRING, HERTS.—Oakwood Grove Road. Euston 40 minutes. A small development of individually designed detached houses. Only a few remaining. Quality fitted, gas C.H. All with cloakroom, 2 receptions, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, most with double garages. Weekend viewing. From £50,950. Details from Brown & Merry. Tel. Tring (044282) 4133.

MORTGAGES & FINANCE

A £100m FUND for mortgages/remortgages to £125,000.—Turner & Co, Consultants. 885 0428.

PROPERTY SOUTH OF THE THAMES

BLACKHEATH border/Lewisham. An impeccable 3 *storey* Family House at the end of terrace in exclusive close with mature walls and trees. The property is superbly situated just 200 yds. from a quiet corner of the heath, yet within walking distance of Lewisham shopping centre & S.R. station. The accommodation is arranged to provide a most unusual home with many unique features in a delightful setting. £69,500 o.n.o. Tel.: 01-852 2319.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek *legal advice before parting with any* money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

Nr. MARBELLA, SPAIN. Enchanting Bijou furnished private villa with telephone, gardens, enclosed patio and pool. Suit couple. Reluctantly avail. due family expansion. £39,500.—Tel.: 01-458 3010.

PROPERTY WANTED

EASY ACCESS of Uxbridge/Eastcote, nr. tube station. Luxury 3-4 bed. house with garden, wanted by major company for an American family. August 20th-30th. Please ring: 01-408 8291 office hours.

"... IT SHALL come to pass, that in the place where it was said unto them, Ye are not my people, there it shall be said unto them, Ye are the sons of the living God."—Hosea 1:10.

BIRTHS

CHAPMAN.—On July 6th, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Caroline (nee Ashton) and Patrick—a son (Thomas), a brother for Emma.

CROOK.—On 6th July, 1981, at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, to Mandy and Ian—a son (Ian Frederick).

GREEN.—On July 1, in London to Linda (nee Seal) and Nicholas—a daughter (Katherine Marisa).

HAWTIN.—On 5th July, 1981, at Yeovil District Hospital, to Ann (nee Stewart) and Richard—a daughter (Jennifer Ann), a sister for Andrew.

HOARE.—On July 2nd, at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Diane (nee de Waldner) and Oliver—a daughter, a sister for Tristan and Damian.

LEIGH.—On July 2nd, to Suzanne Leigh—a daughter (Natalie Charlotte).

MCDONALD.—On July 4th, at Mount Elizabeth Hospital, Singapore, to Diah and Johan—a daughter Nadia (Jasmine), a sister to Johannis.

MUNBY.—On June 30th at Kings College Hospital to Jenifer (nee Becknough) and James—a son (Thomas Edward).

POWER.—On July 2, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, to Heather (nee Close) and Ian—a daughter (Emma Alexandra).

PRITCHARD.—On 25th June, at University College Hospital, to Daphne Alexander, wife of Lester Pritchard—twins, a son (Matthew James Alexander) and a daughter (Amy Louise).

ROOME.—On June 30th, to Prue and Harry—a daughter (Pippa).

ADOPTION

MEIKLE.—On June 25th, by Jim and Sheilah—a daughter, Helen, now aged 15 months.

DEATHS

TANDY.—On 3rd July, 1981, in London, Clifford, husband of Margot and father of Veronica and Lise. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Friday, 10th July, at 10.15 am. Family flowers only, please. Enquiries to Harrods Funeral Service, 01-937 0372.

TODD.—On 5th July, in Southampton, Rebecca Eleanor Utten, born 30th May, 1981, in Dorcester, child of James and Clare (nee Mayall) of Sherborne.

WAY.—Gordon Redvers O.B.E., Brigadier Royal Artillery (retired) on July 6th peacefully in his sleep. Beloved husband of Dulcie, loving father of Chandra, Richard and Jane and grandfather of Yashin and Ilya. Service at St. John's, Piddinghoe on July 10th at 2 p.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Cancer Research.

WOLSTENHOLME.—On 29th June, at her home in Alderney, Channel Islands, after a long illness, courageously borne, Patricia, wife of Tony Wolstenholme and mother of Paul Evill. Donations to Cancer Research, Lloyds Bank, Alderney.

WOODS.—On 3 July, 1981, in his 91st year, Frank (Tony) Hamersley MRCS LRCP (RAMC 1914-24 and 1939-45) at 16 Tivoli Road, Cheltenham and formerly of Feltham, Middlesex and Windlesham, Surrey who survived his dear wife, Dorothy by 10 years. Mourned by his daughter, Pamela Bewley, his son Bryan and by all the members of their families. Cremation 8 July. Family flowers only.

WORKMAN.—On July 3rd, 1981, Grace Brotherton, aged 92 years, widow of the Rev H. W. Workman and mother of Barbara Corkill and John and Gillian Raikes of Llanfechan House. Private Cremation. Service of Thanksgiving at Llanfechan Church, Garth near Builth Wells, Powys, Friday, July 10th at 3.30 p.m. Enquiries to Pritchard and Sons, Llandrindod Wells, tel: 2121.

ZALESKA. — Madame Ewelina Zaleska (née Komorowska) widow of August Zaleski, President of Poland (in Exile 1947-1972) in London June 25th, 1981. Funeral Mass will take place at the ...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 28

UK HOLIDAYS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Auctioneers will be holding a sale of High Quality, Overstrung, Upright and Grand Pianos on Friday, 25 September at Phillips Marylebone, Hayes Place, London NW1 6UA. Entries are being accepted for this sale until mid-August. For further information please contact the Auctioneers. Tel. 01-723 2647.

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3a Wimpole Street, W.1
01-637 7026

(continued on page 28)

هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

CHOICE

Marianne Lawrence in The Olympian Way (BBC 1, 7.50 pm)

● THE DAY OF THE JANITOR (ITV, 9.00 pm) is a black comedy by Christopher Wilkins, the creative director of a leading advertising agency. Arthur Whybrow, wonderfully underplayed by Arthur Whybrow, is the quiet, polite, earnest maintenance man of a city office block whose sole interest is palaeontology. The residents of the block for which he is responsible are, by and large, friendly but one firm of commodity brokers totally ignores him, *cutting him dead* at his attempts to be amiable. The chance to wreak revenge arises when he is called to their office to mend a leaking roof. From then on the multi-million company is, unknown to them, in his power. Richard Durden as Roger, one of the snobby brokers is superbly sarcastic while Ronald Lacey is perfectly cast as Julius, his toadying colleague. There is also a good cameo part for Sarah Martin as the debby receptionist, Caroline.

● A new series of CITY (BBC 2, 7.45 pm) begins tonight with a no-holds-barred look at the attempts of twelve recently redundant workers from Guiseley who pooled their severance pay to form a cooperative. To begin with their optimism seemed justified. They had the support of the city council who promised to find them premises; the banks and financial consultants worked out their cash-flow needs and several firms intimated they would be placing orders for the cooperative's wallcoverings. But in the harsh business climate of the 80s a lot more than promises are needed to succeed as the Yorkshiremen found to their cost.

● NOT KNOWN AT THIS ADDRESS (Radio 4, 3.02 pm) is a play by Peter Johnson that traces the story of a man, successful and lionized in the provinces, who, on his promotion and subsequent move to London, suddenly finds that his former lifestyle cannot be continued. His wife and children are unhappy, his girlfriend loses interest and his former colleagues accept his replacement with equanimity. Barry Foster plays the disillusioned Don.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Rubbish. 7.05 The Terrestrial Planets. 7.30 Rook Polynomials. Closedown at 7.55.
10.55 Cricket. Live coverage of one of the two semi-final matches in the Benson and Hedges 55-over competition. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Tony Lewis. (There is further coverage at 1.50 on BBC 1 with highlights of the day's play at 11.30 on BBC 2).
1.15 pm News.
1.30 How Do You Do. Rhymes and counting games introduced by Carmen Munroe (r).
1.50 Cricket. Further coverage of one of the Benson and Hedges semi-finals.
4.20 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.45 The Song and the Story. Isla St Clair visits the Cutty Sark and the Appleby Gypsy Fair. The last in the series. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World events for young people presented in a responsible manner. 5.10 Think of a Number. Johnny Ball explores, in a lighthearted way, the world of science, technology and numbers. This afternoon we learn all about muscles.
5.40 News read by Jan Leeming.
5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Nationwide. Tonight the programme includes Hugh Scully's Royal Progress in which he visits people and places closely associated with Prince Charles and Lady Diana. The Duchy of Cornwall is his venue this week.
7.00 The Wonderful World of Disney: Trail of Danger (part one). Two cowboys set out to deliver a collection of unruly horses to their owner. (Part two next Wednesday.)
7.50 The Olympian Way. Part two of a series set in a health club. This week a top jockey comes to lose a few pounds before a big race and a young anorexic girl arrives to shed even more flesh.
8.30 Three of a Kind. Hectic humour starring Lenny Henry, Tracey Ullman and David Copperfield.
9.00 Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
9.05 News with Kenneth Kendall.
9.30 Shoestring. The detective of the airwaves has the task of looking for a missing aerial photographer. Starring Trevor Eve and Michael Medwin (r).
10.20 Cosmos presented by Carl Sagan. This week we learn all we ever wanted to know about comets.
11.10 Paperbacks. Iris Murdoch talks to Terry Jones about her work, together with Paul Theroux. There is also a feature on the latest travel books.
11.45 News headlines and weather.
BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 5.55 pm-6.20 Wales Today. 7.00-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-7.50 Goreuon Gwynfryn. 11.45 News and Weather. Scotland: 9.55 am-10.00 The Wombles. 10.00-10.15 Jackanory. 10.15-10.35 Godzilla. 10.35-10.55 Take Heart. 1.10 pm-1.15 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 4.18 pm-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 11.50 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Beating the Bogie; 7.05 Stronghold of the Gospel; 7.30 Structure of a liquid. Closedown at 7.55.
10.20 Gharbar: Advice and information for Asian women. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: Eileen Bell tells the story of Mrs Brown's Hat Goes on Holiday by L. F. Truman. The programme is presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Thomas. *Closedown at 11.25.*
4.50 pm Open University: *History of Mathematics*; 5.15 Managing the Managers; 5.40 No Regards for William Therefore . . .; 6.05 Symbolic Deaths; 6.30 Sacred Places.
6.55 Jacqueline du Pré Masterclass: This evening Miss du Pré coaches two cellists in Dvorak's Cello Concerto in B minor. The accompanist is Clifford Benson (r).
7.30 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.45 City: The story of twelve workers who pooled their redundancy money to set up a cooperative. Filmed in Guiseley, between Leeds and Bradford, the film shows how high hopes are just not enough to succeed. (See Personal Choice.)
8.30 Big Jim and the Figaro Club: The first of five comedy dramas about some lads on a building site and their dreaded enemy, the clerk-of-the-works. Set in the early post-war years it stars Norman Rossington and Roland Curram.
9.00 Rhoda: Brenda, the newly engaged sister, is invited to meet her prospective in-laws. She insists that her sister comes along.
9.25 Top Crown: The first match in the BBC 2 Invitation Pairs Tournament introduced by Richard Duckenfield from the Waterloo Hotel, Blackpool.
10.10 Mozart: The Last Decade: The Amadeus Quartet play Quartet in C major (Dissonance, K465). The programme is introduced by H. C. Robbins Landon.
10.40 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
10.45 Newsnight: Late night round up of the day's news from around the world plus an in-depth look at one of the major stories.
11.30 Cricket: Highlights from one of today's semi-finals in the Benson and Hedges Cup. The programme ends at 12.05.

Thames

9.30 am Run Cheetah, Run. The story of a cheetah and her five cubs. 9.55 Eye of the Octopus. A city boy goes to a remote Pacific island and faces tests of courage. Among them, to kill an octopus by biting it between the eyes. 10.45 Film: Child's Play* (1954) starring Mona Washbourne. A group of children split the atom. 11.50 Beany and Cecil Cartoon. Beany's Buffalo Hunt (r). 12.00 Cloppa Castle (r). 12.10 pm Rainbow. Slow as a Snail.
12.30 The Music Man. Part two of Yehudi Menuhin's series about musicians.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News with Tricia Ingrams.
1.30 The Electric Theatre Show. Hamish Wilson reveals the tricks of the film making trade with a look at Jack Palance's Hawk the Slayer (r). 2.00 Live From Two. Shelley Rohde talks to Lord Snowdon.
2.25 Racing from Newmarket. The 2.30, 3.05 and 3.35 races.
3.45 Now You See It. The friendly family quiz game hosted by Johnny Beattie.
4.15 Cartoon: Past Performance featuring Pepe Le Pew. 4.20 How presented by Fred Dinenage. 4.45 Quest of Eagles. In part two of this adventure serial Stefan discovers he is not the only one searching for the treasure (r). 5.15 Here's Boomer. Incredible adventures of a shaggy dog. 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with information on clubs for the deaf.
7.00 Where There's Life. Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman investigate different aspects of our health.
7.30 Coronation Street. Annie Walker sends a worrying message to Fred and Eunice Gee.
8.00 The Video Entertainers. Club entertainers and more established stars in a variety show. Tonight the star is Alan Price.
8.30 Have I Got You . . . Where You Want Me? Comedy series starring Ian Lavender and Kim Braden.
9.00 Playhouse: The Day of the Janitor by Christopher Wilkins. A snubbed maintenance man wreaks his revenge (see Personal Choice).
10.00 Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
10.05 News.
10.35 Film: The Illustrated Man (1969) starring Rod Steiger and Claire Bloom. The story of a man who is completely tattooed except for a patch on his back. When you look at this bare patch you can see into the future.
12.25 am Close with Dame Janet Baker.



Arthur (Arthur Whybrow) (right) is a maintenance man in a city office block. He has trouble in mending a leaky ceiling of one of the occupants, Roger (Richard Durden) in ITV's The Day of the Janitor at 9.00 pm

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week (Mavis Nicholson)
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: Glad Tidings (by Graham Edwards).
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.†
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh.
1.00 The World at One.
1.35 Conservative Party Broadcast.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: Not Known at this Address (by Peter Johnson).
3.50 Bean on the Borders.
4.00 The Mermaid Story.
4.45 Story Time. †
5.00 P.M.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Music.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Fat Man Out.†
7.45 Exploring Outer Space.
8.45 Analysis.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Lord of the Rings. †
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Moving Toyshop'.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.

VHF
6.25 am Weather.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
1.55 Programmes.
5.50 PM
11.00 Study: Ochen' Priyatno (9).
11.30 Open University

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice: Tchaikovsky, Giuliani, Liszt, Khachaturian.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This weeks composer: *Menotti.*†
10.0 Violin and Piano: Schnittke, Stravinsky.†
10.40 Scarlatti and Couperin.†
11.30 Holst, Delius, Copland, Roy Harris †
1.00 News.
1.05 Schumann's Dichterliebe†
2.00 Music Weekly †
2.50 *Schumann and Liszt.*†
4.00 Choral Evensong.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for pleasure.†
7.00 Solo: Hess.
8.00 Direct from St. Paul's Cathedral: Schutz, G. Gabrieli, Tallis.†
8.40 Six Continents
9.00 Schutz, Striggio, G. Gabrieli.†
10.05 A Summons (by L. P. Hartley).
10.15 St. Alban's Festival.†
11.00 News
11.05 Reynaldo Hahn.†

VHF
5.55-6.55 am. Open University: Cognitive Psychology, Critical Vocabulary, Rudies and Rastas.
11.15 pm-12.35 am Open University: Residential Communities, Design and Technology Schleswig-Holstein, Curriculum Design and Development

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Jean Challis.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News, Sport. 6.00 Cricket Special. 7.30 David Symonds.† 8.00 Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs.† 10.00 Stop the World. . . 10.30 Thanks for the Memory. 11.00 Brian Matthew.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Mailbag. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 6.00 pm David Symonds.† 7.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Brain of Britain 1981. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 America, Europe and the World. 10.15 Keynotes. 10.30 The Waters of My Song. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 pm Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 America, Europe and the World. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 7.45 Theme and Variations. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Moment Musical. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 am World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Borderlands. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My Music! 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m *or* 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m *or* 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55am Sesame Street. 10.55 Collectors. 11.10-12.00 Charlie's Angels. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Royal Show. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Down to Earth. 10.35 Sweeney. 11.35 *Late Call.* 11.40-12.10am Seachd Laithean.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30am World Fairy Tales. 9.40 City set on a Hill. 10.05 Film: Africa - Texas Style!. 11.50-12.00 Cartoons. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 10.35 Brass in Concert. 11.20 Mind Over Matter. 11.50-12.20am Paris by Night.

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Cloppa Castle. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Family Matters. 10.35 Rockstage: Average White Band. 11.35 Bedtime, *followed by Closedown.*

Border

As Thames except: 9.30am Untamed World. 9.55 George Hamilton IV. 10.20 Thunderbirds. 11.00-12.00 World Leaders. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30am European Folk Tales. 9.40 England their England. 10.10 Thunderbirds. 11.00 New Accelerators. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.35-12.00 New Fred and Barney Show. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 10.35 Film: Buttercup Chain. (Hywel Bennett, Jane Asher). 12.20am Methodists in Conference.

ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.35am Hot Stuff. 9.45 Circus. 10.10-12.00 Film: Odd Man Out.* (James Mason, Kathleen Ryan). 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 Royal Show. 3.45 Royal Show. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 10.35 Sweeney. 11.35 News. 11.40-12.40am Bowls spectacular.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30am Bill, Peggy, Royal and friends. 9.55 Film: Blue Peter (Kieron Moore). 11.30-12.00 Out of Town. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 Houseparty. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 10.40 Entertainers: Peter Skellern. 10.40 Dougalling. 11.10 New Avengers. 12.05am Weather followed by Twenty Year Record.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30am Wildlife in Crisis. 9.55-12.00 Film: *Monte Carlo or Bust* (Tony Curtis, Susan Hampshire). 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Emmerdale Farm. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 10.35 Vegas. 11.30-12.30am Rockstage: Madness.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival Special. 10.20 Crown Green Bowling. 10.45 Call It Macaroni. 11.10-12.00 Rockstage: Sampler. 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where The Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.35 News. 10.37 Hagen. 11.30 Mind Over Matter. 12.00-12.05am Learning from Children.

Westward

As Thames except: Starts 9.25am Larry the Lamb. 9.40 Sesame Street. 10.40 Hands. 11.05 Village Action. 11.30 Razzmatazz. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 12.27pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.37 News. 10.41 Twenty Years. 11.25 Police Surgeon. 11.55 Faith for Life. 12.01am Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 9.45am The World We Live In. 10.10 Young Ramsay. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 *Crossroads.* 6.00 *Report West.* 6.30-7.00 Laverne and Shirley. 10.33 News. 10.40 Manscape. 11.00-12.00 Lou Grant.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Tan Yn Y Mor. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.40-11.40 Who's Hand: on the Tap. 11.40-12.40am Lou Grant.

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 12.30pm-1.00 Music of Man. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.00-10.05 Vision USA. 10.33 News. 10.41 Twenty Years. 11.25 Police Surgeon. 11.55 Epilogue.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45am First Thing. 9.50 Dancers. 10.20 Chopper Squad. 11.10-12.00 Young Ramsay. 1.20pm-1.35 News. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back Kotter. 6.00-6.35 Summer At Six. 10.35 Tenspeed & Brown Shoe. 11.35 News. 11.40-12.10am Seachd Laithean.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (928 3191). MUSIC ON FILM. Tonight at 7: LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (U). Tomorrow at 7: THE LIFE OF MOZART (U).

ROYAL ALBERT HALL (01-589 8212). Tonight 7.30 BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL. RPO Antal Dorati. Ov. Egmont. Symphony No 4. Emperor Piano Concerto (Bruno Leonardo Gelber). £1 to £5.50. Hall, Agents & door.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
NUREYEV FESTIVAL
Last week. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Today & Sat. at 2.00. With The Boston Ballet
SWAN LAKE
Nureyev dances every performance.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail. for all perfs. from 10 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't. & Sat. at 7.00 Don Giovanni. Fri. at 7.30 Peter Grimes. Mon at 7.00 Le nozze di Figaro. Tues. at 7.00 Cosi fan tutte.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Until August 11. Tonight & Sat. 5.55 Ariadne auf Naxos. Fri. 5.55, Sun. 4.55 A Midsummer Night's Dream. SOLD OUT. Tel. for possible returns. BOX OFFICE 0273 812411/813424.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1 Tel. 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10 am to 6 pm. 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061.
Until Sat. Eves. 7.30. Sat. Mat 2.30.
BALLET STARS OF AMERICA. The Cream of American Ballet Dancers Tonight, Fri. and Sat. Mat. Touch Me/Pas de Deux Holberg / Emerge / Sunflowers/ Five Dances/ Desire. Tomor. & Sat. Eve. Passeggiando / Sylvia Pas de Deux/Trio a Deux/The Dying Swan / Percussion IV/ Casual Moments. Tkts. £1.50 to £7.
SAVE £ £ £s
DANCE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON For details Tel. 01-278 0855 NOW!

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Eves 7.30. Sats 4.0 and 7.45. Mats Thursday at 3.0.
TONY BRITTON
JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"! Now! mag. "SPECTACULAR" Daily Express. "STUNNING" Time Out. Grp Bookings ring 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061. Now booking through to October.

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ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in a new production of TROILUS AND CRESSIDA directed by Terry Hands. Seats avail. tonight 7.30 pm. Booking also open for THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (opening 14 July) and AS YOU LIKE IT (opening 21 July). Prestel 22025. Group sales 379 6061. RSC also at Warehouse/Piccadilly/Fortune.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8. Tue 3. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of
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EVELYN WAUGH in
A TALENT TO ABUSE
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BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. THESE MEN by Mayo Simon. Tues-Sun 8 p.m. £2.30. "Continually funny", S. Times. Extended to 25 July.

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COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium —low price tkts). Ton't. Tomor 7.30 DON JUAN by Moliere, trans. John Fowles. Ton't 6.00 DOWN BY THE GREENWOOD SIDE. Harrison Birtwistle's music-theatre piece with Teresa Cahill and NT actors. 45 mins Platform Perfs all tkts £1.20.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 Eves 8 Sat 6 & 8.45. LAST WEEK.
CARL CHASE in
HANK WILLIAMS
THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE
Liverpool Everyman prod. Dir by Ken Campbell & Terry Canning. "A DYNAMIC MIX OF MUSIC, TRUTH & MYTH", Times. "Superb performance". Std. "THE FINEST, FIERCEST PERFORMANCE ON THE LONDON STAGE". Time.

CRITERION. Now booking Dario Fo's farce CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! - LOW PRICE PREVIEWS ALL SEATS £2.90, July 15 to 24.

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"Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational", Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

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AWARD WINNING PLAY
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THE HOLLOW CROWN
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GOOSE-PIMPLES
"THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY *PLAY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED*" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE — IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT 5 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

GLOBE THEATRE, 01-437 1592. ALEC McCOWEN in
ST. MARK'S GOSPEL
FROM SUNDAY *for* 4 weeks only. Tues-Sat at 7.45, Sun. at 4.30 (no perfs now). Book Now!

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 7.45. Mats Sats 2.30 Last week. THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA by Bernard Shaw "This wonderful play . . . this production gives the most faithful account I have yet seen" Times.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301 HOW I GOT THAT STORY by Amlin Gray. With Ron Cook and Robert Lindsay. Prev from tomor 8.00 Opens July 14 at 7.00. Sub evgs 8.00. Mat. Sat 4.30.

HAYMARKET, THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832
DEBORAH KERR IAN CARMICHAEL
in
OVERHEARD
a new play by
PETER USTINOV
Evgs. Mon-Sat. 8.0. p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30. Sat. at 4.30.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Grp Sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0. Sat Mats 3.0
FRANK FINLAY
IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING INTERNATIONAL SMASH HIT
AMADEUS
by PETER SHAFFER
Directed by PETER HALL.
"TREMENDOUS PLAY . . . GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." BERNARD LEVIN. TMS.

KINGS HEAD, 226 1916. Dnr 7. Show 8. *WONDERLAND*, a new musical set in Hollywood in the 40's.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Broadway Musical
BARNUM
"THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN BAR NONE" S. Mirror. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Weds. & Sats. at 2.45. Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055: 01-734 8961 for instant Credit Card reservations. MATINEE TODAY 2.45. SEATS AT DOORS.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Extended until 18 July. Eves 7.30, Sats 4.30 & 8.15. HAVING A BALL! (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale Dir: Alan Dossor. With Julie Walters "Rough, coarse, manic & funny" Gdn. "Lovely performances" *Times.* "*Marvellous farce* . . . slick, brilliantly acted" F.T. LYRIC STUDIO: From 15 July BLUE DOT DISEASE—a mad summer revue.

LYTTELTON (NTs proscenium stage. Ton't. tomor 7.45 (low price prevs). WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF? by Edward Albee.

MAYFAIR THEATRE, Stratton St. W1, cc 629 3037. Grp Sales 379 6061. CAPITAL RADIO SUMMER CELEBRITY SERIES. Until Aug 1. Eves Tues to Sunday inc. 8.30, Mats Thurs & Sat 5.30. Ton't TIM BRIERLEY, ANN FIRBANK, JULIAN GLOVER, TIMOTHY WEST in COUNTRY CONTENTMENTS. Tomor ISLA BLAIR, ANN FIRBANK, TERENCE HARDIMAN, DAVID KING in WILL YOU WALK INTO MY PARLOUR? Fri CLIVE FRANCIS, POLLY JAMES, ROGER WALKER in MERRY ENGLAND. £2.50, £4, £5.50, £6.50.

MERMAID TH., Puddle Dock Blackfriars EC4. 01-236 5568 cc 01-236 5324, 01-930 0731 EASTWARD HO! A NEW MUSICAL *based on the Jacobean Comedy.* Directed by Robert Chetwyn. Evenings 8.00. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 4.30. Restaurant 01-248 2835. Car parking adjacent. Tkts. £2 to £6. From Aug. 19 CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Olivier/Lyttelton Summer *Standby: any unsold seats £3.50* (£2.80 mid-week mats) from 10 a.m. on day. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880. NT also at HER MAJESTY'S.

NEW END, Hampstead. 435 6053/4. World Premiere of "Decadence" by STEVEN BERKOFF. With Steven Berkoff & Linda Marlowe. Prevs 10th, 11th, [illegible] at 9.30 pm. Perfs (from 14th). Tues-Sun 8.30 pm.

NEW LONDON THEATRE C.C. Drury Lane, WC2. 405 0072 or 01-405 1567. Booking now until Feb 1982. (nearest Underground Covt Gdn) Evgs 8.0. Tues. Sat 3.0 & 8.0. Credit card and telephone bookings from 9 a.m.
CATS
THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/ T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL
ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices) The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre) St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2. 01-240 2150. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. LATECOMERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED WHILST AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PROMPT ARRIVAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED & BARS OPEN 1 HOUR PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage) Ton't. Tomor 6.00 (note early start) MAN AND SUPERMAN (including Don Juan in Hell) by Bernard Shaw.

OPEN AIR REGENT'S PARK CCS 486 2431. ANDROCLES AND THE LION tonight 8.00. Mat Sat 2.30. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Mat today 2.30. Fri & Sat 7.45. THE COMEDY OF ERRORS Thurs 2.30 & 8.00. Shakespeare Comedy Workshop today 12 noon.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Roger's & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Wed. Sat. 3.00. (Extra mat. July 28, no mat July 29). For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon-Thurs.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. Students £2.90 in advance (except Saturday evening)
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's hit comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING."—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED" S. Tms.
RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD, S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499 Grp sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mats. Thurs. (Economy price) & Sats. 3.0. Eve perfs end 10.15.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Directed by Harold Prince. Seat prices from £3.50.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales 379 6061

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
PETER JEFFREY BARBARA FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail. LAST 2 WEEKS.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS 01-748 3354. Opens Ton't 7 p.m. Subs Eves 8 p.m. Sat Mat 3 p.m. Ken Campbell's WAR WITH THE NEWTS direct from the Everyman Theatre. Liverpool.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. ROOM by Natasha Morgan. Evgs 8.30. Lunchtime perf Fri 1.15. Last week.

ROUND HOUSE, 267 2564 ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE CO. TOM COURTENAY & CHRISTOPHER CABLE in
THE MISANTHROPE
Until August 1. Evgs 8. Mat Fri & Sat. 4.30.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745. World Premiere
RESTORATION
Written & Directed by Edward Bond. Music by Nick Bicat. Prevs from July 16.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring 930 0731 (4 lines): (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Evgs. 8.0 Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45.
SUSAN HAMPSHIRE GERALD HARPER in
FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S
HOUSE GUEST
with PHILIP STONE.
"A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER. IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D. Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore". Sun. Mirror.

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). 9.30-6.0 & 379 6565 Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group Bookings Only 01-839 3092.
TOM CONTI & NANCY WOOD
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50, £2.50. O.A.P's £4.00 (Wed. Mats only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. GEMMA CRAVEN returns from holiday July 20.

ST. GEORGE'S Tufnell Pk. 607 1128. Tonight & Tues. 7.30.
MACBETH
Thurs., Fri and Sat 7.30. SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL Anthology of love scenes & THE LOVES OF HENRY VIII Last two weeks. Must end July 18.

ST. MARTIN'S, cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR
SORRY we never do reduced prices.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660, 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0 & Saturdays 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis Group sales box office 379 6061.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in new production A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM Sat 1.30 and all next week eves 7.30 (except July 15 7.00), mats Thu and Sat 1.30. Special offers: Balcony seat/pizza or lasagne £4.95. Stalls or circle seat/3 course meal £13.50. Call (0789) 293226. Also Shakespeare Stopover: Call (0789) 67262.

THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD E15. 534 0310. STEAMING by Nell Dunn. Evgs 8 (not suitable for children). Tkts £1 to £5.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd., NW6. 328 8626. TAP DANCE ON A TELEPHONE LINE musical by Donna Franceschild. Evgs. 8.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45 Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer

VAUDEVILLE s cc 836 9988 EVENINGS 7.45 Mats. Wed. 2.45, Saturdays 4.0.
DONALD SINDEN
DINAH SHERIDAN
GWEN WATFORD
POLLY ADAMS in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
"THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS" . . . "A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S.Tms. Grp. Sales Box Office 379 6061.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in new political thriller by Howard Brenton THIRTEENTH NIGHT. "Admirable performances" Tms. "*Literate*, scary and enjoyable" Gdn. Seats avail ton't 7.30 p.m. All seats £3.50, students £2 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WHITEHALL. Box Office Tel: 01-839 6975, 930 8012/7765. C.C.: 01-930 6693/6694. Whitehall's Latest Farce:
"ANYONE FOR DENIS?"
by JOHN WELLS, directed by DICK CLEMENT. Mon. Sat. eves 8.15 pm. Sat. Mat. 5.00.

WINDMILL THEATRE, cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly, Mon-Sat. 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S. 836 3028. CC 379 6565. Groups 836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8.0 Sat. 6 & 8.45. Belt & Braces in DARIO FO'S
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
The West End's longest running farce. "A brutally funny political satire" Sunday Times. "A BIG HIT" Newsweek.

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Eves 7.30 Fri 8. Sat 5 & 8. Last Week.
GODSPELL
July 15th. Four Weeks only. CHILDE BYRON

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 9th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40. Ends Wed. 8 July.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Ingmar Bergman's FROM THE LIFE OF THE MARIONETTES (X). Progs. 2.50 (Not Sun.) 4.50, 6.50, 9.00.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES (X) Progs. 4.40 (Sat/Sun only), 6.40, 8.45. Ends Wed. 15 July.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town. 485 2443 (opp Tube). Luis Bunuel's surrealist masterpiece. *THE PHANTOM OF LIBERTY* (X). Progs. 2.15 (Sat & Sun only), 4.25, 6.35, 8.50. Last evening show bookable in advance.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414) A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Cont progs dly 12.45 (not Sun) 4.10, 7.25 pm.

CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A). Film at 12.15 (Sats only). 3.0, 5.45, 8.30.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. CLASH OF THE TITANS (A). Seats bookable for the last performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). Credit card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. Sep. progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. New Ritz, Leicester Square FRIDAY 13TH PART 2 (X). Sep. progs. daily 12.30, (not Suns.) 2.30, 4.30, 6.45, 9.00.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill 221 0220/727 5750. AND QUIET ROLLS THE DAWN (A) 4.00, 5.45, 7.30, 9.15 JEZEBEL (A) & WHITE HEAT (A) 11.15 p.m.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. THE EUROPEANS (U). 4.00, 5.45, 7.30, 9.15 Lic'd BAR.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2443. Camden Twn. Tb. PORTRAIT OF TERESA (A). 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. LAST DAY. Starts Thurs. "THIS IS ELVIS" Lic'd Bar.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. Mayfair Hotel, Stratton St., Green Pk. Tb. KAGEMUSHA. (A). 5.30, 8.20. LAST DAY TODAY. TOMORROW starts THE EUROPEANS.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). S.O.B. (AA). Sep. progs dly. 2.00, 5.10, 8.20. Seats bookable W/Ends. Last Eve Prog.

MINEMA, 45 *Knightsbridge*. 235 4225/6. Alain Resnais' MY AMERICAN UNCLE (A). "The best film from any source this year."—Guardian. Daily 3.0, 6.15, 8.45. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.0 pm.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A). Sep Progs Dly 2.35, 5.50, 8.55.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) FOR YOUR EYES ONLY (A) Sep Progs Drs Open Dly 12.15, 3.45, 7.30. Late Night Show Tues-Sat Drs Open 11.15. Seats Bookable In Advance At Box Office Or By Post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. W.2. (723 2011/2) Walt Disney Productions CONDORMAN (U) starring MICHAEL CRAWFORD. Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly 1.00. 4.00, 7.30. Reduced price for u'16s.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. APOCALYPSE NOW (X). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. 12.30 (not Sun.) 4.00, 7.30.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire Leicester Square.
● 1 ALL NIGHT LONG (AA) Sep. progs daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
● 2 A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A) Sep. progs. daily 12.30 (not Suns.) 4.00, 7.30.
● 3 NIGHTHAWKS (X) 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
● 4 ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA) Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
● No smoking area.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 1.30, 4.40, 7.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.05. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Helma Saunders-Brahm's GERMANY, PALE MOTHER (AA). 2.45, 4.50, 7.00, 9.10. Tel. 435 9787 after 3 p.m. for advance bookings.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN. 226 3520. Bill Forsyths Gregory's Girl 4.00, 5.45, 7.30, 9.30. Eve. perfs. bookable on 226 3791 after 4 p.m.

STUDIO 2 & 4 Oxford Circus. 437 3300. Lic'd. Bar. 2 SUPERMAN II (A). Progs 12.25, 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Lte Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. 4 EXCALIBUR (AA) Progs. 1.40, 4.45, 7.45. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. LIFE AND LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1670-1870. Until 31 July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W.1. *Robert Bevan/.* Richard Long. 629 1578.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum). TREASURES FOR THE NATION until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. BRITISH & FRENCH PAINTINGS.

COLNAGHI, 14 Old Bond St. W1. 01-491 7408. EXHIBITION: OBJECTS FOR A "WUNDERKAMMER". Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

COLNAGHI ORIENTAL, 14 Old Bond St., London, W.1. 01-491 7408. Gods, Gardens and Elephants. Until 17 July, Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY, 20 Russell St., W.C.2. 836 1139. KNELLER TO EPSTEIN. Portrait and figure watercolours and drawings. From 17th to 20th century. Daily 10-6. Thurs. 7 pm. Sat. 12.30. Until July 8th.

DOUWES FINE ART, 38 Duke Street, St. James's SW1. 839 5795. Jean-Luc Baroni showing Italian Old Master Drawings. Mon-Fri 10-5.30, Sat 10-1 pm. Until July 11th.

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, SW1. 01-930 6422. NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH DRAWINGS, Monday to Friday. 10-5.30, until July 10.

KENWOOD G.L.C. The Iveagh Bequest, Hampstead Lane, NW3. ANTHONY CARO. Recent Bronzes, 1976-81. Every day incl. Sunday 10-7 until 31st August.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St. W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats 10-1.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St. W1. 499 5058. LA BELLE EPOQUE—Etchings and Drypoints. Until 24 July.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St. W1. Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980). Memorial Exhibition until 31 July. Mon-Fri 10-5.30, Sat. 10-12.30.

NEW ART CENTRE, Gallery 1 JUDY CASSAB, Gallery II FRANCESCO COLACICCHI June 25 to July 18, weekdays 10-6, Sats 10-1 41 Sloane St. SW1. 01-235 5844.

SERPENTINE GALLERY (Arts Council) Gardens, Kensington. W2. SUMMER SHOW 1. Mon-Fri 10-6, Sat, Sun 10-7. Free.

ROYAL ACADEMY
Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August. Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20. Exhibn open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays. Closed 29 July.

TRYON AND MOORLAND GALLERY, 23-24 Cork St. W.1. 01-734 6961. MAJOR WILDLIFE EXHIBITION. To celebrate the opening of our new Gallery. 8th-31st July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. OLD & MODERN MASTERS OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Until 4 Oct. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

WHISTLER ETCHINGS
French Venetian & London subjects including a complete Thames Set Mon-Fri 9.30-5.00 Sats 10.30-1.00
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
7 Royal Arcade Albemarle St., W1

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, Whitechapel High St. 377 0107. To Aug 16, GILBERT & GEORGE PHOTO-PIECES '71-80. 11-6 Sun-Fri, closed Sat. Free. Tube Aldgate East.

W. H. PATTERSON. Commemorative Exhibition of HELEN BRADLEY, M.B.E. Until 1 August. Mon.-Sat. 10-6. 19 Albemarle St., W.1.

WILDENSTEIN: Consulat—Empire—Restauration, Art in early XIX Century France. From 17th June through July. Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30. 147 New Bond Street, London, W.1. 01-629 0602.

EXHIBITIONS

CLOCKS FOR EVERYMAN EXHIBITION packed with exhibits for clock buyers, restorers, clock makers, and all those who love clocks. Kensington New Town Hall Thursday, July 9th to Sunday, July 12th. Open 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Adults £1.50. Children/OAP's £1.

Classified Guide

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Clash looming as miners vote for 24% pay rise

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, St Helier

Miners' leaders yesterday brushed aside government appeals for wage restraint and agreed to press a 24 per cent wage claim this winter as the "cutting edge" of a general trade union revolt against Cabinet policies.

Delegates to the policy-making conference of the National Union of Mineworkers voted overwhelmingly to back a demand for a minimum rate of £100 a week on a salaried basis; that would create the £10,000-a-year faceworker.

The rising tide of political militancy in the union also returned Mr Michael McGahey, communist leader of the Scottish pitmen, as vice-president with a record majority and gave him the union's coveted nomination to the TUC General Council. Another leftwinger, Mr Eric Clarke, was confirmed on the Labour Party national executive.

Coal board officials last night calculated that the wage resolution, which was supported by the executive by a single vote majority, would cost £300m a year and put up prices by 10 per cent. It could not be accommodated within even the recently expanded government cash limits for the industry.

But speaker after speaker from the militant coalfields linked the wage claim to Cabinet policy of halving settlements to 4 or 5 per cent in the next round of pay bargaining.

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, who is widely tipped to succeed the moderate Mr Joseph Gormley as president of the NUM soon, insisted: "This is a claim against the coal board and a challenge to the government policy that seeks to hold back the rights of the trade union movement to negotiate sensibly and reasonably."

Mr George Bolton, vice-president of the Scottish miners, said the Government was terrified of powerful sections of the labour movement "and therefore we have a responsibility as a powerful section to lead the charge on the wages question.

"The battle on wages is the sharp cutting edge of the battle for the alternative economic strategy. It is the kind of sharp cutting edge that could dislodge this Government and replace it with a Labour government, but one that stops talking about social contracts and starts talking about socialism."

The overwhelming support for the South Wales pay resolution came as a surprise to some left-wing coalfield leaders, who described the vote as "the most dramatic collapse of the right in memory".

Only two hours previously, the executive had voted reluctantly by 13 votes to 12 to back the claim, while opting by the same margin for a rival moderate motion from Northumberland miners who proposed "a realistic and reasonable settlement in the next round of wage negotiations".

NUM negotiators are committed to demanding a minimum rate of £100 a week for surface workers from November 1, with appropriate differentials for other grades, with all wages to be paid on a salaried basis.

In the NUM elections, the left almost had a clean sweep. Mr Scargill was returned to the TUC General Council and Mr McGahey, who last year failed by the casting vote of the president to gain the nomination in the ruling body, has now dislodged Mr Ray Chadburn, the moderate Nottinghamshire president, by 149 votes to 119.



Synod vote on marriage

Continued from page 1

"Does our divorce rate spell the demise of indissolubility?" he asked.

Very many of those entering second marriages had a better understanding of marriage than some of those marrying for the first time. An alteration of the rules could strengthen the Church's commitment to Christian marriage, while dealing with exceptions, Dr Runcie said.

Father Brian Brindley of Oxford diocese pleaded for new procedures and regulations which could be used by what he called the "indissolublists" in the Church, allowing them to say that in certain cases the first broken marriage could be set aside.

Dr Taylor, who had moved the main motion, said he thought that could be considered as one of the options. His motion went on to ask the standing committee of the Synod to prepare a report setting out a range of procedures for dealing with applications for remarriage in church.

Leading article, page 17



Members of the Irish commission in Belfast yesterday before they cancelled their press conference. From left are Father Oliver Crilly, Mr Logue, Bishop O'Mahony, Mr Brian Gallagher and Mr Jerome Connolly.

Maze peace commission still deadlocked

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An end to the hunger strike by eight men at the Maze prison near Belfast had still not been reached last night after the delegation which has been attempting to find a formula to break the deadlock suddenly postponed a press conference.

But with the condition of Joseph McDonnell, one of the hunger strikers, who today enters the sixty-first day of his fast, continuing to deteriorate, the feeling in Belfast was that a settlement would have to be reached within the next 24 hours unless his health is to be irreparably harmed.

The five-member delegation from the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace has spent the past five days in hectic talks in an attempt to break the deadlock.

It has been expected to make a brief statement on its efforts. But within an hour of calling the press conference at a Belfast hotel there had been a development which led them to postpone it.

It was not known whether the press conference was to outline details of proposals they are believed to have put to Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, during hours of talks with him on Monday night or if it was going to announce that there were difficulties in reaching agreement.

Bishop Dermot O'Mahony, auxiliary Bishop of Dublin, although looking downcast, seemed hopeful that a settlement could be found. "All the time we have said there is hope", he said.

Despite being pressed by reporters to give more details, Mr Logue refused to elaborate, although there were indications that they could be preparing to release a statement late last night.

It is thought that the delegation from the commission, a body of Roman Catholic clergy and laity, had expected to bring negotiations to an end yesterday. Time is fast running out, with Mr McDonnell, aged 30, from Andersonstown, west Belfast, said to be "very ill".

He is in the hospital at the Maze prison and a room has been set aside for his wife Goretti and other members of his family.

Skinner ordered out of Commons by Speaker

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr Dennis Skinner, left-wing Labour MP for Bolsover, a former miner, was strongly criticized by other Labour backbenchers yesterday for causing a scene in the Commons which resulted in him being ordered out by the Speaker, Mr George Thomas.

Amid a storm of protests from MPs on both sides of the House, Mr Skinner persisted in an attempt to put a point of order concerning the Speaker's attendance at a garden party held at the home of Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lymington.

Claiming that it was a Conservative function, Mr Skinner was trying to ask whether this was not a breach of the traditionally neutral role of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

When Mr Skinner persisted in the subject after warnings from the Speaker, Mr Thomas ordered him to leave the Chamber until today's sitting.

Miss Joan Lestor, MP for Eton and Slough and a member of Labour's national executive, shouted at him: "Thank you very much! You have knocked unemployment off the front page."

The Speaker said later in a statement: "I must make it clear that I went to Lymington with the assurance that it was a non-political occasion. Mr Robert Adley . . . has assured me that the total proceeds made at the garden party at his home will be given to a charity to be nominated by myself."

Parliamentary report, page 8

New Irish Government loses first Dail vote

From Our Correspondent, Dublin

The Irish Government, which took office last week, was defeated in the Dail in Dublin yesterday on the first vote of the new Parliament. The result increases the likelihood of an early general election as it places in serious doubt the Government's ability to proceed with its legislative programme.

The defeat comes as a severe blow to Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, who believed he could remain in office for several years despite the delicate balance of power in the Dail.

The coalition Government has 80 seats, the Opposition, Fianna Fail, has 78 and the balance is held by an erratic group of six independents who last week helped the coalition to office.

The breakdown of Dr FitzGerald's arrangements on the very first Dail vote indicate an extremely stormy session ahead and the possibility of an early election, possibly as soon as the autumn, cannot be ruled out.

Yesterday's vote was on the election of a deputy speaker for the Dail. The Government proposed Deputy Paddy Harte, of Donegal, and when the House divided 80-80, the Speaker voted against.

On the vote for the Opposition candidate, Deputy Jim Tunney, of Dublin, the members divided 80 to 79 in favour, and Mr Tunney was elected.

☐ The new Irish Government has approved a round of price increases which will increase the cost of living by about 2 per cent (the Press Association reports). Petrol will go up by 9p to about £2 a gallon and beer by 4p a pint to about 59p.

Jenkins sets out SDP proposals for jobless

From Philip Webster, Warrington

Mr Roy Jenkins, SDP candidate in the Warrington by-election, last night put forward a programme costing up to £6,000m to take one million people off the dole queue in two years.

Stung by charges from ministers and Labour spokesmen that his party had no new policies, Mr Jenkins was specific. His proposals he said, were designed to make the maximum impact on unemployment with the minimum increase in public spending.

Earlier yesterday, an objection by Mr Jenkins to a candidate of the same name standing against him next Thursday was upheld by Mr William Lawton, Warrington's acting returning officer.

Mr Roy Harold Jenkins, who on Monday changed his name by deed poll from Douglas Parkin, was disqualified under the parliamentary election rules, on the grounds that the names stated on the nomination paper were not the lawful names of the nominee, and were insufficient to identify him. That brought the number of candidates down to 11.

In his speech in Warrington last night, Mr Jenkins proposed:

■ A £70 a week grant to every employer taking on an additional worker who had been unemployed for more than six months, to create 250,000 new jobs at a cost of £400m.

■ A £500m expansion of investment in public industry, including telecommunications, railways, coal and drainage systems.

■ A voluntary scheme giving up to 250,000 long-term unemployed an extra £15 a week on top of unemployment benefit to work on housing renovations and environmental improvement. Cost: £250m, plus materials.

■ A £200m plan to provide 60,000 women with part-time jobs in social services, such as home helps.

■ A £300m package including educational maintenance allowances and skill-training measures to bring down youth unemployment by 200,000.

Those and other measures would cost between £2,000m and £3,000m in each of the two years.

Youth unemployment continues to be a dominant theme in the campaign of Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour candidate. Yesterday he said the next Labour Government would increase apprenticeships, provide education in training for youngsters in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, with a statutory right to day and block release, and redesign the youth opportunities programme, gearing it to specific jobs.

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the Conservative candidate, after visiting Toxteth the previous evening, renewed his call for a harder line on law and order and rejected the "softly, softly" attitude of left-wingers.

Frank Johnson, page 17

REUTERS SHUT IN IRAN

Tehran, July 7.—Iran today ordered the Tehran bureau of Reuters to close and its three correspondents to leave the country within 48 hours.

The Ministry of Islamic Guidance (Information) said that the order was in connexion with a recent survey by the official Iranian news agency Pars of Reuters news reporting from Iran.

A ministry statement quoted by Pars said Reuters was being closed for having transmitted "false news reports disregarding the notification of the ministry". It quoted the ministry as saying: "In the past month alone Reuters has spent more than 10 biased and untrue news reports."

☐ More executions: The Iranian authorities have executed nine more people, all of them members or supporters of left-wing groups, Tehran radio reported today. It said that the charges included assault, street fighting and conspiring against the Islamic revolution.—Reuter.

The rouble millionaires

Continued from page 1

him to buy two flats in Baku, a country dacha with a swimming pool and his own orange grove.

He had, of course, the requisite imported toilet, and was particularly fond of black swans. He decorated his town residence with antique pictures and kept objets d'art in his glass display cabinet. At his arrest the total amount of gold he had weighed 34 kilograms.

In the central Asian oasis town of Urgench, Mr Kadam Rahmanov found an equally rewarding occupation—at least materially—as director of correspondence courses in the teachers' training college. After his arrest for selling diplomas he was found to have three cars, 23 dinner services for 380 people, 74 suits and 149 pairs of shoes.

Literaturnaya Gazeta's information on today's nouveaux riches came, in typically Soviet fashion, from anonymous letter-writers. The paper thought such citizen vigilance admirable.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen visits Royal Show, National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, 11.10.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Scottish Experience Visitor Centre, Shadwick Place, Edinburgh, 10; as chancellor visits Edinburgh University 11.15; receives ambulance from staff and readers of Evening News on behalf of Edinburgh branch of British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association, Meadowbank Stadium, 2.30; as patron and honorary fellow of Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, dines with members, hall of the college, Nicolson Street, 7.30.

The Duke of Gloucester visits RAF Wyton, Cambridgeshire, 11.

The Duchess of Gloucester unveils plaque marking laying of the foundation stone for sports centre, Taunton School, Somerset, 11.45; officially opens extension to intensive therapy unit, Musgrove Park Hospital, Somerset, 2.05.

The Duke of Kent visits Royal Ordnance Factory, Leeds, 11.15.

Talks

Bloomsbury International Festival: Racial harmony discussed by Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Lord George-Brown, Mr David Steel, Mr Simon Ward, Mr Hugh Jenkins, Miss Joan Shenton and others, St James's Church, Piccadilly, 1; The Bradford table carpet, by Imogen Stewart, 11.30; Devonshire hunting tapestries, by Eileen Graham, 2.30; French gothic ivories, by Catherine Oakes, 3, Victoria and Albert Museum; Cézanne and the post-Impressionists, by Richard Humphreys, Tate Gallery, 1; Shakespearean theatre costume, by Valerie Cumming, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10; Lecture by Helen Langdon, National Gallery, 1; Lycian tombs: Lion, Harpy and Payava, by Geoffrey House, 11.30; Roman wall painting, by Susan Woodford, 1.15, British Museum.

Exhibitions

Nature in the city, Local History Gallery, Walsall Museum, Lichfield Street, Walsall, 10 to 6 (until August 22); Summer show, selected by Miranda Strickland-Constable, Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, 10 to 6 (until August 2); Fleece fur and feather, the Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, 10 to 5.30 (until September 5); Chanlon Brothers, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10 to 5.50 (until October 4); Ten Years of Machin decimal postsage stamps, National Postal Museum, King Edward Street, 10 to 4.30 (until October 2): Cecil Beaton photographs, Derby Art Gallery, Strand, Derby, 10 to 6.

The Sunday Times National Schools Chess Tournament, St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, 1.30 to 6.30.

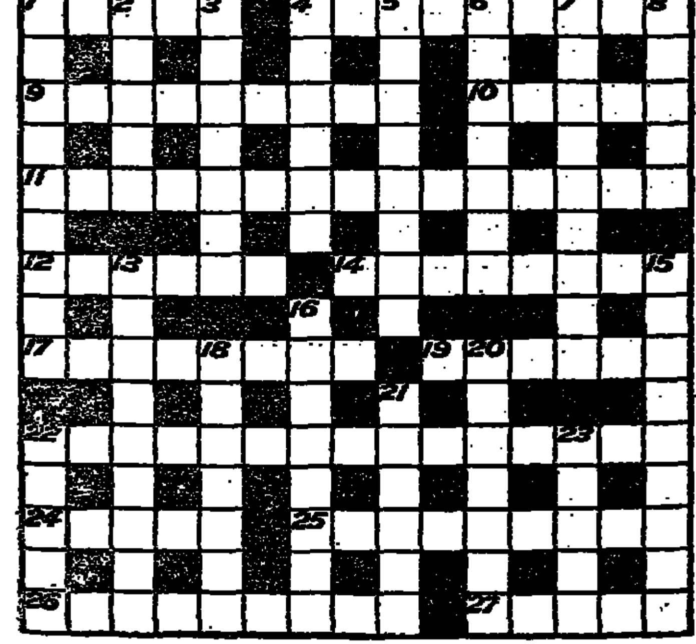
Children's summer quiz: Love and marriage. For two age groups; Junior, 8 to 12; senior, 13 upwards, takes one hour to complete, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 10 to 6.

Poetry: Christopher Cazenove reads Tennyson works selected by Dominic Mieville. Mermaid Theatre, 1.05.

Music

Excerpts from *Don Giovanni*, arranged for wind quartet, Covent Garden Piazza, 1; Pupils of Yehudi Menuhin School, Bourne Hall, Ewell, Surrey 1.10; Belinda Copas, piano, Holy Sepulchre, 1.15; Sharon Gould, harpsichord, St Olave, 1.05; Antica ensemble, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15; Organ, Philip Matthias, St Bride's, 1.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,572



ACROSS

1 Well, this is strongly built arrangement (3-2).
4 Her job is to bear new stock issues (5-4).
9 Timely alternative melody, after wretched pop . . . (9).
10 . . . music recorded by psephologist (5).
11 Attempt to achieve resolution without determination? Impossible! (9, 6).
12 Is sorry a river lost these birds (6).
14 Sticking together after century, he and I soon break up (8).
17 A US miner in ruins of Babylon (8).
19 Preserve that ravine (6).
22 Man of Cymru describes his inheritance (4, 2, 2, 7).
24 Not suitable in a part (5).
25 Ideal state of Christian progress? (5-4).
26 Winkle out good parts (9).
27 Get ready to take part in March? (5).

DOWN

1 Period bookcase makes news (4-5).
2 Come to the point as recorder (5).
3 Carriage with ten sections—that's prodigious (7).
4 Who other than Hamlet killed Polonius in play? (6).
5 Miss what supervisors do (8).
6 Exercise divine right on marriage offer (7).
7 Legal "bêtise" (9).
8 Moray's marbles? (5).
13 A craze to enter races shown by Europeans (9).
15 Sort of figure to which Muses were partial? (4-5).
16 Heated conflict at sea with Indian state (6, 2).
18 Chanticleer retired (7).
20 Machine making car flooring? (7).
21 Upset cricket side over result (6).
22 Dishonesty in bed (5).
23 "Fear wist not to ——" (Thompson) (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,571

Auctions today

Phillips, Blenheim Street: English and continental ceramics and glass, 11; Lead soldiers and figures, 12. Bonhams, Montpellier Street: Watercolours and drawings, 11. Christie's, King Street: Antiquities, works of art and important Renaissance bronzes, plaquettes and Limoges enamels, 10.30 and 2.30; Antique arms and armour, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: English and Continental pictures, 10.30 and 2; Carpets and objects of art, 10.30; Furniture, 1; Sculpture and works of art, 2. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Important and Old Master paintings, 11; Fine Old Master paintings, 2.30; Works of art reference books, 2.30; Fast sale, ceramics, silver, works of art, 10.30 and 2.00. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Wine, 10.30; Furniture, 10.30.

Viewing today

Bonhams, Montpellier Street: Old Master paintings, 9 to 3; English and continental furniture, 9 to 3. Spink's, King Street: Important English coins in gold and silver, 10 to 5. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Lead soldiers and figures, 9 to 11; Good Oriental and European embroideries, textiles, bobbins, lace and fans, the property of the late Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, 9 to 4.30; Silver and plate, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Furniture, Chinese ceramics, works of art, Old Master drawings, antiquities, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Silver, 9 to 4.30. Christie's, King Street: Continental furniture, tapestries and European carpets; Fine Eastern textile, rugs and carpets; Important Old Master pictures, 9 to 4.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art; European ceramics; Cameras and photographic equipment; Printed books, 9.30 to 4.30.

Roads

London and the South-east: M3 Surrey: Hampshire-bound carriageway closed between junction 3 (Guildford) and junction 4 (Farnborough). Two lanes available each way on London-bound side. Major work for five months, long delays expected. A12 Brentwood bypass, one lane only London-bound, delays likely. M1 southbound carriageway closed from 8 pm until 6 am tomorrow between junction 7 (M10 St Albans) and junction 5 (Watford/Harrow).

Midlands: M6, two-way traffic on one carriageway between junction 1 (M1 Rugby) and 2 (M69 Coventry east) and between junction 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Cannock). Junction 10 (Walsall) closed. Northbound entry and exit at junction 9 closed. M1, two-way traffic on one carriageway between junction 15 (Northampton) and 16 (A45 Daventry).

The North: A569 Norlands Lane, Widnes: major roadworks, severe delays. Yorkshire: A6102 Sheffield outer ring road, extensive roadworks.

Wales and West: A4 Wiltshire: Frequent delays at Box, on Chippenham-Bath road. A40 Gwent: construction of carriageway between Raglan and Abergavenny.

Scotland: M8 eastbound exit slip road to Glasgow airport (junction 28) closed for resurfacing. Two-way traffic uses westbound carriageway between Arkleston (junction 27) and junction 28. Allow extra 15 minutes. A1 east and west of East Linton, only one lane controlled by temporary signals.

Inquiries to Automobile Association on 01-954 7373.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Benson and Hedges Cup, semi-finals (12 to 7.30): Surrey v Leicestershire, at The Oval; Somerset v Kent, at Taunton. Representative XI v Sri Lanka, at Nottingham (11 to 6.30). Tilcon Trophy: Glamorgan v Northamptonshire, at Harrogate (12 to 7.30).

Racing: Meetings at Newmarket (2) and Brighton (1.45).

Golf: State Express Classic, at The Belfry, Sutton Coldfield.

Equestrianism: Royal Show, at Kenilworth.

Polo: British Open, at Windsor and Cowdray Park.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 10.55 and 1.50, Cricket.
BBC 2: 11.30 pm, Cricket.
ITV: 2.25, Racing from Newmarket.

Museum times

The National Maritime Museum will be closed on Wednesday, July 29. It will be open during July and August on Tuesday to Saturday from 10 am to 6 pm and on Sundays from 2 to 5.30 pm. It will be closed on Mondays except Bank Holiday Monday, August 31, and also on Tuesday, September 1. Holders of readers' tickets can use the Reading Room on Mondays if they make an appointment.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.73	1.66
Austria Sch	34.40	32.30
Belgium Fr	81.75	77.75
Canada $	2.35	2.26
Denmark Kr	15.10	14.40
Finland Mkk	8.95	8.55
France Fr	11.37	10.87
Germany DM	4.82	4.58
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Hong Kong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2360.00	2250.00
Japan Yn	462.00	436.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	12.10	11.50
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	1.93	1.78
Spain Pta	188.00	179.00
Sweden Kr	10.29	9.74
Switzerland Fr	4.13	3.91
USA $	1.97	1.90
Yugoslavia Dnr	73.00	68.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *FT* Index fell 11.3 to 529.5.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average closed at 954.15, up 4.85 from Monday.

The papers

The *Daily Mirror* holds that the Liverpool violence had nothing to do with bad housing and unemployment. It was a spree of naked greed, a night when looters were on the loose, turning Toxteth into a thieves' kitchen. Whole families stuffed their pockets and their shopping bags. It was not protest but pillage; by whites, not *immigrants*.

Indian and Pakistani newspapers strongly criticized the British police yesterday and attacked the nationality Bill for providing a background of prejudice.

The Times of India believed the Southall riot confirmed the police were deeply infected with the racist virus. "This is implicit in the implausible official explanations for their late arrival".

The Statesman of India said that although skinheads had been called moronic, the sentiments expressed by many ordinary white Britons echoed their slogans.

The *Pakistan Times*, an official English daily, said the attitude of the British Government, as expressed in the Nationality Bill, gave tacit approval to the lunatic fringe of fascist racists.

The Daily Mail, welcoming the changed attitude to divorce of the Church of England, asks that it be enshrined in a new and suitable service, not glossed over by the old.

There is no need for West Midland County Council to set up an investigation into the effect of higher rates for industry on jobs, *The Birmingham Post* says. There is only one result of such action: fewer jobs.

The Washington Star called in an editorial for the Reagan Administration to rebuild Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which were hamstrung by failing equipment and lack of leadership.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on regional policy and on higher education on Opposition motions. Lords (2.30): Transport Bill, report stage, second day.

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Weather

The general situation: A ridge of high pressure extends across mch of Britain. A frontal trough will cross N Ireland from W.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E, Central N, NE England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry and mostly sunny; wind SE, light; very warm, max temp 25 to 27C (77 to 81F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Mostly dry, sunny periods but some coastal drizzle at first, isolated thundery showers later; wind variable or S, light; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F) but cooler on coasts.

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Sunny periods developing after cloudy start with some coastal drizzle, wind mainly S moderate, max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F), but cooler on coasts.

N Ireland: Rather cloudy with rain in places; brighter, later with scattered showers; wind S, veering SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 17C (63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Thundery outbreaks of rain in many Central and E parts at first; brighter, cooler weather with scattered showers spreading from W.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight.

English Channel (E): Wind S to SE, light, increasing moderate or fresh. Sea smooth, becoming moderate.

St. George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind Southerly, fresh, locally strong; Visibility: Moderate with fog patches.

Sun rises: 4.53 am. Sun sets: 9.17 pm. Moon rises: 12.33 pm. Moon sets: 12.30 am. First quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 9.47 pm to 4.24 am.
Bristol 9.57 pm to 4.34 am.
Manchester 10.07 pm to 4.21 am.
Penzance 10.02 pm to 4.53 am.

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 25C (77F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 7 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 11hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,019.5 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast		17	63	Guernsey	f	18	64
Birmingham	c	18	64	Inverness	c	18	64
Blackpool	c	18	64	London	s	21	70
Bristol	f	20	68	Manchester	c	18	64
Cardiff	s	19	66	Jersey	f	18	64
Edinburgh	c	18	64	Newcastle	c	19	66
Glasgow	c	18	64	Ronaldsway	c	14	57

Best and worst

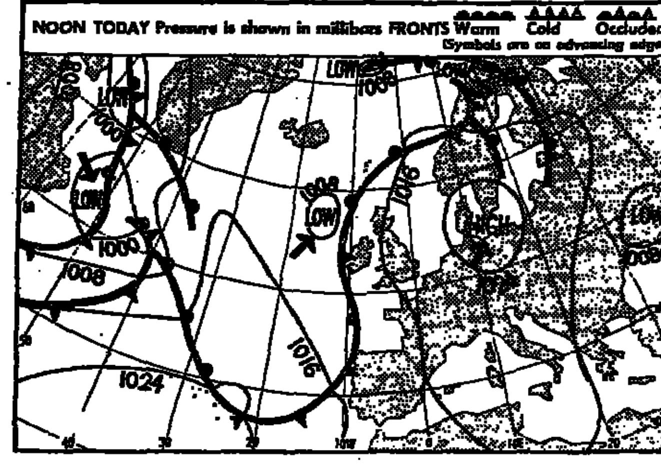
Highest day temp: London, Honington, Coltishall; Benson, 25C (77F); Lowest day max: Cape Wrath, Fair Isle, Herst Point, 13C (55F); Highest rainfall: Rhavall, 0.29in. Highest sunshine: Eastbourne, 14.3hrs.

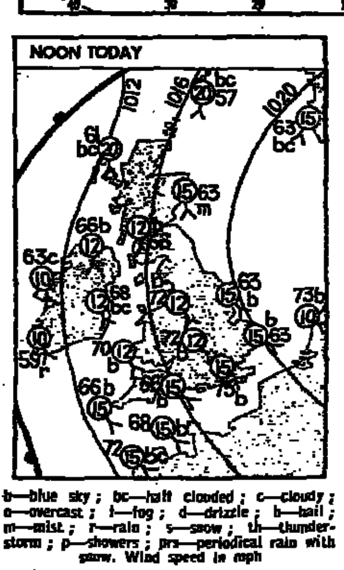
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos R (July 9): 0.54-1.2; SW*; 70NNE; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 9): 1.36-1.45; WSW; 45NNW; NNE. Titan 30: 22.48-22.52; S; 70WNW; NNW. Cos 2nd stage (July 9): 1.52-154; ESE*; 60ESE; N. 0902 (July 9): 3.45-3.50; SSE; 50ESE; NNE. Salyut 6 (July 9): 2.58-3.3; W; 60W; E.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 9): 0.54-1.2; SW; 70E; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 9): 1.36-1.45; WSW; 65NNW; NE. Titan 30: 22.48-22.52; SSE; 60SSE; NNW. Cos 2nd stage (July 9): 1.52-1.55; SE*; 45NE; N. Salyut 6 (July 9): 2.58-3.3; W; 60SSW; ESE.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

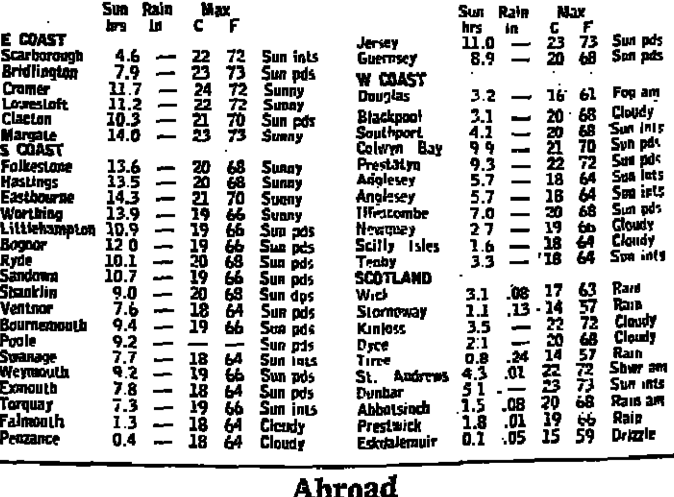
High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.15	6.7	7.28	6.3
Aberdeen	6.42	3.7	7.28	3.4
Avonmouth	12.20	11.6	12.46	11.1
Belfast	4.28	3.5	5.7	3.0
Cardiff	12.3	10.8	12.29	10.4
Devonport	11.11	4.6	11.21	4.7
Dover	4.19	5.8	4.41	6.0
Glasgow	5.59	4.8	6.48	4.3
Harwich	5.23	3.7	5.39	3.6
Holyhead	3.40	4.9	4.10	4.5
Hull	11.38	6.7		
Leith	8.15	4.8	8.45	4.7
Liverpool	4.35	8.2	5.9	7.8
Lowestoft	3.6	2.1	2.37	2.3
Margate	5.27	4.3	5.34	4.3
Milford Haven	11.42	5.8		
Oban	11.18	3.1	11.28	3.1
Portland			12.20	1.5
Portsmouth	4.36	4.2	5.21	4.3
Shoreham	4.22	5.4	4.55	5.5
Southampton	4.20	3.9	5.2	3.9
Swansea	11.49	7.9		
Tees	9.13	4.8	9.53	4.5
Walton-on-the-Naze	5.4	3.8	5.16	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft

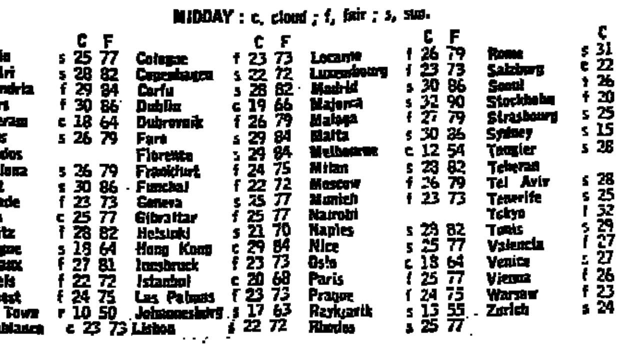
POLLEN COUNT: 36 (low). Forecast: Higher. Information supplied by the Asthma Research Council.

At the resorts



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	4.6	—	22	72	Sun ints
Bridlington	7.9	—	23	73	Sun pds
Cromer	11.7	—	24	72	Sunny
Lowestoft	11.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Clacton	10.3	—	21	70	Sun pds
Margate	14.0	—	23	73	Sunny
S COAST					
Folkestone	13.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Hastings	13.5	—	20	68	Sunny
Eastbourne	14.3	—	21	70	Sunny
Worthing	13.9	—	19	66	Sunny
Littlehampton	10.9	—	19	66	Sun pds
Bognor	12.0	—	19	66	Sun pds
Ryde	10.1	—	20	68	Sun pds
Sandown	10.7	—	19	66	Sun pds
Shanklin	9.0	—	20	68	Sun dps
Ventnor	7.6	—	18	64	Sun pds
Bournemouth	9.4	—	19	66	Sun pds
Poole	9.2	—	—	—	Sun pds
Swanage	7.7	—	18	64	Sun ints
Weymouth	9.2	—	19	66	Sun pds
Exmouth	7.8	—	18	64	Sun pds
Torquay	7.3	—	19	66	Sun ints
Falmouth	1.3	—	18	64	Cloudy
Penzance	0.4	—	18	64	Cloudy
Jersey	11.0	—	23	73	Sun pds
Guernsey	8.9	—	20	68	Sun pds
W COAST					
Douglas	3.2	—	16	61	Fog am
Blackpool	3.1	—	20	68	Cloudy
Southport	4.1	—	20	68	Sun ints
Colwyn Bay	9.9	—	21	70	Sun pds
Prestatyn	9.3	—	22	72	Sun pds
Anglesey	5.7	—	18	64	Sun ints
Anglesey	5.7	—	18	64	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	7.0	—	20	68	Sun pds
Newquay	2.7	—	19	66	Cloudy
Scilly Isles	1.6	—	18	64	Cloudy
Tenby	3.3	—	18	64	Sun ints
SCOTLAND					
Wick	3.1	.08	17	63	Rain
Stornoway	1.1	.13	14	57	Rain
Kinloss	3.5	—	22	72	Cloudy
Dyce	2.1	—	20	68	Cloudy
Tiree	0.8	.24	14	57	Rain
St. Andrews	4.3	.01	22	72	Shwr am
Dunbar	5.1	—	23	73	Sun ints
Abbotsinch	1.5	.08	20	68	Rain am
Prestwick	1.8	.01	19	66	Rain
Eskdalemuir	0.1	.05	15	59	Drizzle

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	25	77	Cologne	f	23	73	Locarno	f	26	79	Rome	s	31	88
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhagen	s	22	72	Luxembourg	f	23	73	Salzburg	c	22	72
Alexandria	f	29	84	Corfu	s	28	82	Madrid	s	30	86	Seoul	f	26	79
Algiers	f	30	86	Dublin	c	19	66	Majorca	s	32	90	Stockholm	f	20	68
Amsterdam	c	18	64	Dubrovnik	f	26	79	Malaga	f	27	79	Strasbourg	s	25	77
Athens	s	26	79	Faro	s	29	84	Malta	s	30	86	Sydney	s	15	59
Barbados				Florence	s	29	84	Melbourne	c	12	54	Tangier	s	28	82
Barcelona	s	26	79	Frankfurt	f	24	75	Milan	s	28	82	Teheran			
Beirut	s	30	86	Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	f	26	79	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Belgrade	f	23	73	Geneva	s	25	77	Munich	f	23	73	Tenerife	s	25	77
Berlin	c	25	77	Gibraltar	f	25	77	Nairobi				Tokyo	f	32	90
Biarritz	f	28	82	Helsinki	s	21	70	Naples	s	28	82	Tunis	s	29	84
Boulogne	s	18	64	Hong Kong	c	29	84	Nice	s	25	77	Valencia	f	27	81
Bordeaux	f	27	81	Innsbruck	f	23	73	Oslo	c	18	64	Venice	s	27	81
Brussels	f	22	72	Istanbul	c	20	68	Paris	f	25	77	Vienna	f	26	79
Budapest	f	24	75	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Prague	f	24	75	Warsaw	f	23	73
Cape Town	r	10	50	Johannesburg	s	17	63	Reykjavik	s	13	55	Zurich	s	24	75
Casablanca	c	23	73	Lisbon	f	22	72	Rhodes	s	25	77				